

THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.

ORPHEUM—THE RAFTERS RANG WITH THE
APPLAUSE FOR THE BIG NEW SHOW!
Holiday Matinee Today! DOORS OPEN AT 1:30.
Any Seat 25c.
Truly Shattuck
Big hit scored by the California Girl. Don't miss seeing one of the cleverest of artists.
Mr. Christina's Animal Circus!
COMIOGRAPH. HAL DAVIS and INEZ MACAULEY.
Colorful Picture Machine. Smashing hit in their new sketch, "The Unaccepted."
HARMONY FOUR. PANTZER TRIO.
A Medley of Sweet Sounds. SPENCER KELLY.
Another Laughing Success. "Quo Vadis Upside Down."

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—H. C. WYATT & CO., Managers.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:10 P. M. TONIGHT, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, Frank L. Barry will present 100 people in
THE ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO.
Matinee Today and Tonight—"THE SINGING GIRL."
Wednesday and Thursday Evenings—"THE FORTUNE TELLER."
Seats now on sale. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Tel. Main 70.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—H. C. WYATT & CO., Managers.
Friday and Saturday Evenings, JANUARY 4 and 5—Saturday Matinee.
Mr. William A. Brady's Complete Production—
"WAY DOWN EAST,"
The most discussed play in all America. Seats on Sale TODAY at 9 a. m.
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Tel. Main 70.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATRE—Oliver Morosco, Manager.
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
TONIGHT AND ALL WEEK—MATINEE SATURDAY.
Jules Grau New Opera Company
In the greatest of all comic opera successes, "The Isle of Champagne."
NEXT WEEK—William Spencer's famous comic opera, "The Little Tycoon."

MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

OSTRICH FARM—South Pasadena.

PLUCKING THE OSTRICHES
TODAY FROM 1 TILL 4 P. M.

MEHESY'S FREE MUSEUM—TOURISTS
Should not neglect this privilege. Corner Fourth and Main Streets, opposite Van Nuys and Westminster Hotels.

SIMPSON AUDITORIUM—YALE GLEE AND BANJO CLUBS
Saturday Evening, Jan. 5th. "Among the strongest clubs that ever represented Yale University."—New Haven Register. Seats on sale at Fitzgerald's, 110 S. Spring.

WASHINGTON GARDENS—JAS. F. MORLEY, Manager.
NEW YEAR'S DAY—WHITTIER vs. L.A. HIGH SCHOOL. 7:30 sharp.
Admission 25c. Grand Stand 25c.

LANCASHIRE HALL, JAN. 21, 22 AND 23.
ANTOINETTE TREBELLI WILL GIVE THREE SONG RECITALS HERE.

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

KITE-SHAPE TRACK
It covers the garden spot of Southern California. The trip can be made in a day, but is worth many days to fully enjoy all its beauties.
ONE DAY TRIP.
Leave Los Angeles 8:30 a. m., Pasadena 8:55 a. m. Return: arrive Los Angeles 5:45 p. m., Pasadena 6:25 p. m., giving ample time at Redlands and Riverside for drives and sightseeing. This train carries day coaches and an OBSERVATION CAR, with porters to look after the comfort of tourists.
Tickets admit of stop-overs at any point on the track.
ROUND TRIP \$4.10.

The Quick Train.
The California Limited on Santa Fe leaves Los Angeles at 6 every evening, with Dining Cars, Pullmans and all the fixings, going through to Chicago in 66 hours.

MOUNT LOWE—New Year's Special Round Trip Rate \$2.25
Go early in the day, stop off at Pasadena and see the "TOURNAMENT OF BONES," then continue on to "MOUNT LOWE," taking dinner at Y. E. ALPINE TAVERN, served from 11 to 3 p. m., at 75 cents. Tickets good on any Pasadena car, making connections every half hour before and after the tour. Special exhibition of Telescope, Spectroscope and World's Fair Searchlight.
Ticket Office: 121 West Second Street, Tel. Main 41.
W. FARRIS, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO—by the "Fast Line"—24 Hours.
First class: \$7.50. Second class, including berth and meals; by Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s Fast and Elegant Steamships SANTA ROSA, SAN JOSE and QUEEN, 2800 tons. Leave Wednesday and Saturday, 10:30 a. m.—via Port Los Angeles and San Diego. Monday and Thursday via Port Los Angeles and Redondo. For San Francisco and way ports, San Jose, Santa Barbara and San Pedro, via San Pedro and East San Pedro.
Ticket Office: 121 West Second Street, Tel. Main 41.
W. FARRIS, Agent.

HONOLULU, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND.
AUSTRALIA—Direct through service every three weeks by the Oceanic S. S. Co.'s magnificent new twin-screw 5200 ton steamers SIERRA, SONOMA and VENTURA. Also direct service to TAHITI every 31 days from S. F. A. H. B. & N. Co.
Ticket Office: 121 West Second Street, Tel. Main 41.
W. FARRIS, Agent.

ALL QUIET AT LAST.

Amnesty Has Been Proclaimed.

Diplomatic Hit Scored by Kwang Hsu.

Acceptance of Joint Note Permits New Deal.

Submissive Attitude of the Emperor Supposed to Augur Well for Final Peace.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A. M.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.—[By Atlantic Cable.] A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Peking, dated Sunday, December 30, says that an armistice has been proclaimed.

CHINA'S ACCEPTANCE.

STROKE OF DIPLOMACY.
(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A. M.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The State Department received a dispatch, today, from Minister Conger at Peking, dated yesterday, announcing that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have notified the representatives of the powers that the Emperor decrees acceptance of their demands as a whole, and Prince Ching requests a further conference. They also desire that military excursions to the interior cease. This last request is in accordance with the views of the President.

In diplomatic quarters, the acceptance given by the Chinese envoys is regarded as a most ingenious stroke of diplomacy. Among diplomatic quarters it is said that this is not an unconditional acceptance, although it is such a concurrence in the general principle of the note that the powers cannot well set it aside. It appears to be directed toward resuming the word "irrevocable" and securing more definite and, if possible, more moderate conditions on the points involved. It is not clear whether the envoys will sign the note first, and then ask for negotiations, or endeavor to anticipate the terms before the final signatures are affixed. In any event, it is felt that the gravest feature of the trouble is overcome by the submissive attitude of the Emperor, and the matter remains now but to perfect the details of the peace treaty on the general lines heretofore laid down.
Minister Wu is back from his trip to Mont Clair, N. J., but is still without advice from Peking as to what has been done. The report remains now but to perfect the details of the peace treaty on the general lines heretofore laid down. The Emperor has not reached the Minister, so

News Under to the Times This Morning

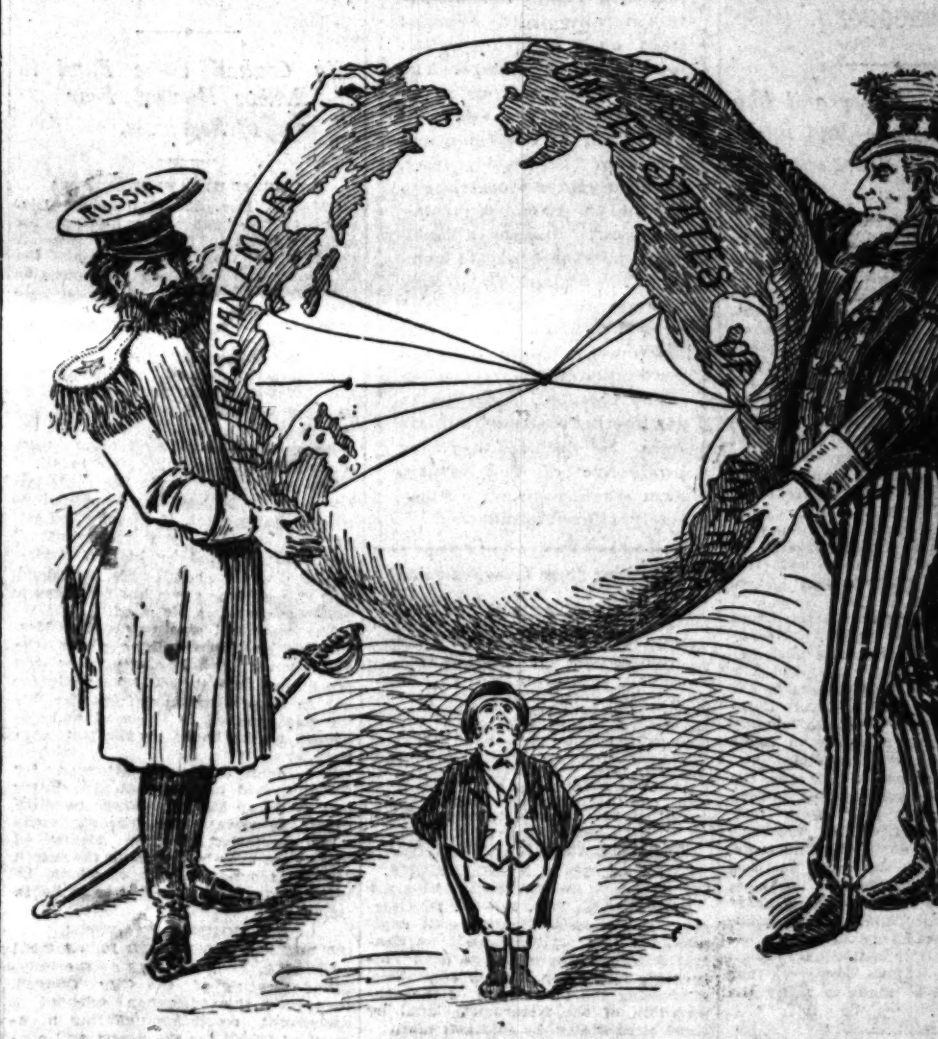
- Part I.
1. Amnesty Proclaimed in China. Opening of the New Century.
 2. New Plan for Arbitration.
 3. Omaha Reciprocity Treaty.
 4. Omaha Council Relieves Cudahy.
 5. President McKinley's Visit.
 6. Countess Festetics Granted Divorce.
 7. Boer Invasion Regarded Seriously.
 8. San Diego's Stable Suspended.
 9. Walworth Leads Six-Day Riders.
 10. New Philippine Government Bill.
 11. Weather Report.
 12. Liners: Classified Advertising.
 13. The Times Home Study Circle.
 14. Our Daily Story.
 15. Many New Year Social Events.
 16. W.C.T.U. and the Butchers.
 17. Review of the Past Year.
 18. The Dawn of the New Century.
 19. City in Brief: Brevities.
 20. Record of Marriages and Deaths.

- Part II.
1. Century's Marvelous Achievements.
 2. The Public Service: Official Doing.
 3. Franchises Still Hung Up.
 4. Editorial Page: Paragraphs.
 5. Los Angeles' New Year's Needs.
 6. Financial and Commercial.
 7. Fruit in the East.
 8. Southern California by Towns.

CLASSIFIED NEWS SYNOPSIS.

THE CITY. Welcome to the new century... Citizens say what Los Angeles should "wear off"... History of the old year locally... Butchers tell why they boose... Mining decision in United States Circuit Court... Professional beggar tackled policeman... Crib warms arrested for stealing... Solution of local oil puzzle... Baptist Centennial... Conference... Methodist all-day devotion... Fifty tramps gathered in by the police in one batch... Water-night meetings... King and Burris win the twenty-four-hour bicycle race... Sardinia fight before Superville... Ex-Policeman Stewart acquitted... Franchises hanging in the balance at City Hall... Water bond issue to be tested... Five new oil companies... Twenty-five marriage licenses issued yesterday.
FOREIGN. BY CABLE. Boer invasion of Cape Colony regarded very seriously... Storms cause serious floods in England... Court-martial of Maj. Chignepet concluded... London Stock Exchange closed... Philippine Commission completes Municipal Government.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY PROPHECY.



(John Bull, as he sees Uncle Sam and Russia girdling the earth.) I used to do that stunt myself.

TROOPS MAKE A SEIZURE.

MONGOLS FLED FROM ALLIES.
(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A. M.)
BERLIN, Dec. 31.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Count Von Waldersee reports to the War Office under date of Peking, December 30, that the Chinese and Mongols were routed by British soldiers to Solon, southwest of Peking, where the Chinese scattered. Greunberg's column seized great quantities of munitions, quick-firing and Krupp guns. Maxim rifles, and at the same time, twenty-one kilometers east of Pao Ti Hsien, which had been abandoned by the fleeing Chinese.

At the end of the last act, President Fane of the Prize Committee, who has been conducting auction sales of British loot, sells the Empress Dowager as auctioneer, describing her as "A fine, old, but rare China." He bids 50 cents for her, saying that he can use her as a lady's maid. He then appeals for bids for the "honor of China." Capt. Parks of the Seventh Regiment, who impersonates Prince Tuan, bids \$5 for the "honor of China," whereupon the auctioneer calls: "Going, going, gone; the 'honor of China' sold for \$5."
It is easy to understand that a play such as this will scandalize the Chinese. Once a year the Emperor of China visits the Temple of Heaven and prostrates himself.

PROFANING A TEMPLE.

BURLESQUE BY BRITISHERS.
(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
PEKING, Dec. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] British officers, by producing a burlesque in the Temple of Heaven, which is Chief Huiy of Hsien, have enraged the Chinese. The play

AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL.

TROOPS MAY SOON LEAVE.
(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A. M.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Officials of the administration insist that it is absolutely necessary to maintain in Peking the force now there, declaring that the interests of the United States could not be protected with a smaller number. Gen. Chaffee is in control of a section of Peking, and a few days ago sent out an expedition to a point south of the city. Adj. Gen. Corbin denied today most emphatically that this column was in any sense punitive. There are to be no executions, nor is there to be any interference with Chinese officials; the duty of the column is to rescue some missionaries and return with them to Peking.

China feels at this juncture, it is said, to protect all foreigners, and it seems to be the belief here that the reports of danger to American missionaries are gotten up to prevent a solution of the Chinese question.
In view of China's preservation of order outside of Peking and of her willingness to protect foreigners and the fact that the imperial court, whose presence in Peking is so desirable, will not return to the capital until the foreign troops leave, well-informed public men here are advocating the immediate withdrawal of Gen. Chaffee's command and its dispatch to the Philippines, where regulars are needed to take the places of volunteers who will return, beginning next month, to San Francisco.

Adj. Gen. Corbin said last night that the American troops in China are the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, one squadron of the Sixth Cavalry and Battery F of the Fifth Artillery. Since October 2, 600 men have left China and proceeded to the Philippines.

There is no doubt that the administration is anxious to terminate the occupation of China by foreign troops, and it is stated positively that as soon as it can be done, Gen. Chaffee's command will be withdrawn, the United States merely reserving the right to maintain a legation guard in Peking, the privilege to be taken advantage of in case the American legation should again be endangered.

NOT AN "ARMISTICE."

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A. M.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The officials here are puzzled to account for the announcement of this armistice before the Chinese answer, which asked for it, has been received by the ministers at Peking, for they assume that answer was not received until last night. However, it is suggested that the rather violent expressions of dissatisfaction

characterized by wholesale ridiculing of Chinese royalty, Capt. Hamilton impersonated the Empress Dowager, who is made to sing topical songs and dance jig. Here is a sample of Capt. Hamilton's lines:
"Think of me in this frosty weather, posing as Venus among the heathens."
"Think of me in the struggle, at the time of life."
At the end of the last act, President Fane of the Prize Committee, who has been conducting auction sales of British loot, sells the Empress Dowager as auctioneer, describing her as "A fine, old, but rare China." He bids 50 cents for her, saying that he can use her as a lady's maid. He then appeals for bids for the "honor of China." Capt. Parks of the Seventh Regiment, who impersonates Prince Tuan, bids \$5 for the "honor of China," whereupon the auctioneer calls: "Going, going, gone; the 'honor of China' sold for \$5."
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NEW ARBITRATION PLAN DEVISED.

FOR NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND UNION PRINTERS.
National Board to Be Made the Final Arbitrator of All Disputes and Work is to Be Continued During Negotiations.
(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P. M.)
CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—A pamphlet was issued here today containing a new plan of arbitration by the American Newspaper Publishers Association and the International Typographical Union. The plan was devised in December by a Conference Committee. The meeting of the directors of the Publishers Association has approved the plan and it is to be finally submitted for action at the approaching annual meeting of the association in New York in February. It provides, in brief, that if any publishers having a contract with a local union will agree to submit to arbitration any differences arising under the contract, the International Typographical Union will underwrite and contract and guarantee its reservation.
Provision is made for local conciliation of arbitration at first. If this does not bring a settlement, the matter is to be referred to a national board of arbitration composed of the president of the International Typographical Union and the commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishing Association, who, if they cannot agree, shall select a third member. Work is to be continued during the time occupied by arbitration, and if no adjudged the board's decision will have practical effect upon the day the issue was raised.

AT NEW YORK HOTELS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Mrs. J. S. Book is at the Bartholdi; A. B. Williams and wife of A. B. Williams are at the St. Denis.

IN A NEW CENTURY.

Year Opens With Great Eclat.

Gorgeous Display of Gotham Fireworks.

Midnight Closing Ordinances Takes Effect at Chicago.

Eight Thousand Pyrotechnical Pieces Set Off at Wichita—Church Services.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The welcome given to the twentieth century at the City Hall from 11:30 o'clock last night till almost 1 o'clock this morning was a brilliant and noisy one. Elaborate and startling fireworks made a brilliant feature, while bombs and fire balloons supplied the noise. A strain of harmony was added by the United German Singing Societies and Denmark's Choral Union, which formed a chorus 1000 strong on the City Hall steps, and gave forth splendid melody, which, unfortunately, could not be heard at any distance because of the horns, but was sweetly pleasant to those whose ears it reached. The singing began at 11:30, and between the songs a band played.
This was kept up until about 11:45 o'clock, when suddenly the thousands of electric lights on the City Hall were turned out, and something resembling a hush fell upon the vast assembly which packed all the paths of the City Hall Park, overflowed into Broadway and Park Row, and extended from Brooklyn bridge as far south as the front of the postoffice. When the illuminated clock of the City Hall showed that it was exactly 12 o'clock, the electric lights suddenly glowed again. The throng began to cheer loudly, and the display of fireworks was resumed.

Instantly thousands of colored stars and stars of light burst from the front of the hall, and the display of fireworks was resumed. The City Hall was brilliantly decorated with wine-colored electric lights, arranged in ropes and interwoven with flags. Burning and burning of green flames, and the great sea of lights was hung over the entrance. Dazzling stars of great size ornamented the trimmings of the roof corbel, and great pieces of fireworks were cranked on the plaza. It was estimated that 8000 people were massed in City Hall square to hear the bands play, to cheer and sing, to see the fireworks, to watch the crowds go by in their effort to get to Trinity Church and hear the famous bells.

LABOR'S GREETING.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P. M.)
NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A dinner was given tonight at Arlington Hall under the auspices of the Workingmen of New York, and was called "Labor's Greeting to the Twentieth Century." It was projected by the Committee of One Hundred, who were authorized to call a convention to establish in New York City a federation or council of labor unions from labor and reform societies, which shall demand that legislators frame laws in the people on matters like the tenement-house problem, sanitation, etc.

AT THE CAPITAL.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P. M.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—In accordance with directions given by President McKinley, the closing of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century was observed with solemn high mass in all the Catholic churches of the city. At St. Patrick's Church, Mr. Martinelli, the papal delegate, celebrated pontifical high mass.
President McKinley witnessed the arrival of the new year in a very unique way, with Secretary Cortis, Attorney McKinley in the Cabinet room.

CHICAGO'S GREAT DROUGHT.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The new century dawned on a blue-bellied city. For the New Year's eve in the history of the city, the saloons were closed promptly at midnight. There was absolutely no exception. Those who planned to party on the new year with the popular cork and drinking of toasts, what Chief Kipley said and quit, the superintendent of police gave this ultimatum:
"The police department has been ordered to enforce the midnight-closing ordinance. The ordinance will be enforced. There will be no exception. All those who violate the order will be prosecuted."
Mayor Harrison said: "I receive criticism that I have gone further than the people demanded. The world argue that those who wish to get glass of wine after opera should be

SPORTS

Countess Feticos is Granted Divorce.

Judge Bahrs Condemns Husband's Actions.

Stockton Lumber Mill Closes Down—Dr. Harlan Must Serve His Sentence.

Hotel Loma

Hotel Arcadia

Hotel Barbara

Hotel Torresca

COUNT SCORED FOR CRUELTY.

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CHINESE DAMSEL HAS TWO HUSBANDS.

Fong Yuen trying to keep out of law's hands.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS STOLEN.

Loss of the Steinbecks.

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SUICIDE ENDS A SPREE.

Sacramento, Dec. 31.—John Cannon, an iron molder, was today found dead in bed in the St. George hotel.

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BOYS ESCAPE FROM LONE.

Sacramento, Dec. 31.—A special to the Herald from Lone says that six boys escaped today from the State School of Industry.

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A Happy New Year

Is our greeting to you all this morning. May you start the new year with happiness and continue it with prosperity, is our sincere wish.

A Correction.

In the copy for our Sunday's ad, one of the upright marks that go to compose the dollar sign strayed out of its position and got right close to the figure eight, thus making an \$8.50 price read \$18.50.

Fine French Coney Fur Cape \$8.50.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

107-109 North Spring Street.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS AND GENUINE REPAIRS.

SOLD BY Newell Mathews Co.

Coming Soon.

HIGHEST GRADE IN THE WORLD

La Flor de Vallens

Clear Havana Cigars

KINGSBAKER BROS. CO., Distributors, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Owl Drug Co.

320 So. Spring St. Cut Rate Druggists

Happy New Year.

"The Owl" takes off his hat and wishes the people of the Pacific Southwest the happiest kind of a happy New Year, and at the same time "The Owl" desires to extend its heartfelt thanks to the great public who have so royally supported this store during the bitter, vindictive and infamous crusade of the retail and wholesale druggists to drive us out of business because

"The Owl" Dictates Its Own Prices.

As the door of the new year swings open, as the curtain rises on a new century, "The Owl" wishes to say that there is only one Twentieth Century drug store in Los Angeles. The others are merely relics of the old cow pasture days which are in the century behind us.

"The Owl's" Tactics for 1901.

Will be—Fight the Trust. Modern Twentieth Century Methods.

"The Owl" will place integrity and thoroughness of service above everything else.

We shall make the best use of our talents and facilities in your behalf, to your complete satisfaction, to your utmost safety, and always and ever our prices will be found lower than the trust stores. You can depend on that.

NOT DEAD, BUT ELOPED.

POPE'S MIDNIGHT MASS.

GERMANY'S COLD WEATHER.

CAPE COLONY NOT HAPPY.

Invasion Regarded With Seriousness.

Fifteen Hundred Dutch in Rebellion.

Outbreak of Enteric Fever Possible—How Boers Took Big Naval Gun.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. LONDON, Jan. 1.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Boers have now reached a point half way between the Orange River and Cape Town, and the optimism of the London press the government announcement at Cape Town shows how seriously the invasion is regarded there.

The only thing that really touches the British public is the loss of a big naval gun. The Times today, however, draws attention to what might prove a serious danger, namely, the possibility of another outbreak of enteric fever among the soldiers worn down by the hardships and privations of a prolonged and exciting campaign.

THE HELVETIA SURPRISE.
BRITONS USED FOR SHIELDS.
THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. LONDON, Dec. 31.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Gen. Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria, Sunday, December 30, says:

"The post at Helvetia was surprised at 2:30 a.m. by the enemy, rushing with 150 men. At dawn the officer commanding the post at Swartkops and a patrol shelled the enemy out of Helvetia, making them abandon the place temporarily. The Boers, however, formed our position round the gun and got away eventually. No ammunition belonging to the gun was captured. The casualties were 4 officers wounded, 11 men killed and 23 wounded. A column was sent out from Maseru, but owing to bad roads, it failed to arrive in time."

BOERS IN TWO DIRECTIONS.
THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. LONDON, Dec. 31.—Lord Kitchener is in a dispatch to the War Office dated December 31, says:

"A small portion of the enemy's force which entered the colony to the east broke away in a southwestern direction and crossed the railway at a point between Bangor and Eshborn. They did some damage to the railway. The column under Williams will be in touch with this body today."

The force which entered the colony the west passed the road from Carnarvon to Victoria West at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. They are going south, and were closely followed by the Boers. The Boers are very close to the enemy. Hertog's men are already dropping their worn horses.

It is estimated that no fewer than 1500 Cape Dutch have joined the invaders, who have penetrated further south than ever.

KROGER IMPORTUNES.
THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. LONDON, Dec. 31.—"Kroger," again importuning Queen Wilhelmina, says the correspondent of the Daily Mail at The Hague, "to send personal letters to Emperor Nicholas, President Loubet and Emperor William, asking them to stop the war. It is reported that the Queen is not unwilling, but that the Netherlands ministry is divided."

GEN. COLVILLE'S DEMAL.
NEVER HEARD OF TELEGRAM.
THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. LONDON, Dec. 31.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Since his arrival in London, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Colville has received information regarding the Cape. Lieut.-Col. Sprague, actually received a forged telegram purporting to be signed by Gen. Colville, dated London, May 23, saying: "I am badly in want of mounted troops. Come here at once."

The above telegram was sent off three days before Gen. Colville reached London, and was the cause of Lieut.-Col. Sprague's hasty departure. One of the principal charges against Gen. Colville is that after appealing to the government for help, he abandoned them to their fate.

"I never heard of this telegram," says Colville, "until now. But it explains the mystery of my alleged telegram to Col. Sprague. It was known at the time that some one was tampering with the wires near Lindley in the interest of the Boers."

Gen. Colville reported himself at the War Office today. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, the adjutant-general, merely sent a subordinate to meet the general.

SALISBURY AND REFORM.
THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. LONDON, Jan. 1.—"We are authorized to state," says the Daily Mail this morning, "that Lord Salisbury will take the first opportunity of offering in the House of Lords to give his views on army reform."

APPEAL TO LOYALISTS.
ASKED TO REPEL INVASION.
THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Cape government has called upon the loyalists in twenty-seven districts including Cape Town, to assist the military to repel invasion by the formation of a paid force.

In a preamble to the call, the government announces the situation as follows: "Owing to the fact that armed forces of the enemy have penetrated south of Carnarvon in the west and south Midburg in the east, it is necessary to repel the invasion promptly, and the government calls upon loyal inhabitants to aid the military in this duty by the formation of a colonial force for the sole and exclusive purpose of repelling invasion, guarding lines of communication, and maintaining order in the disturbed districts."

"Volunteers should enroll with the civil commissioners in their respective districts. They will be paid 50 pence per day, with rations, forage, arms and horses."

The term of service is not to exceed three months.

"This notice especially applies to the districts named in it, but other districts may assist. Enlisting will begin Thursday."

VANCOUVER EN FETE.

TRANSVAAL VETERANS RETURN.
THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. VANCOUVER (B. C.), Dec. 31.—This city is in a festive mood because of the return of the members of the Transvaal regiment from the Transvaal. The British Columbian members of the contingent reached this city today. The streets are red with flags and bunting.

The returning soldiers were met at the depot by the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, the drill corps of the public schools, and the Military Veterans' Association.

All the streets contiguous to the depot were so blocked with citizens as to be almost impassable. After the soldiers detoured they were served with a luncheon by the ladies of Vancouver under the direction of Lady Tupper. This evening there will be an illuminated parade, following by a welcome reception in the opera-house.

Every member of the Transvaal contingent from this city will be presented with a gold watch, the gift of the citizens.

HOLD-UP BY BOERS.
PRINCE'S GUARDS CAPTURED.
THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. VANCOUVER (B. C.), Dec. 31.—Reports are in circulation here that the train which was held up near Rossmore was not empty, but had sixty of the Prince Alfred Guards on board who were returning from the front.

About forty passengers, women and children. The Boers numbered 200, with supports that could be seen in the distance. The soldiers defended themselves until their small quantity of ammunition was exhausted, when all were captured, though subsequently released.

The passengers had narrow escapes as the bullets of the Boers perforated their carriages. An officer and three soldiers were severely wounded. The railway traffic has been stopped, but the Boers do not appear to have injured the permanent way.

POSTAL'S NEW CHIEF.
E. J. Nally Succeeds Leander Parker as General Superintendent of the Telegraph Company Today.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Leander Parker, general superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Company, has resigned, and E. J. Nally, assistant general superintendent, has been appointed to the office. The resignation and appointment will take effect tomorrow.

The post is one which entails the management of the wire offices and business of the Postal company west of Pennsylvania, north of New Orleans and east of Arizona. Parker has held the position since 1890. Nally has been his assistant since 1890. Parker's retirement was due to poor health.

COLORADO'S COLD DAY.
DENVER, Dec. 31.—Today has been the coldest of the year in Colorado. At 8 o'clock a.m. the government weather station in Denver reported the temperature at 13 degrees below zero. At that point the mercury rose to 10 degrees, and then fell again to 10 degrees at 10 o'clock tonight it stood at 12 degrees below, and was still dropping. Stories of extreme cold come from all parts of the State.

FIXING A WAGE SCALE.
SHARON (Pa.), Dec. 31.—The wage scale of the National Steel Company for the year 1906 in a factory being erected at Sharon, Pa., is being fixed. The portion of the scale relating to the wages of the blooming and finishing mill employees has been agreed upon. The reduction averages about 10 per cent, or a slight advance over the wages of 1905. The crane men and open-hearth department employees are not satisfied with the scale, and refuse to sign.

WILL GET THEIR SCHOOL.
SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), Dec. 31.—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Decatur held a meeting today, at which announcement was made that not only had the school been secured, but also the building. The school is to be built on the site of the old mill, and will cost \$25,000 in excess of the \$100,000 had been raised.

EX-CONFEDERATE'S SUICIDE.
RICHMOND (Va.), Dec. 31.—Cassius M. McLeod was found dead in the bathroom of his residence this morning with a bullet hole in his head and a pistol lying by his side. It is believed that he committed suicide. He was a Confederate soldier, and afterward private secretary to ex-Gov. Fitzhugh Lee and R. W. McKinley. He has been secretary of the Tobacco Exchange here for about twenty years.

IDAHO'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.
BOISE (Idaho), Dec. 31.—The production of metals in Idaho during the year 1905 amounted to \$14,150,000, an increase of \$584,583 over 1904. The gold production, according to present estimates, fell off \$500,000, while that of other metals increased. The figures for the year are as follows: Gold, \$2,000,000; silver, \$6,000,000; lead, \$6,000,000; copper, \$150,000; total, \$14,150,000.

DENMARK'S HOPES WILL FAIL.
LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Times says he is authorized to deny that there have been new negotiations for the Danish West Indies. "Although a majority in both houses of the Danish Parliament favor the sale, it is very doubtful if such a project will succeed," he adds, "as strong commercial and other interests are opposed."

CAUGHT AT IT.
Another Member of the Russell Tribe Arrested on a Charge of Petty Larceny.

Olen Russell, a relative of Hilliard Russell, and of the family of that name who have been before the Police Courts time after time on various charges, was arrested yesterday on a charge of petty larceny, and when a complaint is sworn to against him he will also be charged with a prior conviction. If the case is proven the prisoner stands a fair chance of doing time in a penitentiary.

The charge is the theft of a bicycle, and although the officers will not give out all the particulars it was proved that they were at some other place by last night that they had caught the accused almost in the act.

The Russells are a family of negroes who have given the police more trouble than perhaps any other one family in the city. They have been under arrest frequently, but their ability to prove that they were at some other place at the time the crime was committed has, in almost every instance, resulted in their acquittal. It is for the purpose of rendering impossible this alibi practice that the officers refuse at this time to give out the full particulars.

EIGHT BIKERS IN A BUNCH.

Walthour Leads Six-day Race at Boston.

One Hundred-mile Record Broken by Kaser.

Hildreth's Stable Suspended. Pugilist Choyinski to Appear in Vaudeville.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Bobby Walthour of Atlanta, the seventy-three-hour champion, led the field of fourteen riders at the end of the first day of the six-days' racing at Park Square Garden tonight. Eight on his heels are seven other men riding just as steadily as he. The first day's racing was a big success in every way.

One record went down, the 100 miles, Kaser setting the figures at 4:27:21.3, a liberal cut from Miller's previous figure.

The track proved to be a little risky, although the falls today did not prove serious to the men. Pumice stone on the boards was the chief cause of trouble.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock Walthour fell, and though able to walk, left the track and did not return until after supper. Kaser led at the 100-mile point, the time being 4:27:00. Kaser's time in this latter instance was slightly ahead of the record.

Dubois, who was more than twenty miles behind the leader, continued to lose yard by yard.

The final sprint before supper at 6:20 o'clock gave the men a chance to spread themselves. Walthour went wild with delight when Stinson went from the middle of the bunch and passed Gougoltz, the leader. He finished the afternoon in first place, in spite of the efforts of the bunch to catch him, the distance covered being just 112 miles.

EVENING EVENTS.
The evening racing began at 7:34 o'clock. Walthour led the bunch, not among the starters, the former having a bad leg, while Walthour complained of his ribs. Soon after the start Muller changed wheels, all the time leading. Dubois, Kaser and Accurrier gained a lap on him. A lively sprint began near the close of the first hour, but the men did not change their positions.

The sixth hour figures were: McCasheen, Gougoltz, McLean, Stinson, Walthour, Kaser, Fischer and Downey, 132.3; Fredericks, 132.2; Ryser, 132.1; Muller, 131.7; Babcock, 131.6; Accurrier, 129.7; Dubois, 127.7.

The seventh hour was full of sprains, but the relative positions of the men showed little change.

At 8:30 o'clock Muller fell from his wheel, but remounted in ten minutes. Bobby Walthour thought his time was wrong, and lost thirteen laps while Kaser, Muller and Stinson attempted to take a drink on the turn, telling Babcock with him. The two men were in their room, and recovered from their concussion. The German returned to the track at 10:30 o'clock, and both resumed riding.

Between 10 and 10:30 o'clock, Walthour fell, but was up in ten minutes. Stinson fell, but was up in ten minutes. At 10:30 o'clock Mr. Moore said to the crowd that the race was over. Walthour on account of punctured tire had been restored to him, and that he was up with the bunch. He was at the head of the column at the time, and was cheered loudly.

It was announced that Referee Kellogg would ride the race, and hereafter a rider must notify his trainers and have four laps in which to change his wheel. In the absence of this, Kellogg and Stinson were given back lost laps.

SCORE FOR THE DAY.
The ten-hour score and day's finish figures were as follows: Walthour, 210.2; Stinson, 210.1; Gougoltz, 210.3; McLean, 210.3; Downey, 210.3; Fischer, 210.3; Fredericks, 210.2; Babcock, 209.6; Ryser, 209.2; Muller, 202.3; Accurrier, 192.7; Dubois, 125.4.

STABLE SUSPENDED.
PENDING INVESTIGATION.
BANGOR'S FALL-OUT AT OAKLAND LOOKED SUSPICIOUS.

Bullman Claimed Keog's Struck the Horse, but the Veterinary Surgeon Found Nothing but Distress—Elison Plunges Successfully.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The stable of Sam Hildreth was suspended, pending investigation, owing to the showing made by Bangor, favorite in the fifth event at Oakland today. He fell out of the race at the half-mile pole and Bullman pulled him up. At first it was thought he sprained his back, and Bullman claimed Keog's struck the horse, but the Veterinary Surgeon found nothing but distress—Elison Plunges Successfully.

Favorites fared badly, only one of them winning. Charlie Elison won the first race, but Bangor, favorite in the second race, was heavily on Bard of Avon and Specific, two horses of his string. The judges asked Mounce for an explanation of his ride on Flush of Gold in the last race, but he concluded that he waited too long and no action was taken.

Tim Murphy bid up Gibraltar from \$400 to \$500, but Sam Hildreth retained him. Results: Six furlongs, selling: Volker, 107 (Jonas), 5 to 1; Dolly Wetheroff, 103 (O'Connor), 9 to 1; second, Matt Hogan, 98 (J. Walsh), 15 to 1; third, time 1:14. Genus, Isaline, Lost Girl, Pilot, Lombard, Aluminum, Billy Moore, Little Minch, Jr. and Diamond also ran.

Future course, selling: Rollick, 106 (Dominick), 4 to 1; won; Grafter, 105 (Jenkins), 15 to 1; second; Platterer, 103 (J. Daly), 15 to 1; third; time 1:04. Tenny Belle, Marens, Tola, Quis II, Candy Jim, Kingstons and 23 Kall also ran.

Seven furlongs: Bard of Avon, 84 (J. Daly), 3 to 1; won; Haviland, 102 (Dominick), 4 to 1; second; Imp. Broadbriem, 110 (Jones), 10 to 1; third; time 1:27. Silurian, Tony Lepping, Bathos and Dunfee also ran.

YOU SHOULD NOT NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS

Because at all Times They Have the Most Important Work to Do.



Weak Kidneys Caused by Overwork, by Lifting or a Strain.

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do For YOU, Every Reader of The Times May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for much sickness and suffering, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

By Louis M. No. 30, Nov. 30, 1905. "I have used Swamp-Root for years when I was troubled with my kidneys with constipation, or whenever I felt the need of something to keep me up. It has given me such relief that I do not find it necessary to take medicine regularly now, as an occasional dose of Swamp-Root keeps me in shape for my work—that of headmaster in the Clothing and Tailoring business. I am pleased to give testimonials for your splendid medicine, and I cannot say enough for what it has done for me. I gratefully recommend it to anyone needing a thoroughly reliable remedy."

Yours truly, HARRY GIBBARD, 1811 Papius St. You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance, etc.

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Five and one-half furlongs, selling: Specific, 106 (Mounce), 5 to 1; won; Canaan, 102 (Dominick), 4 to 1; second; Tompat, 103 (O'Connor), 10 to 1; third; time 1:53. Essence, Keog and Bangor also ran.

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May the New Year have in store for you

Prosperity, Health and Contentment

Mullen & Bluett Clothing Co.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE

Washing Compound

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE CENTURY

NEVER A COMPLAINT OF PEARLINE

OUT-OF-TOWN READER'S VOUCHER.

LOS ANGELES TIMES:—

I inclose Twenty-five Cents for Volume 13 of SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS, bound in cloth, postpaid to

Name _____

Street _____ Town _____

CITY READER'S VOUCHER.

Good for Volume 13

Of SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS, bound in cloth, when presented at The Times Office, together with Twenty Cents.

RUMMAGE

Coming Tomorrow.

Read all about it. You'll want to.

TRUSSES Elastic Hosiery Made to Fit

W. W. SWEENEY, 215 West Fourth Street. (Removed from Spring.)

BLUE SERGE SUITS

114 1/2 S. Main Brauer & Krohn, Tailors.

Start with the NEW CENTURY By eating

MECK'S AERATED BREAD.

Most nutriment in least substance. See that it is stamped "M. B. C."

MECK BAKING CO.

226 WEST FOURTH STREET.

CITY DIRECTORY.

The Los Angeles City Directory Company begins to inform the business public that they have purchased from the Los Angeles Modern Directory Company all their right, title and estate in the publishing of the Los Angeles City Directory, and that the Los Angeles City Directory Company will now be the sole publishers of the City Directory.

Los Angeles City Directory Co., 215-216 Heene Block. Telephone Main 187.

CZAR CONGRATULATED.

LETTER FROM KWANG SU.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. SHANGHAI, Dec. 31.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Universal Gazette publishes a letter from Emperor Kwang Su to Emperor Nicholas, congratulating the latter upon his recovery, and expressing gratitude for Russia's proposed restoration to China of Manchuria, the native land of Emperor Kwang Su, and the resting place of his ancestors.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 31.—[Regular Correspondence.] An unknown man, who had evidently been without nourishment for several days, was found in the willows of Lytle Creek yesterday, almost dead. It is believed he suffered a stroke of paralysis Wednesday night and was since unable to move. He was removed to the County Hospital, where he died this afternoon. He was about 45 years old, and fairly well dressed. Several doctors were found in his clothes, but were unable to identify him.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

LAST SPIKE IN THE COAST LINE.

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 31.—[Regular Correspondence.] The last spike in the Southern Pacific's "gap" railroad was driven this afternoon. There was no ceremony.

Los Angeles Lighting Co.

Appliances at Absolute Cost.

THE PHILADELPHIA ILL FOR GOVERN

Leisure Com the Comm

ore Elabor MacArth

ajandrino's M Escape—Gu tions Im

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. ANILA, Dec. 31.—The Philippine Islands have been in many municipal elections, and the results are not yet known. The Philippine Islands have been in many municipal elections, and the results are not yet known. The Philippine Islands have been in many municipal elections, and the results are not yet known.

CAPTURES

Gen. Fred D. G. and his men have captured a large number of the enemy's forces. The capture of the enemy's forces has been a great success for the Philippine Islands.

GUAM COND

Capt. Biddle, C. and his men have captured a large number of the enemy's forces. The capture of the enemy's forces has been a great success for the Philippine Islands.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The War Department has announced that it has received a cable from the Philippine Islands, stating that the enemy's forces have been captured. The capture of the enemy's forces has been a great success for the Philippine Islands.

MONET

The Philippine Islands have been in many municipal elections, and the results are not yet known. The Philippine Islands have been in many municipal elections, and the results are not yet known. The Philippine Islands have been in many municipal elections, and the results are not yet known.

TRANSP

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WEATHER

An Analysis and its Result

Gives a Good

Whenever a person is in a bad state of health, it is often due to a lack of proper nutrition. The body needs a good supply of food and drink to keep it in good health. If a person is in a bad state of health, it is often due to a lack of proper nutrition. The body needs a good supply of food and drink to keep it in good health.

Contentment

All Over the Kitchen.

If You Use a Gas Range

Think of the labor and dirt done away with; of the advantage of the broiler; of the convenience of the servant gas, thus solving this difficult problem.

You will save money on your fuel bill.

Appliances at Absolute Cost.

Los Angeles Lighting Co.

"After my fourth child was born my health was very poor and my husband insisted on my taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken three bottles I felt better again than I ever did before in my life. I have taken it since then and have derived great benefit from it. Have also given it to my children." EMMA J. LISTER, Robertsville, Mo.

It's better not to put off treatment, he says.

THE WEATHER.

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.

City	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	
Los Angeles	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
San Francisco	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Pittsburgh	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
Chicago	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
St. Louis	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
San Antonio	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
San Diego	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
Albuquerque	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Phoenix	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Portland	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Seattle	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Denver	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Butte	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Bozeman	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Helena	-15	-14	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Billings	-20	-19	-18	-17	-16	-15	-14	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Great Falls	-25	-24	-23	-22	-21	-20	-19	-18	-17	-16	-15	-14	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Butte	-30	-29	-28	-27	-26	-25	-24	-23	-22	-21	-20	-19	-18	-17	-16	-15	-14	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1
Bozeman	-35	-34	-33	-32	-31	-30	-29	-28	-27	-26	-25	-24	-23	-22	-21	-20	-19	-18	-17	-16	-15	-14	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4
Helena	-40	-39	-38	-37	-36	-35	-34	-33	-32	-31	-30	-29	-28	-27	-26	-25	-24	-23	-22	-21	-20	-19	-18	-17	-16	-15	-14	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9
Billings	-45	-44	-43	-42	-41	-40	-39	-38	-37	-36	-35	-34	-33	-32	-31	-30	-29	-28	-27	-26	-25	-24	-23	-22	-21	-20	-19	-18	-17	-16	-15	-14
Great Falls	-50	-49	-48	-47	-46	-45	-44	-43	-42	-41	-40	-39	-38	-37	-36	-35	-34	-33	-32	-31	-30	-29	-28	-27	-26	-25	-24	-23	-22	-21	-20	-19
Butte	-55	-54	-53	-52	-51	-50	-49	-48	-47	-46	-45	-44	-43	-42	-41	-40	-39	-38	-37	-36	-35	-34	-33	-32	-31	-30	-29	-28	-27	-26	-25	-24
Bozeman	-60	-59	-58	-57	-56	-55	-54	-53	-52	-51	-50	-49	-48	-47	-46	-45	-44	-43	-42	-41	-40	-39	-38	-37	-36	-35	-34	-33	-32	-31	-30	-29
Helena	-65	-64	-63	-62	-61	-60	-59	-58	-57	-56	-55	-54	-53	-52	-51	-50	-49	-48	-47	-46	-45	-44	-43	-42	-41	-40	-39	-38	-37	-36	-35	-34
Billings	-70	-69	-68	-67	-66	-65	-64	-63	-62	-61	-60	-59	-58	-57	-56	-55	-54	-53	-52	-51	-50	-49	-48	-47	-46	-45	-44	-43	-42	-41	-40	-39
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Billings	-95	-94	-93	-92	-91	-90	-89	-88	-87	-86	-85	-84	-83	-82	-81	-80	-79	-78	-77	-76	-75	-74	-73	-72	-71	-70	-69	-68	-67	-66	-65	-64
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Great Falls	-125	-124	-123	-122	-121	-120	-119	-118	-117	-116	-115	-114	-113	-112	-111	-110	-109	-108	-107	-106	-105	-104	-103	-102	-101	-100	-99	-98	-97	-96	-95	-94
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Helena	-140	-139	-138	-137	-136	-135	-134	-133	-132	-131	-130	-129	-128	-127	-126	-125	-124	-123	-122	-121	-120	-119	-118	-117	-116	-115	-114	-113	-112	-111	-110	-109
Billings	-145	-144	-143	-142	-141	-140	-139	-138	-137	-136	-135	-134	-133	-132	-131	-130	-129	-128	-127	-126	-125	-124	-123	-122	-121	-120	-119	-118	-117	-116	-115	-114
Great Falls	-150	-149	-148	-147	-146	-145	-144	-143	-142	-141	-140	-139	-138	-137	-136	-135	-134	-133	-132	-131	-130	-129	-128	-127	-126	-125	-124	-123	-122	-121	-120	-119
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Bozeman	-160	-159	-158	-157	-156	-155	-154	-153	-152	-151	-150	-149	-148	-147	-146	-145	-144	-143	-142	-141	-140	-139	-138	-137	-136	-135	-134	-133	-132	-131	-130	-129
Helena	-165	-164	-163	-162	-161	-160	-159	-158	-157	-156	-155	-154	-153	-152	-151	-150	-149	-148	-147	-146	-145	-144	-143	-142	-141	-140	-139	-138	-137	-136	-135	-134
Billings	-170	-169	-168	-167	-166	-165	-164	-163	-162	-161	-160	-159	-158	-157	-156	-155	-154	-153	-152	-151	-150	-149	-148	-147	-146	-145	-144	-143	-142	-141	-140	-139
Great Falls	-175	-174	-173	-172	-171	-170	-169	-168	-167	-166	-165	-164	-163	-162	-161	-160	-159	-158	-157	-156	-155	-154	-153	-152	-151	-150	-149	-148	-147	-146	-145	-144
Butte	-180	-179	-178	-177	-176	-175	-174	-173	-172	-171	-170	-169	-168	-167	-166	-165	-164	-163	-162	-161	-160	-159	-158	-157	-156	-155	-154	-153	-152	-151	-150	-149
Bozeman	-185	-184	-183	-182	-181	-180	-179	-178	-177	-176	-175	-174	-173	-172	-171	-170	-169	-168	-167	-166	-165	-164										

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JOYOUS WELCOME TO NEW CENTURY.

"Good Night" and "Good Morning" in Los Angeles—Impressive Midnight—Many Watchers Out.

WITH the ringing of sweet midnight chimes, the blowing of whistles and the roaring of cannon, the nineteenth century joined the vast ages of silence—gone forevermore—and the radiant new century, the twentieth, was ushered in.

For this momentous passing no requiem was sung, however. Rather the people hailed with a glad acclaim the new-born year, and the beginning of a new cycle of years.

Throughout Los Angeles the memorable passing of the old and coming of the new were heralded with rejoicing. In the churches special services were held, and lights shone brightly from many homes, where old and young sat up during the going and coming of that which they never may witness again on earth—the death and the birth of a century. The Christmas trees were again lighted and the little ones danced about them in glee.

In the residence sections of the city the people were out long after midnight, and many sang "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name." It was beautiful and appropriate and impressive.

Down town the celebration was far more elaborate and enthusiastic than in other years. The crowds increased upon the streets about 11 o'clock, the attendants at the theaters adding to the throng.

At the stroke of twelve The Times cannon on the Times Building boomed out a farewell to the old year and century and thousands of merry welcome to the new. While the Times siren screamed in hearty accord, this was the signal for a general upsurge. Cheers, whistles and guns joined in the clamor, and the crowds cheered from street to street.

The past century has failed to improve upon the tone of the tin horn, and this exquisite instrument of torture and pandemonium soon predominated. Not only did the champagne of small boys yield this effective air-splitter, but women and men in dignified walks of life blew the tin noisemaker until their lungs refused to do further duty.

Every lodge and society of the city held open house, serving refreshments, and every dance hall was crowded with flushed maidens and womanhood, who hoped the new year in. The clubs held open house, and refreshments were served to members and visitors.

A large number enjoyed the hospitality of the Jonathan Club, where a feast was served from 11 p.m. to 1 a.m.

The buildings were not generally lighted, but the celebration of the new year, showing incandescents in every window.

In the lower part of the town the crowds were larger and the noise deafening. Guns, firecrackers and horns created a great racket, even the inhabitants of Chinatown joining with will.

The street railroad companies ran their cars half an hour later than ordinary, and all were crowded to the utmost. But the passengers were not such as usually go home on the late cars. There was nothing but merriment in evidence, though everybody was merry. On many of the outgoing cars at 1 o'clock this morning familiar gospel hymns were sung, everybody joining.

THE METHODISTS' TEN HOURS OF DEVOTION. The Methodists spent nearly ten hours in devotion on the closing day of the century. Union services for the churches of the denomination were held in the morning and afternoon at the First Church at Sixth and Hill streets.

About fifty people attended the sunrise prayer meeting, which was led by Dr. Northrup. Later in the forenoon there was a praise service led by Rev. A. A. Graves, pastor of Union Avenue Church. Rev. E. A. Healy, pastor of University Church, delivered an address on "Retrospect," comparing religious and civic growth as noted since 1800.

Rev. John L. Pinner, pastor Westlake Church, spoke on "Now." Rev. A. W. Bunker, pastor of Union Avenue Church, delivered an address on "Prospect." Rev. Dr. Cantline of the First Church spoke on "Consecration—What? How? When?"

Rev. G. F. Bovard, the presiding elder, conducted the afternoon service. A song and praise session was led by Rev. A. A. Graves.

The Sunday-school under the leadership of Rev. George A. Hough, junior pastor of the First Church, was held in the afternoon. The subject of the lesson was "The Forward Movement," was the subject of an address by Rev. George A. Hough, junior pastor of the First Church.

The forward movement, he said, "signifies the return of the church to the apostolic methods of evangelization. Men are to be saved by God, not by man. The responsibility of the salvation of the world is to be largely lifted from the shoulders of the individual Christian. The object of the Sunday-school under the forward movement must be to teach the young people of our schools not merely to know the facts of geography, history and biography, but to know Christ.

This will require consecrated teachers, those who love Christ and love the young, and who yearn for the salvation of those in their charge. It will require thorough intellectual and spiritual preparation of the subject matter, every lesson, and close study of the individual character of each student. Every parent of Methodist should be a Sunday-school teacher. The subject of the lesson should be the Sunday-school teacher should take for the coming year the motto, 'My class for Christ.'

Ex-Coroner George W. Campbell spoke of his experiences, and told how he had been instrumental in saving drunkards in Los Angeles.

Rev. A. A. Graves spoke of "The Holy Spirit in the Forward Movement." The afternoon exercises were closed with the administering of the sacrament, which was done under direction of Presiding Elder G. F. Bovard.

The watch-night service began at 9 o'clock, but the church was open nearly an hour previous to that time, and many listened to the organ voluntary played during that period. During the first hour of the service, Rev. George A. Hough presided. The next hour's devotion was in charge of Prof. Rogers, who preached a sermon on "The Watch-Night Service."

The consecration service from 11 o'clock till midnight was led by Rev. Dr. E. S. Cantline.

Other watch-night services were: At Ashbury Church, East Los Angeles, Rev. D. H. Quinn; Grace Church, Hewitt street, Rev. G. M. Smith; Boyle Heights Church, near Temple street, Rev. E. J. Inwood; Epworth Church, near Temple street, Rev. C. J. Miller; Union Avenue

Church, Rev. A. W. Bunker; Westlake Church, Rev. John Pinner; Central Church, Rev. A. A. Graves; University Church, Rev. E. A. Healy; Sixth Church, Rev. G. F. Bovard; Presiding Elder Bovard and Rev. E. H. Freetz; Newman Church, Rev. H. A. Knight; Pico Heights Church, Rev. D. B. Loftholm.

BELLS RANG AND MASSES WERE SAID. The departure of the old year and the entry of the new was the occasion for special services held at all the Roman Catholic churches in the city last night. A crown was laid upon the head of the old year, and with solemn celebrations it was ushered into the forever. With the glad acclaim of bells and joyous music the advent of the twentieth century was proclaimed.

A new page in the affairs of men was turned. The fathers were long in the confessional, and for hours before midnight the cathedrals were filled with kneeling people. Through the aisles people moved on tiptoe, and the only sounds were the whispers of prayer and the click of the rosary.

At St. Vibiana's Cathedral on Main street the services were specially impressive. Solemn pontifical masses were celebrated, with Rt. Rev. Bishop Montgomery as the celebrant. After mass there was a sermon by the bishop on the lessons of the old and the duties of the new year. The cathedral was decorated with poinsettias and evergreens, and the altar was adorned with many beautiful flowers. The church was well-lit, as pontifical mass was only celebrated at St. Vibiana's, and is only given on a few occasions during the year.

Promptly at the hour of midnight the cathedral bells heralded the glad new year, and the twentieth century. It was a double chime, and as the bells rang the brass throats fell upon the air the choir took up the joyous refrain. For twice the usual time the bells sent forth their tidings of "Glory in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men."

Bishop Montgomery was assisted in the celebration by Father Harriet as his principal, and Father Malone as master of ceremonies. The services, which have been in progress for two days, will be brought to a close tonight, at the stroke of midnight, or three days' prayer, with which the New Year is ushered in by the church.

The church was decorated with many flowers, and the altar was adorned with many beautiful flowers. The church was well-lit, as pontifical mass was only celebrated at St. Vibiana's, and is only given on a few occasions during the year.

At St. Vincent's Cathedral on Grand avenue the celebration of the new year was celebrated by Father F. X. McCabe. The church choir rendered the music, which was the same as that on last Christmas night. The church was decorated with many flowers, and the altar was adorned with many beautiful flowers.

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THE CITY IN BRIEF.

AT THE THEATERS.

LOS ANGELES—The Street Girl. BURBANK—The Isle of Champagne. OLYMPIA—Vandeville.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

False Alarm of Fire.

An alarm of fire was sent in from Bridge street and Brooklyn avenue yesterday by mischievous boys.

He's an Heir.

Information would be gratefully received by Rev. B. W. R. Taylor, rector of St. John's Church, concerning the whereabouts of Burk Burrus, who was placed in an orphan institution in this city in 1855. It is of advantage to Burrus that he be heard from.

Incendiary Fire.

An unoccupied house at Second and Chicago streets on Boyle Heights was partially destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The flames were discovered by a passerby, who sent a telephone alarm to the fire department. The loss will amount to about \$100.

Fire in Sanatorium.

The roof of a one-story frame cottage at No. 630 San Fernando street was ignited by sparks from a neighboring chimney yesterday morning. The house was occupied by D. Pedro, who lost part of his household effects. The building is the property of Bishop Montgomery. The loss will not exceed \$200.

Olden Stories.

The Pioneers of Los Angeles will hold their regular monthly meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in Chelodora Hall, No. 1194 South Spring street. Mrs. Laura Evertson King, a pioneer of 1849, will present a paper on "The Story of Los Angeles in 1849." Music and recitations will fill out the program. The meetings are open to the public.

German Festival.

An elaborate festival of the German-American residents of Southern California will take place here at the Turner Hall on the evening of the 13th of January. It being the thirtieth anniversary of the unity of the nation, and the resurrection of the German empire. A concert and literary programme will be followed by a banquet.

Knows Better Now.

J. Booth was brought to the Police Station last night, suffering from a badly sprained right wrist. He had been in collision with a buggy driven by a woman near Elysian Park. He admitted that he had been driving along the very center of the street, and that the collision had been the result of his failure to turn out.

They Will Do It.

George Connor sustained a fracture of the left arm in a collision with another wheeled man on Figueroa street near Seventh last night. He was picked up and admitted that the other cyclist, who had not been injured, had the right of way, and that the accident had been caused by his having failed to give the man sufficient room to pass.

Split His Scalp.

Tom Daly applied at the Receiving Hospital last night for treatment for a long wound in his scalp, to close which several stitches were required. He met a drunken man on Spring street and began expostulating with him on the errors of intemperance, when his victim struck him a blow in the neck, which sent him to the street. The wound in his head was caused by his head striking the curb.

Sick Policeman.

Nathan B. Appel, the venerable bailiff of the Police Court, has been in the Pacific Hospital since Saturday, suffering from a severe attack of erysipelas, one side of his face and head being the seat of the trouble. The doctors report him a very sick man. Officer Leichert, who guards the Third and Spring street crossing, is similarly afflicted and has been at the Sisters' Hospital since yesterday morning.

Lecky Ex-policeman.

E. F. Phelan was twelve years ago a member of the Los Angeles Police force. Today he is manager of mining properties in Idaho, which net him as much in a day as he used to earn in a month. He was formerly a real estate dealer here, and "went broke" during the boom, and Mayor Workman appointed him to a post. He remained several years, then went north, and now he has returned here for a brief visit, accompanied by his daughter, Mr. Phelan is largely interested in Pomona realty.

Our Promising Boys.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Reid of Belmont School are to be guests at the Van Nuys Hotel for about a week. Mr. Reid speaks in most complimentary terms of his Southern California boys, for he believes that he has a goodly number of the very best of them. Last year two of them, Roy Wheeler and Mr. M. R. Robert J. Burdette of Pasadena, and Robin Skelley of Riverside, especially distinguished themselves in their examinations for admission to Harvard. Wheeler entering with seven honors and Skelley with three. Roy Nafziger, Selwin Graves, Chester Silent, Bert Van Nuys and L. Schwartz enjoy the distinction of being double honor boys at Belmont.

BREVITIES.

Although the Times business office is open day and night, year in and year out, when it is not possible to bring your ads in, you can telephone them in at any hour of the day or night at the standard "toll" rate, 1 cent per word per insertion.

Belmont School, near San Francisco, opens its next term January 9. Mr. W. T. Reid, head master, will be at the Van Nuys Hotel from 9 to 12 o'clock daily, January 2-8.

Nauwerth Hardware Co. has removed to 230 South Spring street. They have a full line of hardware, stoves, granite, tinware, do plumbing, tinning and furnace work.

The Times will distribute \$25,000 worth of prizes. Watch the Times for the details of the contest which will appear in a few days.

Dr. Paul de Ford, removed to 224 Laughlin building. Eminent professional services; moderate fees. Hours 9 to 5.

For time of arrival and departure of Santa Fe trains, see "Time Card" in today's Times.

The Times Job Office is equipped to do machine composition 12 ems. at short notice.

Baptist centennial conference, three sessions today in the First Baptist Church.

Nettie E. Hammond, physician and surgeon, 420 and 422 Laughlin building.

Hear Hinson, the orator, tonight, at the First Baptist Church.

Pure remedied, P. Bonoff, 27 S. D'way.

Whitney Trunk Factory, 423 S. Spring Dr. Minnie Webb, 127 E. 24. See card. Use Little Webb's Cal. olive soap.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Mrs. A. T. Leming, Mrs. E. Salomon, Jeff Harrington, J. L. or B. D. McMechen, Otto Zahn, F. E. Webb.

J. D. McKenzie, W. H. Dehn, James Wilderick and C. E. Roberts. The Sigma Tau Epistolary Fraternity watched the old century out with a feast at the Del Monte. It was their regular annual banquet.

GRAND DUKE SINKING.

WEIMAR, Dec. 31.—The condition of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who is suffering from influenza, complicated with inflammation of the lungs, is very serious. The action of his heart is weakening. His illness is painless, but the worst is feared.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following New Year's marriage licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

Elmer R. Fisher, aged 26, a resident of Whittier and a native of Kansas, and Nellie Brand, aged 21, a native of California and a resident of La Mirada.

George E. Smith, aged 24, a native of California, and Susan M. Gilbert, aged 22, a native of California; both residents of Alhambra.

Samuel I. Horney, aged 21, a native of Illinois, and Belle B. Thornburgh, aged 19, a native of Wisconsin; both residents of Whittier.

Alonso Gorba, aged 22, a native of California and a resident of California, and Juanita Turfrie, aged 20, a native of New Jersey and a resident of Los Angeles.

Charles H. Elgar, aged 27, a native of Canada and a resident of Los Angeles, and Ethel M. Anderson, aged 21, a native of Canada and a resident of San Dimas.

Genius White, aged 22, a native of Iowa and a resident of Duarte, and Clara Mulally, aged 23, a native of Kentucky and a resident of Los Angeles.

Furness J. Taylor, aged 26, a native of England, and Florence A. O'Neil, aged 21, a native of Missouri; both residents of Los Angeles.

William Davis, aged 61, a native of Pennsylvania and a resident of San Francisco, and Myra Handy, aged 50, a native of New York and a resident of Pasadena.

Freeman Washburn, aged 29, a native of Michigan, and Elsie R. Thomson, aged 26, a native of Kansas; both residents of Duarte.

Samuel H. Rinehardt, aged 31, a native of Maryland and a resident of Avon, and Mary A. Callan, aged 30, a native of Pennsylvania and a resident of Pasadena.

Alexander Russell, aged 26, a native of Scotland, and Flora E. Saunders, aged 22, a native of Texas; both residents of Los Angeles.

Harold K. Vann, aged 23, a native of Canada, and Estel G. Ball, aged 23, a native of Indiana; both residents of Los Angeles.

Oren M. Stevenson, aged 26, a native of Wisconsin, and Milla E. Tittle, aged 21, a native of California; both residents of San Bernardino.

Lee C. Francis, aged 27, a native of Iowa, and Edith Blanche Betket, aged 23, a native of Iowa; both residents of Pomona.

Wallace H. Minor, aged 22, a native of Wisconsin and a resident of Cucamonga, and Mary Sutton, aged 19, a native of Colorado and a resident of Los Angeles.

Robert Chantry, aged 24, a native of Iowa, and Alice Brown, aged 17, a native of Indiana; both residents of Los Angeles.

Clarence C. Carney, aged 27, a native of Iowa, and Edythe Z. Mathews, aged 23, a native of Iowa; both residents of Long Beach.

Arthur Brown, aged 19, a native of Kansas, and Annie M. Clark, aged 18, a native of Kansas; both residents of Los Angeles.

Fred Wilbur Furbeck, aged 25, a native of Illinois, and Daisy Alice Drenth, aged 24, a native of California; both residents of Los Angeles.

Charles L. Lampkin, aged 26, a native of Canada and a resident of Ontario, and Nina T. Lee, aged 25, a native of Ohio and a resident of Pomona.

Frank I. Opp, aged 47, a native of Germany, and Mrs. Minnie Wooten, aged 35, a native of Ohio; both residents of Los Angeles.

Charles Beard, aged 50, a native of Tennessee, and Ida V. Young, aged 36, a native of Mississippi; both residents of Los Angeles.

Ivan N. Moore, aged 44, a native of Missouri and a resident of Los Angeles, and Pluma Gay, aged 23, a native of Illinois and a resident of Monrovia.

Harry Valiant, aged 37, a native of Iowa, and Ida F. Dietrich, aged 34, a native of Denmark; both residents of Los Angeles.

Jesse A. Artrup, aged 24, a native of Nebraska and a resident of Los Angeles, and Lillie C. Trapp, aged 19, a native of California and a resident of Florence.

BIRTH RECORD.

HUTCHINS—To Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hutchins, a daughter, December 31, 1900.

DEATH RECORD.

MATTHEWS—At her residence, No. 822 Westlake avenue, on December 30, 1900, at 7 a.m., Mrs. Mary L. Mathews, aged 10 years 4 months and 8 days.

FURNER—At his late residence, No. 1023 Santee street, George W. Mitchell, aged 61 years.

HENSHAW—At his home, No. 712 California street, on Sunday, December 30, 1900, Robert Henshaw, a native of England, aged 72 years.

Funeral from parlors of Robert Sharp & Son, No. 611 South Spring street, Wednesday, January 2, 1901, at 2 p.m.

RICHIE—In Santa Monica, December 30, Anasay Richie, aged 21 years.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank our neighbors and friends for their great kindness extended to us in our bereavement and death of our beloved wife and mother.

J. C. LUBBERTON and FAMILY, No. 747 Lord street, city.

THE LADY UNDERTAKER.

Mrs. M. H. Connell is the only lady undertaker in Los Angeles. Her parlors are at 441 S. Broadway, Tel. M. 3.

BREWER BROS. CO., UNDERTAKERS, Lady assistant attends ladies and children. Broadway and Sixth street. Tel. main 251.

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"Geneva" Watches

Are dependable watches every time. They measure of time correctly—they're the best watch values in town.

Only \$18.75

Ladies' solid gold watch of 18 karat gold case hand engraved. Walnut or Elgin movement. Guaranteed to be a perfect time-keeper.

Every watch in our stock is just as good value as the one above—and there's no end to our stock of watches.

GENEVA WATCH AND OPTICAL CO., 200 SOUTH BROADWAY.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year TO YOU

TRY OUR FINE

...Cigars

WOLF & CHILSON, Corner Second and Broadway.

251 South Broadway.

Eiderdown Robes

For lounging, for bath robes and for comfort generally. Our assortment at \$4.25 and \$5.75 is especially strong. Come in a full line of beautiful colors and are splendidly made; front fastened with silk loops. We have them from \$5.75 up just as high as you want to go. Whatever price you want to pay, you'll be best suited at Magnin's.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

357 S. BROADWAY

HALF PRICE

Calendars Fancy Stationery Boxes Celluloid Novelties Toilet Sets

Left from Christmas. Every one, regardless of cost and beauty, marked at exactly half price. Unless you're quick, you'll miss it.

357 S. BROADWAY

How is Your Cold?

It can be cured in One Day with—

Cartier's Cold Capsules

Why let it run? Why let it grow worse? Cartier's Cold Capsules cure any cold in one day for 25 cents.

Here's Where Prices Are Low:

Pearl Soap 10c

Dulcinea Soap 10c

Pack's Tur Soap 10c

Rubifum 10c

Alcock's Plaster 10c

Listerine 40c

Pierce's Prescription 40c

Pharmacia Compound 40c

Pine's Ointment 40c

Bull's Ointment 40c

Adel's Cream 40c

Boswell & Noyes Drug Co.

Reliable Prescription Druggists, THIRD AND BROADWAY.

DR. KING & CO.

Specialists for Men.

Varicose, hydrocele, piles, skin and blood diseases, kidney, bladder and prostate diseases speedily cured. Call or write.

128 N. MAIN STREET, Los Angeles.

BERLIN DYE WORKS.

Men's suits cleaned. Ladies' dress skirts and cloaks and pretties. S. L. or B. D. McMechen, 128 S. Broadway.



Lavishly Beautiful Trimmed Hats...

Any one of them is yours at precisely half price, and mind you our former prices were the lowest in Los Angeles.

The whole big stock—anyone, ever yone, all! All the gay style of Paris, all the dignity of London, all the dash of New York—all the charms that a hat can have are exquisitely represented here.

By all odds they are the most becoming hats ever shown on the Coast. You shouldn't let this chance slip whether you have a hat or not.

Special Reductions.

Our entire stock of Pom Poms At Half Price.

Our entire stock of new Trimming Nets At Half Price.

All our Pink Fancy Bands At Half Price.

Now 50c

Now 75c

241-243 South Broadway

The Marvel Millinery

241-243 South Broadway

Prosperity, Health

... AND A ...

Happy New Year.

We have ended the most successful year this store has ever enjoyed. As we stand on the threshold of a new century, we earnestly thank the public of Los Angeles for their hearty support and warm interest in our business and assure them that the new year will find us more alert than ever to serve them with the best the clothing world affords.

London Clothing Co.

119 to 125 N. Spring HARRIS & FRANK, Props.

BAJA CALIFORNIA

DAMIANA BITTERS

Is a great Restorative, Invigorator and Nerve Tonic for the Sexual Organs of both sexes.

The Mexican Remedy for diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Sells on its own merits.

NAUHA, ALPS & HUBER, Agents.

223 Market Street, S. F. (Send for circular.)

AS SOON as oil is struck in CAPESTRANO is now well under way with most flattering prospects, the company can retain land sufficient to bore 1000 wells and sell enough at varying moderate prices to return to the stockholders \$5 or over on every share of stock issued. Call or write for prospectus and information.

Room 210 Douglas Building.

Label on bottle is blue, with red center panel.

"The Marvel's" Half Yearly Sale.

Always and ever the most for the money at the Marvel, but tomorrow we shall break all records for genuine bargain-giving. The new year and the new century open with

Millinery at 50 Cents on the Dollar.

Sale begins at nine o'clock. You will find everything

just as advertised except that we'll do more than we promise.

Crushing Prices on Feathers.

You'll be more eager when you've seen them. Not one that isn't exquisite and dainty. There shouldn't be an untidy hat in Los Angeles with the finest of fancy feathers marked like this.

You can buy 150 Feathers at 68c.

You can buy 125 Feathers at 60c.

You can buy 100 Feathers at 45c.

You can buy 75c Feathers at 35c.

You can buy 50c Feathers at 25c.

Colored Ostrich Feathers worth 75c at 25c.

Colored Ostrich Feathers worth \$1.50 at 50c.

Untrimmed Hats Sacrificed.

They're from the best makers and you can well be proud to own one. Nothing brighter, newer, prettier could be found, even in New York. Just the newest, wisomest shapes, and think of the sacrifice—LESS THAN HALF.

25c buys a 75c Untrimmed Hat.

48c buys a \$1.00 Untrimmed Hat.

62c buys a \$1.25 Untrimmed Hat.

75c buys a \$1.50 Untrimmed Hat.

Grand Sale of Walking Hats.

No wonder you're puzzled. Every one knows the well style of our walking hats; how they harmonize with one's self; how they bring out the spirit of independence and beauty; how they give life to the whole appearance. We make such breathless prices as these:

All our beautiful black walking hats, rich, dressy, elegant; in the most clever styles, marked at \$1.25

All our splendid colored walking hats, designed in the latest and swiftest styles, coarsely pictureque, marked \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Now 50c

Now 75c

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Prosperity, Health

... AND A ...

Happy New Year.

We have ended the most successful year this store has ever enjoyed. As we stand on the threshold of a new century, we earnest

(POLICE AND JUSTICE COURTS.)
FIFTY BOBTAILS
IN RANKS OF FOUR

by the people they will have to be pre-

ratification before becoming effective. The City Attorney states that the amendments may be submitted as a whole or separately.

Street Accepted.

Acting under advice of the City Attorney the Council yesterday accepted the improvement work on Foster street, with the exception of a small portion adjacent to a gravel pit, where the recent rains caused the earth to cave in.

[AT THE COURTHOUSE.]

**SUPERVISORS HEAR
ABOUT AVALON SARDINES.**

**ARE THE LITTLE FISHES BECOM-
ING VERY SCARE?**

POLICE RAID HOBBO RESORT ON SAN FERNANDO STREET.

Regiment Marched to City Jail—Police Say San Fernando Mission is a Refuge for Too Many Dangerous Men.

The rascals, the bachelors, the "bull-boys" and the hard faces of Bohemians were on dress parade in the Police Court yesterday, when fifty members of the protest were on trial for the crime of vagrancy. The police swooped down yesterday morning on the "San Fernando Mission," alias the "Home of the Good Samaritan," which the officers says is the largest hang-

F

California Fish Company Says No, but the Tuna Club Has a Different Opinion—Ordinance Wanted to Protect Wharf Fishing.

The fight for an ordinance to protect sardines, anchovies, and other small fish within a certain limit from the shore line of the Pacific Ocean in Los Angeles county, was continued before the Board of Supervisors all day yesterday.

After an abundance of evidence pro and con the matter was taken under advisement.

The forces in favor of such an ordinance were represented by the Avalon Tuna Club, which began the agitation

The idea of the officers is that it is a menace to the community to have so many of these buses herded at one place of refuge.

Chief Elyon decided to run in these "mission" hobnob, and yesterday morning Sgt. Williams and Officers Sharon Fay, Powlow, Hampton and Conroy, took the lead.

They got there about 9 o'clock, and found fifty-five men at breakfast, which consisted principally of a cup of coffee and a ham and egg sandwich.

They were herded into the rear of the building, and the men were formed in ranks of four and marched to the station. Some of them were released because they had no previous record, and others were herded into Justice

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in behalf of both the fishermen and the sportsmen of Catalina, who claim

that the erstwhile plentiful sardine is becoming so scarce that the game and marine commissioners are considering a law. One reason of the alleged scarcity—the chief reason—was given as the tremendous and continued catches of the boat Alpha, owned and operated by the California Fish Company, with headquarters in San Francisco.

The fish company is vigorously opposed to a restrictive ordinance of any kind.

When the matter was first taken up yesterday, T. R. Owen, Esq., representing the California Fish Company, pleaded for continuance of the hearing; the date was fixed for Monday, but he hadn't arrived from Washington. Anyway, he believed, with more time, the interests of the conflicting parties could be adjusted without an ordinance. He said Fish Commissioner Henry Keller, who lives at Santa Monica, favored a generous settlement to an ordinance.

The fourth of the night might have started any social reformer, and the amount of money found on this register was only \$9.00, of which \$3.00 belonged to the man.

The men appeared in court in two squads of about twenty-five each, for the judge had insisted that the men be reserved for offenders. Justice Ault undoubtedly imagined he heard a lot of people, but he must have changed his mind after the afternoon session, for, over, for they were brought in the least company of citizens that ever appeared at a bar of justice. Only one man was seen to have any money on him; he carried: only a pitiful few had even taken a drink in Los Angeles, and every man jack of them would walk away with a fine if they said anything. They had worked at everything from book-keeping to clipping horses and picking oranges, and nine-tenths of them had had good jobs for many years at certain times during the ordinary morning, instead of in jail, where they

Each member check up his that it agree. Our business has been very acquired 1 piece of property in our several and sold them to the association foreclosing but have not. Rates of first part unsettled, and

tor between them. Several meetings, whereat piscatorial differences were

Mr. Owen thought that further time was being wasted without the board's assistance. Would he grant one more continuance?

But the Avalon people were not interested in immediate action. W. E. Dunn, Esq., representing the Tuna Club, was sure that the matter could never be decided and argued at length for an ordinance.

The board finally concluded to hear evidence.

Mr. Dunn was so sure they would never conclude, he said, was because the fish company had offered to stay away from Avalon Bay from June 15 to August 15. The fish company was contrary to the Tuna Club. The sardines spawn much earlier than that. Vin-
cent, a fisherman, was
arrested on the island for twenty years
fixes the spawning season, when the
fish swarm into the bay in greatest

for weeks, and had worked only a half or a whole day in that time.

One boy of the lot had left his home in the morning, and he would not be able to agree with his folks.

One hard-fellow had gone to the "mission" to attend the meetings held there, and he would not be able to agree with his folks.

One showed the court "the honestest hand ever saw."

Afternoon was taken up by the court asking questions of the prisoners about their respective lives.

The principal witness for the defense was a woman, wife of a Southern Pacific employe, who had been in this "mission" where the men were arrested, who testified as to how good the lot was.

After Judge Lusk had gone into the private lives of the crowd he set the trial of the case for Thursday at 2:30 p.m., and turned the men loose.

Offerings sufficient to desirable to pay all m withdraw

PROPOSED ORDINANCE.

The Catalina people want a one-day ordinance to keep the fish company out of their waters.

The ordinance proposed is as follows:

"Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to cast, extend or set any purse net for the purpose of catching fish within one mile of the shore line of the Pacific Ocean within the limits of said county of Los Angeles, or within one mile of the shore line and within the islands lying adjacent to and being a part of the said county of Los Angeles.

"Sec. 2. Every person found guilty of a violation of any provision of this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$30, nor more than \$500, or shall be imprisoned in the County Jail of Los Angeles county for not less than ten days, nor more than 150 days, or shall suffer both such fine and imprisonment.

TACKLES THE WRONG MAN.
George Stewart, an ex-inmate of the Soldiers' Home, had the mischance of standing in front of a policeman, and was probably serving a term in jail for his rashness. George took up his stand at Fourth and Los Angeles streets and tackled every man that came along. He made the mistake of his life, however, for one of them happened to be a policeman in citizen's uniform. The next morning the old soldier was in the station. He had a wooden bum, and as he now has three coats hanging over him, he was ordered to appear for sentence Wednesday morning.

SIDEWALK SPITTERS.
ONE MAN ADMITS THE CRIME.
Rather than call "the constable" a

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"Sec. 3. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed."

and are hereby repealed. The ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 15th day of January, 1901, and before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of the adoption thereof shall be published for at least one week in a newspaper printed and published in the county of Los Angeles, State of California, to-wit: in the Board of Supervisors of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for or against the same."

Ex-Adj.-Gen. A. W. Barrett, president of the Tuna Club, favored the ordinance. F. H. Bunker, secretary of the club, the secretary, because they deemed it necessary to preserve the fish for sport and for market purposes.

Ex-Adj.-Gen. F. H. Bunker, Pasadena, testified as to the need of protection. He was fished for sport at Avalon for over thirteen years. He thought the fish were being ruined sport at the island, as well as the pits.

day for spitting on the sidewalk Sunday night at First and Los Angeles streets. He could not believe that he had used the sidewalk as a spittoon and was not caring to dispute the policeman who arrested him. "Conner was patently and obviously pleaded guilty," Fitzgerald, who was arrested at the same time for the same offense, denied he crime and will be tried next Monday morning.

FOR STEALING PAPERS.

DENIES HE IS THE CULPRIT.

Louis Heyman, a thirteen-year-old boy, who is accused of stealing 150 copies of The Times, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Austin and examination was set for Thursday, July 10, at 10 a. m. When arrested with his brother, Morris,

whether for
a year. They
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on their
time.

Respectfully
W.

The following
the net and
since the
very anti-

trading fishermen, who have \$51,000 tied up in their business, Yellowtail.

THE COMPANY'S SIDE.

J. H. Lapham, president of the California Canning Co., said he was sure that cardines were more plentiful now than ever before, and that they never spawned in shallow water.

He said his company caught about 10 tons of cardines a year, 100 tons of which it canners.

"We have to fish in shallow water," he said. "The depth must not be over four feet. Once we hauled off four feet we could not get any more. We never catch any fish. Our boats are 100 feet long and forty feet deep. Some times we surround and capture 100 tons of fish at one time, but out of that we can get only 10 tons. We must haul and liberate the rest. We must haul 100 tons of fish within 200 yards of the coast

to carry the papers, and he asked
times office into an adjoining alley. The
says he knows the real thief by sight.

POLICELETS.

DISPOSED OF QUICKLY.

Two young boys, Guss House and
Charles Brown, who were charged with
not an air gun at John Brown's store
in the Westlake district, were ar-
raigned yesterday in the Police Court
and their hearing was set for next Sat-
urday. Bail was fixed at \$10 in each
case.

C. A. Holcomb was given a \$150 judg-
ment yesterday in Justice Morgan's
court against the Boyle Heights Oil
company, the corporation having
driven one of Holcomb's horses to
death.

W. T. Reed, who forgot himself long

The

he. Our other fishing grounds, besides Avalon, are Redondo, Dead Man's

"What would be the effect of this one-mile ordinance on your industry?" was asked of Mr Lapham.

"A one-mile ordinance would close us up in a minute," was the quick reply.

Before the board adjourned at noon a petition signed by more than 150 citizens of the town was filed, asking that the sport of ocean fishing be protected by a suitable ordinance forbidding seine fishing within 1000 feet of any wharf in the county's jurisdiction.

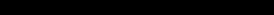
The passage of the one-mile ordinance the board now has under advisement until tomorrow. Meantime, it is

Because they disturbed the peace of north Los Angeles street last Saturday night, Wong Du and Wong Gong were sentenced \$25 each by Justice Austin yesterday. The Chinamen got into a wordy row over the settlement of a bill, and a vigilant copper gathered them into the fold. The fact that the assault of Nigger alley could be disturbed by loud talking was as surprising to the Chinamen as the big fines they paid.

Henry R. Levy of San Bernardino and Mrs. Levy are guests at the Westminster. Mr. Levy is advertising for the firm of Levy and Co., which has large stores in San Francisco.

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Seventh Annual Report of the EQUITABLE LOAN SOCIETY.

J. A. MUIR, President.

W. J. WASHBURN, Secretary.

Office with Bank of Commerce, First and Broadway.

Secretary's Report.

To the Stockholders of the
Equitable Loan Society:

I present herewith a statement showing the operations of the society for the year ending December 31, 1900, together with an itemized schedule of the account of each member. The first column refers to the certificate or pass-book number. Each member is thus enabled to check up his account and see that it agrees.

Our business during the year has been very satisfactory. We have acquired by foreclosure one piece of property—the first during our seven years' experience—and sold the same without loss to the society. We are now foreclosing on a second piece, but have not yet acquired title.

Rates of interest during the first part of the year were so unsettled, and borrowers showed so much disposition to dictate terms that we were obliged to discontinue the sale of the 5 per cent stock. We have therefore continued our operations in this line to 4 per cent. There has been a somewhat better demand the last few months at higher rates and we have again decided to issue (for a time at least) stock bearing 5 per cent.

Offerings of money have been sufficient to enable us to take all desirable loans offered, and to pay all members desiring to withdraw without the stipulated notice. The policy of the society is always to keep sufficient funds on hand to accommodate members in this respect.

Frequently a member finds an opportunity to make an advantageous loan for himself, to purchase a piece of property, or to make some other investment, and it is always a source of much satisfaction to him to know that the money can be obtained readily. Our 4 per cent certificates have proven very popular for the reason that this rate is obtained for every day the money is kept by the society, whether for a week, a month or a year. This enables those who are waiting for a loan or an investment to secure some return on their money in the meantime.

Respectfully,

W. J. WASHBURN,
Secretary.

The following statement of the net assets of the society since the beginning, shows a very satisfactory growth:

December 31, 1894, \$15,593.26
December 31, 1895, 42,495.45
December 31, 1896, 72,652.84
December 31, 1897, 118,595.32
December 31, 1898, 136,636.67
December 31, 1899, 163,711.28
December 31, 1900, 208,385.29

Statement of Condition

DECEMBER 31, 1900.

ASSETS.

Cash \$ 15,268.30
Loans 191,624.74
Interest (accrued) 1,492.25
Total \$208,385.29

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Stock \$165,100.00
Running Stock, including dividends 39,296.98
Interest (advance) 44.25
Reserve 3,944.06
Total \$208,385.29

DEPOSITS.			DEPOSITS.		
Paid-up Stock.			Paid-up Stock.		
BOOK NO.	AMOUNT	BOOK NO.	AMOUNT	BOOK NO.	AMOUNT
1	1000 1330	500	1478	3000 1743	500
2	100 1332	1000	1484	300 1748	1000
3	100 1333	100	1489	100 1749	1000
4	100 1334	200	1493	200 1750	1000
5	600 1340	200	1494	400 1751	500
1007	500 1341	200	1495	100 1752	100
1008	1000 1343	200	1496	200 1753	200
1012	1500 1344	100	1501	1000 1754	200
1019	1000 1346	1000	1504	100 1756	500
1022	500 1353	100	1508	100 1757	200
1029	100 1354	1000	1510	100 1758	100
1032	100 1355	200	1511	100 1759	100
1033	100 1358	200	1512	200 1762	200
1037	100 1359	500	1513	1000 1763	100
1039	500 1361	100	1514	1000 1765	100
1042	100 1362	700	1515	1000 1768	500
1044	100 1363	500	1516	1000 1770	500
1045	200 1367	200	1517	500 1771	1000
1055	500 1373	200	1518	500 1780	100
1067	200 1379	100	1520	100 1781	300
1201	100 1383	200	1521	100 1782	100
1202	200 1385	1000	1522	100 1788	100
1204	400 1386	1000	1523	100 1791	300
1206	500 1387	400	1524	100 1792	500
1208	500 1388	400	1530	500 1793	200
1213	300 1391	100	1531	500 1795	100
1214	500 1392	100	1532	500 1797	1000
1219	500 1395	1000	1533	500 1798	400
1220	100 1396	500	1534	500 1799	600
1222	500 1398	1000	1537	2000 1800	1000
1223	800 1399	100	1538	500 1805	1000
1224	500 1401	2000	1539	500 1806	100
1228	1000 1402	100	1540	500 1807	5000
1229	800 1403	200	1542	100 1809	1000
1240	1500 1404	300	1543	100 1811	100
1241	200 1407	100	1545	200 1812	1000
1242	200 1408	300	1546	500 1813	600
1243	2100 1411	100	1548	500 1814	500
1247	500 1412	100	1552	1200 1816	400
1261	700 1413	500	1553	100 1817	100
1262	200 1414	400	1554	1000 1818	100
1264	100 1416	300	1555	100 1819	200
1269	100 1417	600	1562	500 1823	600
1272	300 1418	100	1567	400 1825	1700
1279	2000 1420	100	1570	800 1829	3200
1281	300 1422	200	1703	100 1830	1400
1283	200 1425	200	1706	1000 1831	2400
1284	100 1426	200	1707	200 1832	5500
1286	400 1423	1000	1708	500 1833	100
1287	300 1447	400	1709	500 1834	200
1288	500 1449	100	1710	200 1836	10000
1290	2000 1450	300	1715	100 1837	1500
1291	200 1451	200	1723	400 1838	500
1296	500 1452	100	1723	200 1839	500
1298	500 1453	300	1724	100 1816	1500
1299	500 1454	200	1725	1100 1841	900
1300	500 1455	100	1726	200 1842	300
1308	500 1456	1000	1728	900 1843	900
1309	100 1457	200	1729	200 1845	600
1310	100 1458	1000	1731	500 1846	300
1311	100 1459	400	1732	500 1847	100
1312	1000 1460	100	1733	500 1848	100
1316	1000 1461	100	1734	200 1849	400
1317	2000 1462	100	1737	100 1805	1400
1323	200 1463	100	1739	700 1851	10000
1324	100 1474	500	1740	1000 1852	1500
1329	2000 1475	200	1741	500 1853	300
1328	100 1476	100	1742	500	
1329	2000 1477	200			

Total \$165,100.00

DEPOSITS.

Running Stock.

Members by referring to their pass-books by number can ascertain whether the amounts agree.

BOOK NO.	AMOUNT	BOOK NO.	AMOUNT
1	61.68	503	69.13
10	76.22	510	11.81
62	102.50	511	211.81
67	990.52	512	176.85
144	92.69	515	6.33
145	486.88	521	18.22
151	300.00	527	577.73
166	87.24	529	14.29
186	8.96	531	101.57
192	29.37	533	12.96
193	105.67	534	104.45
196	53.31	537	76.99
199	23.39	538	229.19
200	108.55	539	63.57
201	367.90	543	10.85
206	32.55	548	169.80
218	186.50	554	105.00
240	89.06	555	14.20
249	63.94	560	107.24
251	60.38	561	.50
252	.82	565	1.00
273	7.21	568	24.05
277	375.10	567	239.50
280	914.29	575	905.15
284	16.14	577	40.84
290	192.51	579	309.05
294	921.56	581	207.55
295	1784.19	585	16.40
296	81.79	589	131.83
297	85.77	593	70.75
298	77.34	595	41.90
299	2.25	599	145.49
310	523.78	613	60.75
314	25.95	614	111.50
316	447.12	618	2.00
318	320.17	620	119.75
325	56.46	623	193.45
330	4.83	629	.90
336	44.63	634	35.49
338	3.39	635	15.00
344	57.34	638	13.00
348	11.22	647	8.78
350	749.53	648	278.75
351	327.90	649	202.70
361	87.86	644	63.71
362	1.21	647	708.94
364	19.19	651	605.00
367	1.98	653	13.18
368	1731.26	655	39.80
369	115.80	658	1.80
378	6.25	659	100.60
405	193.15	666	25.15
416	1.89	665	70.00
423	412.51	666	100.40
426	16.23	668	25.03
427	16.23	669	6.00
432	395.85	671	10.00
433	1151.62	690	\$ 302.00
437	18.23	692	2.40
443	146.09	693	19.24
444	104.57	695	458.35
445	151.99	697	916.47
449	25.81	698	2036.60
457	65.92	699	101.53
465	8.74	7011	626.82
473	95.54	7012	615.74
475	12.84	7015	106.77
476	30.73	7016	321.23
483	53.47	7018	.29
487	22.53	7022	161.31
493	25.62	7023	101.43
495	248.84	7024	597.06
497	466.34	7027	125.33
500	1.00	7029	390.39
501	314.42	7030	390.00

Total \$29,672.12

LOANS.

Borrowers are requested to compare amounts paid with their pass-books and report any discrepancy.

BOOK NO.	Original Amount Borrowed Less Repayment.	Credit on Pass Book.
24	\$550	\$39.94
32	400	45.16
46	1000	48.24
47	1100	54.60

Original Amount Borrowed Less Endorsement.	Credit on Pass Book.	Book No.	Original Amount Borrowed Less Endorsement.	Credit on Pass Book.
100	10.00	482	450	.08
400	138.51	484	700	157.63
700	468	486	300	22.95
600	69.44	489	350	.78
800	470	490	750	14.17
600	108.92	471	1200	16.37
200	10.53	474	1250	2.83
200	60.46	481	400	60.79
1200	41.80	482	250	2.70
250	.30	484	150	27.09
1150	25.04	491	300	1.00
1200	520.34	494	1800	42.88
600	114.58	495	300	
60	128.42	498	500	
500	69.53	503	100	
700	210.91	504	200	
250	.61	506	700	21.14
600	302.66	507	300	
250	20.60	508	350	
500	35.50	509	700	39.75
200	100.22	513	200	42.88
500	184.68	514	400	43.98
500	88.16	516	450	
800	185.81	517	1100	
1500	.....	518	1700	
700	152.64	520	1700	
900	150.46	522	2500	
200	60.78	523	300	
400	11.60	524	2000	
400	83.42	526	200	
800	170.65	530	1100	
600	134.14	532	620	
3650	97.32	535	2000	
450	11.63	540	750	
800	254.79	541	300	
400	40.92	543	500	
400	11.02	544	400	
400	80.60	545	1500	
1700	13.66	546	750	
200	6.41	547	300	
2000	122.99	549	1050	13.30
800	150.11	551	620	
500	92.00	552	600	
2000	379.37	553	2500	
200	39.13	558	1500	
600	125.59	564	800	
900	14.48	560	2150	
900	33.55	572	11000	
2350	63.05	576	1020	
150	23.85	584	1500	
700	41.36	587	1700	
250	66.33	588	250	8.00
400	6.10	592	2250	
550	46.75	593	1500	
600	92.57	596	600	
1050	34.09	598	800	0.80
71.39	71.39	600	1000	21.00
1200	35.54	601	2750	
800	181.97	602	2000	
200	31.78	604	2224.74	
1550	.....	606	500	
2700	2177.61	607	1000	
2600	121.50	608	600	
500	60.85	609	2500	
650	13.21	613	200	23.10
300	73.64	616	3000	
550	.39	617	1500	
500	13.75	619	850	45.70
250	.17	621	500	
500	.....	623	200	
600	23.89	624	200	
130	25.80	625	600	
1700	.....	626	850	
600	86.40	627	250	13.00
200	49.13	628	350	
400	11.67	630	800	
600	86.66	631	1000	54.00
350	9.61	632	400	
400	49.18	633	400	8.30
1000	35.25	638	500	
100	20.70	640	250	
2650	20.74	641	1150	21.00
250	23.27	645	1300	
500	90.60	650	1000	35.10
1200	219.59	652	1000	
450	24.67	654	400	
420	4.88	656	500	
400	.....	657	800	
400	43.87	660	1000	
550	13.23	664	750	
300	33.13	665	300	
300	30.73	667	1500	
300	21.20	670	3500	
800	.....	672	400	
450	.60	Total	\$191,624.70	

The Dawning

Sale of



1907

The Twentieth Century

A. Hamburger & Sons

127 to 145 N. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Dress Goods and Silks

Set the Pace for Another Hundred Years.



The possibilities of the new century are beyond human imagination. Advancement in every line of business will be rapid and bewildering. Some of the greatest achievements of the next five score years will be along merchandising lines. The great buying and selling organizations of the world are competing with each other to such an extent that each great organization is seeking for some new method of bettering its service.

Who can tell but that instead of receiving goods by rail from eastern ports, that they will come direct to San Pedro in boats which skim the briny deep instead of laboriously plowing through it? Rapid transit may be so far perfected that an order can be filled from New York inside of 24 hours or it may be that there will be no need of sending to New York for anything.

Who knows but that Los Angeles may become a densely populated mercantile center outstripping even New York and Chicago? There is room on this coast for such a city and Southern California, especially Los Angeles, is an ideal spot for the millions of people to select as an abiding place and a merchandising mart. The resources of this coast are far greater than those of the Far East, and when fully developed can supply every human need.

In studying the requirements of the future we see the necessity for rapid, vigorous action. In a few short years this store has fairly leaped to supremacy, surpassing all the older concerns and bringing to Southern California the highest grade of merchandise that has ever been offered for sale here.

Real achievements are not stepping stones to those of the new century. The events will transpire so quickly and brilliantly that beginning with the present sale there will be one continuous, glittering procession of merchandising events which will do honor to the great, new century upon which we are embarking. The undertaking is one from which the weak and poorly prepared shrink in utter helplessness, but the strong find in the possibilities plenty of obstacles which by strength and endurance can alone be surmounted.

We step into the 20th century with redoubled energy and ample strength to set the pace for the entire merchandising community of the Pacific Coast. To this end we have studied and perfected an organization which is second to none in the world. Possibly not so large as some with headquarters in New York, but certainly as efficient and as economical. The first events of the new century will be

An Outpouring of Unparalleled Bargains.

The books which formerly occupied the center of the main floor have been moved to the 4th floor into better quarters and now the entire aisle extending from Spring St. a full block through to New High St., is filled with dress goods bargains. The immensity of this display is equaled nowhere else west of the Mississippi River. The bargains offered are equaled nowhere else in the world. We present to you a collection of the world's best fabrics and at the prices we have put upon them, no one should deny themselves a new dress.

It is the clearance event of the winter season. Dress goods prices have been cut to mere shadows of their former selves. Reductions are so general that you will be unable to find a piece of goods selling at full value. Never in the history of the old century was such a sale as this inaugurated. It sets the pace for all value-giving, honest-principled stores. We admit the merchant who tries to follow suit when we launch an event like this.

So we invite you all to come and participate in this gigantic distribution of bargains. We urge no one and will treat all alike. There are no discounts given at this store. One person's money is as good as another's. You may rest assured that you are buying as cheaply as your neighbor, and there is no other store in Los Angeles which can truthfully make this statement.

59c For 4 Yards of 25c and 35c Dress Stuffs.
100 yards of dress goods cut up into 4 yard pieces. In the lot you will find all shades of plain cambrics, and serges, fancy, all wool cheviots and plaids, fancy illuminated mixtures, etc. Dress stuffs that sold at 25c and 35c a yard. Sale price 4 yards for 59c.

98c For 4 Yards of 50c and 60c Dress Stuffs.
100 yards of dress goods cut up into 4 yard pieces. In the lot you will find all shades of plain cambrics, and serges, fancy, all wool cheviots and plaids, fancy illuminated mixtures, etc. Dress stuffs that sold at 50c and 60c a yard. Sale price 4 yards for 98c.

35c For 6c All Wool Homespun Plaids.
40 pieces of all wool homespun plaids in those pretty new light, dark and medium, gray and tan mixtures, plaided in large and small bars. Suitable for skirts and dresses. You can use either side. 40 inches wide. Regular price 60c. Sale price 35c a yard.

39c For 6c All Wool Waist Flannel.
100 yards of all wool flannel for waists. All shades of red, blue, gray, tan, green and brown, also black, mixed shades, etc. 40 inches wide. Regular price 60c. Sale price 39c a yard.

49c For \$1.00 Hopacking Homespun.
100 yards of homespun in the Hopacking weave. It is all wool and either side can be used. The colors are brown, blue, tan and green mixtures. 40 inches wide and a quality that is sold by other stores at \$1.40 a yard. Sale price 49c a yard.

59c For \$1.00 Camelhair Plaids.
100 yards of plaid dress goods in 54 inch cheviot plaids. 44 inch French plaids, 44 inch camelhair plaids, 44 inch granite plaids, etc. Each a yard every piece under \$1. Sale price 59c a yard.

75c For \$1.00 Coating Serges.
40 pieces of our well known \$1.00 Coating serge. Made of pure mohair wool that shaves the best. Every shade of blue, tan, brown, green, red, etc. 50 inches wide and reversible. Extra value at \$1.00. Sale price 75c per yard.

88c For \$3.50 Imported Camelhair Plaids.
Every yard of fine imported plaid dress stuffs in camelhair, French plaids, mixed shades, etc. All the rich color combinations. Plaid that sold at \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50. Sale price 88c a yard.

98c For \$1.50 and \$2.00 Golf Suitings.
50 pieces of plaid black golf suitings, all wool, 54 inches wide, grey mixtures on one side and plaid black. Another lot in the same pattern on the other: 49 inches wide. Regular price \$1.50 and \$2.00. Sale price 98c a yard.

\$1.00 For \$1.50 Scotch Tweed Suiting.
15 pieces of our real imported Scotch Tweed suiting. Blue, grey, tan brown and green mixtures. All wool, reversible and 54 inches wide. Sold everywhere at \$1.50 a yard. Sale price \$1.00.

\$1.00 For \$1.50 Granite Cloth.
30 pieces of granite cloth: the most popular weave in this season. Shades of red, grey, navy, tan, etc. 50 inches wide. Regular price \$1.50. Sale price \$1.00 a yard.

75c For \$1.00 Sponged and Shrunken Cheviots.
40 pieces of all wool mohair cheviots in grey, tan, blue and green mixtures, also solid shades of brown, blue, green, red, etc. Every yard has been sponged and shrunken and both sides are ready for use; 49 inches wide. Our regular \$1.00 quality on sale at 75c a yard.

\$1.00 For \$1.50 Twilled Back Broadcloth.
20 pieces of twilled back broadcloth in shades of grey, tan, brown, blue, green, etc. 48 inches wide. Very elegant for tailor gowns. Regular price \$1.50. Sale price \$1.00 a yard.

\$1.00 For \$1.50 Venetian Tailor Suiting.
40 pieces of fine twilled Venetian cloth for tailor made gowns. All the new and desirable shades of grey, tan, brown, green, blue and red, also black, etc. 54 inches wide. Regular price \$1.50 a yard. Sale price \$1.00 a yard.

\$1.50 For \$2.50, \$2.25, and \$2.00 Golf Suitings.
50 pieces of golf suiting for rainy day skirts. Grey, tan, blue, green and brown mixtures on one side; some are plaid on the other side and others have plaid backs. They are all wool and 54 inches wide. Regular price \$2.50, \$2.25 and \$2.00. Sale price \$1.50 a yard.

\$1.85 For \$3.00 English Tailor Suiting.
20 pieces of real west-of-England tailor suiting in little checks, broken checks, broken plaids, livable stripes and checks, etc. 54 inches wide. Regular price \$3.00. Sale price \$1.85 a yard.

\$1.95 For \$3.00 Golf Suiting.
15 pieces of extraordinary fine golf suiting, suitable for fine tailor made golf suits, pedestrian skirts, golf caps, etc. All the new mixtures with plaid or striped backs. 48 to 54 inches wide. Regular price \$3.00 a yard. Sale price \$1.95 a yard.

\$2.00 For \$3.00 French Venetian Cloth.
30 pieces of imported French Venetian cloth in all the French pastel shades of grey, tan, brown, blue, etc. 54 inches wide. Regular price \$3.00 a yard. Sale price \$2.00 a yard.

\$2.48 For \$3.75 Golf Caping.
12 pieces of golf caping, the kind with the real chinilla face. Blue, grey, black and red on one side and elegant golf plaids on the other. 54 inches wide. The kind that is sold in other stores at \$3.75 a yard. Sale price \$2.48 a yard.

\$3.29 For \$4.50 and \$5.00 Golf Caping.
40 pieces of the finest golf caping. Made of the finest lambs wool. Some have solid shades on both sides, evening and street shades. Others have plaid backs. 48 to 54 inches wide. Sold everywhere at \$4.50 to \$5.00 a yard. Sale price \$3.29 a yard.

25c For 50c Black Figured Dress Stuffs.
50 pieces of black figured broadcloth in large, medium and small figures. Sale price 25c a yard.

39c For 50c All Wool Black Figured Serges.
40 pieces of all wool black figured serge in large, medium figures, figured brilliantine and Sicilian 44 inches wide. Sold regularly at 50c a yard. Sale price 39c a yard.

69c For \$1.25 Black Mohair Crepons.
100 yards of black dress stuff in black mohair crepons and black figured satin serges. 38 to 44 inches wide. Rich, lustrous blacks that sold at \$1.25 a yard. Sale price 69c a yard.

75c For \$1.00 Black Cheviot Granite Cloth.
15 pieces of black cheviot granite cloth. Every yard has been sponged and shrunken. Both sides ready for use. Rich, lustrous black and a regular dust shaker. 49 inches wide. Our regular \$1.00 quality. Sale price 75c a yard.

\$1.00 For \$2 Black Camelhair Plaids.
8 pieces of black camelhair plaids. The kind with long, silky hair. All wool and 54 inches wide. Regular price \$2.00 a yard. Sale price \$1.00 a yard.

\$1.50 For \$2 Black Zibeline Cloth.
Black zibeline cloth, the most popular cloth this season for nice tailor gowns. It has a beautiful surface. A rich silky black and 54 inches wide. The \$2.00 quality on sale at \$1.50 a yard.

\$1.00 For \$2 Black Crepons.
Black crepons, made of silk mohair, silk and wool, mohair and silk, etc. Plerolas in small and med. um overshot patterns. Every piece that was \$2.00 reduced to \$1.00 a yard.

\$1.50 For \$2.50 and \$3 Black Crepons.
Black crepons, made of silk mohair, silk and wool, mohair and silk, etc. A grand variety of patterns that were \$2.50 and \$3.00 a yard. Sale price \$1.50 a yard.

\$2.00 For \$3 Black Tailor Suiting.
20 pieces of black imported tailor cloth. French Venetian, French wispout, albatross, camelhair, pebble cheviots, day worked, etc. 54 inches wide. All our regular \$3 suitings. Sale price \$2 a yard.

\$1.95 For \$3.50 Black Camelhair Broadcloth.
5 pieces of the best black French camelhair broadcloth with pame finish; 54 inches wide and a regular \$3.50 quality. Sale price \$1.95 a yard.

\$2.85 For \$5 Panne Broadcloth.
Panne broadcloth, the highest grade of cloth shown this season; black, old rose, color and silver grey. 54 inches wide and sold up to now \$5.00 a yard. Sale price \$2.85 a yard.

\$2.85 For \$5 Camelhair Dot Broadcloth.
The best quality of black French broadcloth with black camelhair dots. 54 inches wide. Priced up to now at \$5.00 a yard. Sale price \$2.85 a yard.

\$1.25 For \$1.50 Black Iron Frame Grenadine.
10 pieces of black sewing silk grenadine in the iron frame weave, 48 inches wide. Regular price \$1.50. Sale price \$1.25 a yard.

\$1.50 For \$2 Black Satin Striped Grenadine.
5 pieces of black sewing silk grenadine with satin stripes. 48 inches wide. Regular price \$2 a yard. Sale price \$1.50 a yard.

25c For 50c Moire, Surah and Figured Silks.
5000 yards of fancy silks in moire silk, all silk surah and all silk figured taffeta, in every new and desirable shade of old rose, grey, tan, blue, pink, red, green, etc. Also black. Suitable for waists, petticoats, linings, fancy work, etc. Every yard regular 50c quality. Sale price 25c a yard.

37c For 65c Taffeta Silk.
1000 yards of all silk taffeta. Not taffeta but the regular all silk taffeta in cream, red, blue, green, tan, grey, etc. Better quality than any ever shown in the city at 60c a yard. Sale price 37c a yard.

35c For 50c K1 Ki Wash Silks.
1000 yards of the best quality of all silk K1 Ki wash silks. Plain cheviots, broken plaids and stripes, also corded wash silks in stripes, checks and plaids. Washed and ironed. Always sold at 50c and 60c a yard. Sale price 35c a yard.

49c For \$1.00 Fancy Waist Silks.
500 yards of fancy waist silks in two tone plaid stripes, plain plaid stripes, solid colored and hemstitched cord and silk, plaid shades in crystal silk, fancy corded striped silk, black figured silk. White and all the new and popular shades. Not a yard worth less than \$1.00. Sale price 49c.

50c For \$1.00 Corduroys and Figured Velvets.
500 yards of silk velvet, corduroy, figured velvets, and corduroy. Very popular for warm waists. Regular price \$1.00 a yard. Sale price 50c a yard.

\$1.50 For \$5.00 All Silk Figured Velvets.
5 pieces of all pure silk taffeta velvets with charming figures in illuminated colors. These we sold at \$5.00 a yard. Sale price \$1.50.

50c For 75c All Silk Black Satin Duchesse.
100 yards of black satin duchesse. It is all silk and a rich, lustrous black with the kind of a finish that does not retain the dust. 19 inches wide. Better than is offered elsewhere at 75c a yard. Sale price 50c a yard.

75c For \$1.00 Black Satin Duchesse.
50 yards of black satin duchesse. All pure silk with a soft, lustrous sheen. Richer than has ever been offered at \$1.00 a yard. Sale price 75c a yard.

75c For \$1.00 Black Beau de Soie.
100 yards of black beau de soie. It is every thread pure silk and both sides are alike. Rich, lustrous black, 20 inches wide. Better than any \$1.00 quality elsewhere. Sale price 75c a yard.

75c For \$1.00 23-inch Black Taffeta.
100 yards of extra heavy black taffeta. Soft, strong finish that will wear satisfactorily. 23 inches wide and the quality we sold at \$1.00 a yard. Sale price 75c a yard.

68c For \$1.25 and \$1.75 Silks.
540 French silk poplins in desirable colors; \$1.25 and \$1.75. In pastel and street shades; \$1.50 silk poplins with little figures; \$1.00 black and white silks; \$1.50 fancy hemstitched and corded silks; \$1.25 imported French plaid taffeta; \$1.00 and broadened striped silks; and \$1.00 all silk satin duchesse in new shades, reduced to 68c a yard.

95c For \$2.00 and \$3.00 Fancy Silks.
Among these goods you will find \$2.00 fancy corded striped silks, \$1.50 fancy embroidered striped silks, \$2.00 lace striped tulle silks, \$2.00 heavy avers, plaid plaids; \$2.00 black corded and corded silks; \$1.25 imported French plaid taffeta; \$1.00 and broadened striped silks; and \$1.00 all silk satin duchesse in new shades, reduced to 95c a yard.

\$1.48 For \$2.50 and \$3.00 Black Silks.
Black broadened Gros de Lorraine, moire striped, satin duchesse, satin Regence, 27 inch black and white striped duchesse. Silks that sold at \$2.50 and \$3.00 a yard. Sale price \$1.48 a yard.

\$1.50 For 24 inch, \$2.00 Black Beau de Soie.
5 pieces of extra heavy, soft, mellow, black Beau de Soie. Both sides have a high, lustrous finish. 24 inches wide and better than any \$2.00 quality shown elsewhere. Sale price \$1.50 a yard.

Last Century's Greatest Cloak Sale Continues.

The greatest garment selling event of the Nineteenth Century laps over into the new century with redoubled energy. We have told you at various times how every garment of women's outer apparel was reduced in price. This means much to those who would save money and provide themselves with absolute needs, for who does not need new garments each season. It is impossible to enter into the details of this sale. We can simply hint at the possibilities. You may rest assured that you will find every garment in our second floor cloak and suit department reduced in price and the reductions average as follows:

\$1.50 to \$2.50 Garments are reduced to \$1.00	\$6.50 to \$8.50 Garments are reduced to \$4.00	\$16.50 to \$20.00 Garments are reduced to \$10.00
\$4.00 to \$5.00 Garments are reduced to \$2.00	\$9.00 to \$12.00 Garments are reduced to \$5.00	\$20.00 to \$25.00 Garments are reduced to \$15.00
\$5.00 to \$6.00 Garments are reduced to \$3.00	\$12.50 to \$15.00 Garments are reduced to \$7.50	\$25.00 to \$35.00 Garments are reduced to \$20.00

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

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MARION OTIS-CHANDLER, Sec.
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PUBLISHERS OF THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

Annual Midwinter * Number.

THREE PARTS:

JANUARY 1, 1901

A LAND THAT BECKONS.

CENTURIES ago, when the world was not so very old, Jehovah chose for Himself a people to be called by His name, and to them He gave a land for their dwelling place—a rich and fertile land, “flowing with milk and honey,” which yielded abundant harvests. More than forty years were His chosen people in reaching it. Deserts and seas and mighty rivers lay between them and its beckoning charms, but still they pushed onward, dreaming forever of its glory and of the rest which it offered them. It was a land of palms and cedars. There grew the grapes of Eschol in clusters so large men could scarce bear the weight of a single cluster upon their shoulders. There, in the golden sunlight, the pomegranate ripened, and great harvests of barley and corn stretched out like a billowy sea, while the land laughed with plenty. There the olive groves turned their silver leaves to the sun and the fig tree was laden with its luscious fruit, and mighty Hermon stood sentinel above the sleeping vales, while the mountains of Zion were like an everlasting bulwark about the holy city of God's people. It is a land of which the world has sung and the praise of whose beauty and loveliness will be undying while civilization endures, and the holy memories of sacred story linger in the hearts of men.

In this New World, where Christian civilization has been planted and the great hopes of the future of liberty have budded, this western land, whence we look across vast seas to that old sunrise land where the hopes of the world were cradled, we find a great commonwealth whose climate, productions and natural conditions bear a strong resemblance to the Palestine of old. It is a land of lofty mountain ranges on the east, with an ocean on the west, of fruitful vales, of inland lakes and of eternal calm and beauty—a land that beckons to the world to come hither and share its grateful sunshine, the rich plenty yielded by its soil, and the delightful charm of the undying summer of its June-like year. A land where the strong, dark wing of the destructive tempest does not hover, where the thunderous forces of the elements are rarely let loose, and where the old year passes amid fragrance and blossoming, the earth carpeted with emerald grasses and the luscious orange ripening in the undying sunshine, with bird song filling all the air and golden butterflies, like winged flowers, floating in the pleasant sunlight of its December and January days. A land where the climate lets you alone and you are folded in the arms of delicious comfort and content, while nature is full of abounding life and growth, and every month has its harvest of grain or fruit.

Here flourishes the graceful palm of eastern lands, and, as on the Mount of Olives, the olive tree here turns its shimmering leaves to the sun. Here, beneath the shade of the pomegranate, we may pluck its delicious fruit, or gather the fig in its abundance and be glad in its tempting sweetness. Casting our eyes about us we may see the mighty sweep of great vineyards, heavy with their white and purple clusters. The giant cedar, too, like the cedar of Lebanon, lifts its arms above us, branching and beneficent.

On the border of the world's greatest sea lies this land, its Golden Gate swung wide as it beckons to the Orient and waits for its wealth of commerce to come hither. Four great lines of steel will soon link it with the Atlantic bor-

ders, and then the tide of travel will be multiplied and the shriek of the iron horse as he traverses the continent will stir the longing of thousands to come hither to make their homes beneath these cloudless skies.

Perhaps but few who read of California have any just conception of the vast area of territory embraced within its limits. It is like an empire in extent, a vast golden land of almost perpetual sunshine, upon whose doors the Future has laid the hand of her richest promise while she stands beckoning to the world. The old Empire State of the East dwindles to pigmy size beside California, for within our borders we have room for four States the size of New York. Rhode Island is as a pebble beside a mighty boulder, for here could be planted 144 States of Rhode Island's size, or twenty-four States of the size of Massachusetts. It is 770 miles in length, its greatest width is 330 miles, and it contains 188,981 square miles, or 120,947,840 acres of land. Of this extended area, 89,000,000 acres is rich and fertile agricultural land, where the skilled agriculturist may realize large returns and abundant profits. Every month has its harvests, every day its beams of sunshine. Nowhere on this wide continent of ours does the soil yield so abundantly as on this golden slope, and nowhere in the whole world does it respond more quickly to the hand of labor.

Nature in California is the prolific mother of growth, and she nurtures the productions of every zone and brings them to perfection. Tropical fruits and those of temperate zones ripen side by side, nor can the ratio of their yield be exceeded under any skies.

Richer than the gold of our mines are the golden returns from vast orange and lemon orchards and countless vineyards. Our olive groves are everywhere multiplying and our great bean fields stretch out over wide valleys, heavy with their yield. Walnut and almond trees are rich in their fruitage, while the peach and the apricots in their season brighten the landscape with their abundant bloom. Here, in specially-favored localities, the luscious banana matures, and the custard apple, tender child of the tropics, reaches perfection in our gardens. Strawberries, green peas, lettuce and even new potatoes, by carefully timing the planting, may be had every month of the year. Cherries ripen to perfection in the northern part of the State, and are raised on a small scale in the south, while in some sections of our commonwealth apples that compare favorably with those grown in the East are found, not less delicious in flavor. Here the sugar beet thrives, the delicious prune and guava are nursed to ripeness by the sun, and the succulent persimmon is at home. Here are raised over sixty varieties of grapes, among which may be found in the great vineyards, “the tenderest grapes of Southern Spain or Italy, yielding five or six tons to the acre, and the plots of raisin grapes alone are larger than many of the great wheat fields of the Middle States.” Vast vineyards, more than a mile square, are to be found, looking like gardens of the gods of plenty when their rich clusters of perfect fruit gleam in the sunshine.

The wheat fields in some of our valleys are almost as large as some of the older States, and the far-famed fields of Minnesota or Dakota show never such large-sized berry or heads of wheat as grow perfect in the sunshine of this beckoning land, while “the barley gives often a return that no northern land can equal, and by its side the orange tree outdoes its race in the farthest south, and keeps its fruits in perfection when those of other lands have failed.”

But why attempt to enumerate the productions of California, when they embrace those of all lands and of every zone? The atmosphere and soil are such as to make this the garden spot of the world, where, with few exceptions, all that is pleasant to the sight and good for food may be planted and nurtured and made to yield abundantly. There is rarely frost to chill and no sullen winter to frown. December wears a face as bright and fair as June, the Old Year is garlanded with flowers, and the earth puts on

an emerald dress that no month in the East can equal for depth of color and fullness.

Southern California is rich also in her vast petroleum fields. Rivers of oil lie beneath the surface of wide sections, and in their abundant yield the problem of cheap fuel is solved and the door is opened for the introduction of great and varied manufacturing industries, for the establishment of which capital is already looking in this direction. Soon the silence of the old past will be broken by the whirr of ten thousand wheels. Life here no longer partakes of a frontier character. Modern enterprise in all its varied forms is here. No city, of its size, upon the continent is better equipped than our southern metropolis with street railroads propelled by electricity, and the glow of the electric light brightens every street, makes brilliant our parks and gleams in our thousands of homes.

The morning of a glorious future has dawned for this great State which is everywhere thrilling with life and action. She is waiting for the Israel of progress, for the incoming tides of people that shall yet occupy her soil. She has some desert lands that can never be redeemed, wild cañons and rocky gorges, and vast mountain heights that cannot be subdued, but they add to her grandeur and her charm, and are in keeping with her vastness. Nowhere in California will be found anything tame or dully commonplace in nature. Even on the wide, brown plains the eye beholds afar off the mighty uplift of mountains, and while breathing the fragrance of rose and orange bloom, one's eyes may dwell upon the snows of winter, gleaming white upon the mountain peaks, eleven thousand feet above the green vale.

The great charm of this beckoning land is not confined to the marvelous beauty of its ever-varying landscape, but its perfect climate draws the heart like the fond wooing of a lover. Of the perennial freshness of the year one never tires. Every day holds some new charm. The great world of out-of-doors is forever beckoning. It is in tender sympathy with all of man's physical needs. Nature seems to have made an especial study of human comfort and she visits the land with no severe chill or frost, no sharp contrasts in temperature, and no discomforting harsh winds. With the exception of an occasional “norther” we have no winds, saving our refreshing sea breezes and those which bring to us the welcome winter rains. The so-called “norther” is a dry desert wind, usually warm, sweeping along under cloudless skies, at a rate rarely exceeding twenty miles an hour, and blowing, perhaps, twenty or thirty days in the whole course of the year.

Such is the land that beckons to the world, a land where Nature holds one in the lap of comfort, where plenty blesses the faithful laborer, a land toward which the swift feet of expanding commerce are tending, where busy industry is awaking to her golden opportunities, and the promise for the future is brightening from day to day.

There are 8000 telephones in operation in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles has 175 miles of street railway, nearly all electric.

The total area of the seven southern counties is 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent. of the area of the State.

Los Angeles is a thoroughly modern American city—a city of churches, schools, libraries, clubs and beautiful homes.

The chief products which will be shipped from this section to the Orient are flour, pork, and canned and dried fruits.

The expense of living here is about the same as in the Middle or Western States. Food of all kinds is abundant and cheap.

With the opening of the Orient to American trade will come a vastly-increased market for the products of Southern California.

JANUARY 1, 1901.

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Annual Midwinter Number.

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A Year's Output.

An estimate of the leading products of Southern California for the year 1900, as compiled by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, is as follows:

Citrus Fruits.....	\$ 8,000,000
Gold and silver.....	6,400,000
Petroleum, estimated.....	4,400,000
Borax.....	1,150,000
Hay.....	1,000,000
Vegetables and fruit consumed.....	1,500,000
Dried fruits and raisins.....	475,000
Grain.....	150,000
Canned Goods.....	825,000
Sugar.....	1,000,000
Fertilizers.....	1,000,000
Copper.....	700,000
Nuts.....	800,000
Cement, clay and brick.....	651,000
Wine.....	850,000
Beer.....	600,000
Butter, estimated.....	500,000
Beans, estimated.....	1,000,000
Asphaltum.....	425,000
Eggs, estimated.....	325,000
Celery, estimated.....	300,000
Poultry.....	250,000
Hides.....	200,000
Fresh Fish.....	240,000
Canned Fish.....	115,000
Wool.....	150,000
Vegetables, exported.....	325,000
Cheese, estimated.....	120,000
Olives, estimated.....	100,000
Salt, Mineral Water and Lead.....	180,000
Lime.....	95,000
	\$33,826,000

WHERE WE COME FROM.

UNDER this headline appears in the Midwinter Number of The Times an article involving much labor and probably unique in the history of journalism. As there set forth, in twenty years the population of Los Angeles city has grown from about 11,000 to 102,000; that of the county from about 25,000 to 170,000. Immigration has been with the rush of a flood, and the people are comparatively strangers to each other. In the article referred to the 45,000 names on the Great Register, published in 1896 and the supplement of 1898, have been gone through and the place of nativity of the voters carefully classified by States and countries, and by sections of the United States. Of these people rather more than 10,000 of the 45,000 are of foreign birth, Germany, England and Ireland leading with 2446, 1747 and 1576, respectively. Nearly forty foreign countries are represented by more or less of their population in the very cosmopolitan people of Los Angeles county.

Among the States of the Union California naturally leads, with 5244 voters, but is closely followed by New York with 5084. Ohio is next with 4530. Illinois has 4096 to its credit, and Pennsylvania 3070. The other States with over 1000 are Indiana, 1772; Kentucky, 1003; Maine, 1072; Massachusetts, 1510; Michigan, 1292; Iowa, 2239; Missouri, 2173, and Wisconsin, 1288.

The North Atlantic States, Maine to Pennsylvania, have a total of 12,743, or more than one-third of all the native voters. The North Central States, Ohio to Iowa and the Dakotas, have 16,538, or nearly half the total native population—more than half, if the native sons of California are taken out. The old "slave States" appear with a total of 8245, or much less than one-

fourth of the total native population. The five mountain States have 219; and the four Pacific States have 5620, of which, as above, our own State claims 5244.

Of the whole body of voters only 453 are unable to read. This is about 1 per cent. Native Californians of Mexican extraction and natives of Mexico comprise nearly one-half of these, and voters of foreign birth would account for half of this number, leaving only one-fourth of 1 per cent. native Americans who cannot read. Excluding the illiterates among the southern voters who are negroes, would eliminate half of this one-fourth of one per cent., leaving but one-eighth of one per cent. white Americans who are illiterates. The "slave States" furnish say, of 125 illiterate voters of native birth, a total of nearly 100. These are mostly negroes, leaving out of nearly 35,000 voters of native birth only about twenty-five whites who are illiterate.

To complete this study, the Presidential vote in 1896 is compared with that in 1900. The total in 1896 was less than 33,000 out of nearly 45,000. In 1900 it was 32,546, a slight falling off, in spite of a considerable increase in the population. In 1896 the vote was nearly equally divided between the two parties, but in 1900 McKinley had a plurality of 6040. The Bryan vote fell off about 3000 in the latter year compared with the former, and the McKinley vote increased about the same number. The falling off of the Bryan vote was marked in almost every precinct in city and county, being largest in the strong Democratic communities. The McKinley vote increased in most precincts, including even the strongest in the Democratic column.

The study made in this article will interest voters in every precinct in the county, and all students of politics and sociology.

There are twenty miles of paved streets in Los Angeles and 350 miles of cement sidewalk.

There are five daily papers and twenty-three weekly publications in Los Angeles city.

At the last count there were 18,181 pupils enrolled in the public schools of Los Angeles city.

The rate of interest charged in Los Angeles is from 6 to 10 per cent. on mortgage loans, and 8 per cent. on commercial paper.

Los Angeles is an important railroad center. There are three transcontinental lines, ten branch lines, and two local lines.

The assessed valuation of Los Angeles city is \$67,576,074. The rate of taxes for the city is \$1.30 per \$100, and for the county \$1.33½.

The leading products of Southern California are citrus fruits, dried fruits, canned fruits, and vegetables, grain, beet sugar, gold and petroleum.

The Los Angeles Public Library is one of the best in the United States to be found in any city of less than 250,000 population. The library contains 60,000 volumes.

The sun worshipers would be at home in Southern California, where there are on an average considerably more than 300 sunny days during the year.

When the deep-water harbor at San Pedro is completed, Los Angeles, owing to its geographical location, will be the natural outlet for the trade between the United States and the Orient.

The States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont could be placed within the boundaries of Southern California, and still leave 1154 square miles to spare.

Southern California is not generally credited with the possession of much mineral wealth, yet the gold deposits in the desert country are large and valuable, although their development has, so far, been on a limited scale. The most

important mining camp in this section is Randaburg, just across the line in Kern county, which has produced millions of dollars worth of gold. Were the gold fields of Southern California located in some far-away and inaccessible section there would, doubtless, be quite a rush to them.

Southern California has been found to be particularly well adapted to the growth of the sugar beet. There are now four large beet-sugar factories in operation, the output of which last year amounted to about 20,000,000 pounds of refined sugar.

Until recently most of the dairy products consumed in Southern California were imported from the East and the North, but this condition of affairs is rapidly changing, at least so far as butter is concerned. Many creameries have been established and more are coming, as they prove highly profitable.

Los Angeles has twenty-two banks, which are in a flourishing financial condition. The capital of these banks amounts to \$3,270,000. The deposits on November 1, 1900, amounted to \$23,306,507. The clearings for the year ended November 1, 1899, amounted to \$86,341,616, and for the same period of 1900, \$116,856,762.

There is a wide range in the value of real estate in Los Angeles and Southern California. Business property in the city of Los Angeles is valued at prices ranging from \$400 to \$1800 per front foot. Residence lots, usually 50 by 150 feet in area, may be purchased at prices ranging from \$100 up to \$5000. Land for general farming and deciduous fruit is worth from \$50 to \$200 per acre, and citrus-fruit land, with water for irrigation, from \$200 to \$300 per acre. Mountain land may be had at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$15 per acre.

One of the leading attractions of Los Angeles county is the long stretch of beach. In this favored section, the pleasures of the seaside are not confined to a few summer months. Even at Christmas it is a common thing to see people enjoying a bath in the surf. The seaside resorts of Los Angeles county are, so far, somewhat crude, in comparison with the resorts on the Atlantic coast, but it should be remembered that none of them is over twenty years old, and that they only enjoy the patronage of a few thousand people, whereas the Atlantic resorts draw millions from the overcrowded cities of that section.

The subject of irrigation is one that troubles many eastern people who think of coming to settle in California, to judge from the inquiries that are received. A mistaken idea prevails, to some extent, in the East, that farming is only carried on in Los Angeles county by means of irrigation, and that without it crops would be a failure. For all grains and winter crops irrigation is not employed. Corn is irrigated in some localities, being a summer crop, but is successfully grown in many places without irrigation. Upon some lands, after a crop raised without irrigation has been harvested, another is raised by means of irrigation. On irrigated land two or three crops a year are frequently raised. The advantages of irrigation are so manifest as not to need discussion. With an artificial supply of water, the farmer is rendered independent of the season's rain, while the product of his lands is enormously increased.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

IT COMES! ITS PATH ABLAZE WITH LIGHT.

It comes! Its path ablaze with light,
And worlds roll back to greet the sight;
And glory, where there is no night,
Gilds still the dying Century's blight.
God's great right hand uplift for right.

Sweep on! We fear not nor appal;
Sweep on! we rise to meet thy call!
Roll back, ye worlds! Time's thundering fall!
Rolls in another Century. Tall,
Loom up the mighty ghosts that fall,
As mightier press them to the wall,
God's great right hand uplift for all!

HARRIET WINTROP WARING



LOS ANGELES

genial sunlight, ride five miles home, and five miles back; and those dwelling at the extreme limits may ride to the other limit and back, sixteen to twenty miles, for the "nickel." The tour will be along well-made streets, past magnificent business blocks and stately residences with green lawns and beautiful flower-beds, with the plains in view at one point, and the mountains rising into the clouds at another.

Los Angeles is as well lighted as it is served with street cars. The lighting is by electricity and reaches all the well-peopled sections of the city. Down town and in the densely-populated portions it is all night long every night in the week. The arc-light system is used in many sections, and the powerful lamp on the high mast sheds its rays widely until they meet those of another lamp in every direction. In the center of the city, lamps hang at all the street crossings, and many lights in front of business houses render the streets as light as in the daytime.

There are nine parks of various sizes scattered through the several sections of the city. Some of these are only a city block, situated near the most dense centers of population. Three of them are areas of considerable magnitude, with fine bodies of water as appendages. One is an immense tract of 2000 acres, known as Griffith Park, adjoining the northwestern portion of the city. It is a piece of wild mountain land, with a natural growth of timber, affording fine views of the river, the plain, the ocean to the south, and the mountain heights to the north. Nearer is Elysian Park, a tract of 500 acres of undulating hills capable of being made an exquisite spot. A good beginning of improving this tract has been made. The views to be had along its winding road would be hard to equal in any city.

Churches are a notable feature of Los Angeles. There are over 100 of them within the city limits. All forms of Christianity are represented, in many cases by stately structures of solid brick or of wood. Many of the congregations are composed of hundreds of communicants, some running up to 1500 members, and even more.

The educational advantages of Los Angeles are of the highest order. The public-school system is of the highest development, with a very large corps of competent teachers, of many years experience in their profession, as a rule. It has been difficult to provide perfectly ample accommodations for all the children of a city whose growth has been so rapid.

These are supplemented by many private schools, some of them ranking high as colleges. These are mostly denominational, but some are independent of denominational control.

The Public Library of Los Angeles is a means of much intellectual culture to those who dwell within its boundaries. Exclusive of pamphlets, periodicals and pictures, there are upward of 60,000 volumes of books in the library. In eleven months of the current year, 241,759 volumes were used in the reading-room and 357,000 volumes were taken out for perusal at home, a total of 598,759 volumes used in eleven months. For the complete year, the total would be about 617,000 books read by the people of the city.

The artistic spirit is more than usually prominent in the culture of the city. This might be expected from the very cosmopolitan character of the population. In a separate article, in this issue, is a study of nationality under the the head of "Where We Come From." This shows that hardly a country on the globe fails of representation in our population. Many of those who come here to dwell are people of the highest cultivation, who are drawn here by the loveliness of the city.

the center was three miles in all directions. The city was therefore six miles north and south and six miles east and west, or thirty-six square miles. This broad expanse is too narrow for the Greater Los Angeles of the end of the century. More than seven square miles of territory have been added, and the city now embraces 27,000 acres in area. This is no "pent up Uti-a" by any means. There is breathing space here for many times the present population. From extreme south to extreme north, the city stretches more than ten miles, and easterly and westerly, nearly eight miles.

Throughout this area, broad, well-graded streets, with clean sidewalks extend. These streets measure over 200 miles in all and the cement sidewalks over 300 miles. The streets in all the thickly-peopled sections are thoroughly sewered, there being more than 150 miles of sewers, twenty miles being a great outfall sewer to the ocean. The water supply is ample for all uses and is from the river, a pure mountain stream, coming down through beds of coarse gravel. The city supply is taken out several miles above the city, where it is free from all possibility of contamination. From storage reservoirs it is distributed in metal pipes to all parts of the city.

The city is one of the best supplied in the world with means of rapid transit. Electric cars run every five to fifteen minutes to every part of the city, the cars in the business portion, and more densely-peopled sections, passing every minute or two, in both directions at any given point. The total mileage of single track is more than 150 miles. The cars are all of recent build and of the best makes known at this day. From one end of the city to the other, eight or ten miles in one continuous direction, the fare is 5 cents. For 10 cents, a resident at any point may board a car open to the

THE 10,000 souls of the Los Angeles of 1850 have multiplied to 102,479 people, as given in the census completed, an increase of 1000 per cent. in twenty years. The center of the Spanish city was the old plaza, on which was built the church, that city was four square, like the one St. John saw in the vision in the Apocalypse. To the sides of the square, a perpendicular line drawn from



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Five miles home, and five miles away at the extreme limits may ride back, sixteen to twenty miles, for air will be along well-made streets, new blocks and stately residences and beautiful flower-beds, with the point, and the mountains rising in the distance.

Well lighted as it is served with electricity and reaches all sections of the city. Down town portions it is all night long. The arc-light system is in use, and the powerful lamp on the rays widely until they meet those in every direction. In the center of the city all the street crossings, and many business houses render the streets safe.

Of various sizes scattered sections of the city. Some of these are situated near the most dense part of the city, and some are in the country. Three of them are areas of concrete, with fine bodies of water as approximately 2000 acres, known as the northwestern portion of the city, the northwestern land, with a view of the ocean to the south, and the mountains to the north. Nearer is Elysian acres of undulating hills capable of being made into a good beginning of a city. The views to the south would be hard to equal.

One feature of Los Angeles. There are within the city limits. All forms of architecture, in many cases by stately buildings of wood. Many of the houses are of hundreds of communicants, 500 members, and even more. The advantages of Los Angeles are of the public-school system is of the highest. A very large corps of competent teachers experience in their profession, and difficult to provide perfectly amply for all the children of a city whose population is so large.

Education is provided by many private schools, and high as colleges. These are not all, but some are independent of the city.

Los Angeles is a means of much to those who dwell within its boundaries. There are ten commercial banks in the city, four of them holding national charters, the others being State banks. There are seven banks of savings. The latter furnish a very good index of the prosperity and thrift of the general public. The combined resources of these seven banks of savings last August when the commissioners made their report were \$9,700,984. The deposits were \$8,936,029, and these banks had loaned on real estate, \$4,693,000. This last item shows that there is a good demand for money. The rates of interest charged by the banks range from four per cent. for large loans on long time and secured by gilt-edge realty, to six or seven per cent. for loans of \$5000 or \$10000 for two or three years, on unquestionable security. For smaller loans and short time loans, and where the security is not strictly first-class, seven to nine per cent. are the rates.

The seven State commercial banks have combined resources amounting to \$16,412,650. They hold deposits to the amount of \$4,722,771. They have out earning interest, \$4,322,146, not counting what is due from banks and bankers.

The three national banks have combined resources of \$17,523,128, deposits amounting to \$4,897,462. Their loans come to \$2,595,296.

Combining all the totals, there are found to be resources equal to \$37,655,806. The deposits in all the banks amount to \$22,550,199. The banks as a whole have out loans amounting to \$14,611,723.

Two of the savings banks have deposits of more than \$2,000,000. Of the State banks, three have deposits of over \$1,000,000, and one of these has over \$5,000,000 on deposit. One of the three national banks holds more than \$2,000,000 on deposit and another nearly \$1,000,000.

The increase in deposits in the year was about \$1,000,000, and the increase in loans nearly \$2,000,000.

Going back to 1873, just before the first period of growth began in Los Angeles, the Southern Pacific Railroad, beginning to build north toward San Francisco and east toward New Orleans, it appears that the

mate or driven here to seek health denied them in harsher climes. These soon find renewed vigor in the sunshine and pure air, and with increased vital forces, comes a desire for some kind of activity.

But while high culture and the arts flourish here, it is not a city where the dolce far niente principle of life takes deep root. The climate is most conducive to an energetic existence. There is so much out-door life all the year round, the physical and mental energies are aroused, and men and women want to act. Activity becomes a necessity. This is a busy community. Mercantile pursuits and manufactures afford large inducements to men and women to invest their money in some sort of enterprise. So, in picturing Los Angeles to the mind of those far away, one must insist on presenting a busy scene, if he would have the picture true to life. This is a subject which will be found under the head of manufacturing, in another part of this issue.

There are many people of leisure here who do not have to spend their energies in any kind of activity to gain a living or to acquire intellectual accomplishments. That work was done before now. So there are many women's clubs organized to study art, or literature, or to keep abreast of the times in current events of the day. There are also many clubs organized for the purpose of securing amusement out of doors. There are several golf clubs, tennis clubs, driving clubs, camera clubs. Old Landmarks associations, and all sorts of things to occupy the mind in pleasant and improving pastimes or pursuits as one may be pleased to regard them.

property of the city had an assessed valuation of \$2,331,197. Last year the assessment was \$65,324,825, and this year the rolls show a valuation for \$63,486,674 for real property, \$312,191 for railroads within the city, and \$2,301,450 for personal property. The total is \$67,600,714. The increase of over \$4,000,000 stands mostly for improvements and personal property. The valuation of real property has been increased but little. The growth is a healthy and substantial one.

The receipts of money at the postoffice, not including money orders, furnish a good basis for estimating the prosperity of a community. This exhibit for a decade beginning in 1891 is as follows: 1891, \$109,900; 1892, \$129,065; 1893, \$146,821; 1894, \$157,093; 1895, \$177,911; 1896, \$184,163; 1897, \$200,941; 1898, \$218,604; 1899, \$235,993; 1900 (11 months), \$230,982.

The average per month last year is nearly \$21,000. December always averages more than other months in the year. Taking only the average, and adding it to the figures for eleven months, we have nearly \$232,000. This is nearly \$27,000 more than in the previous year, an increase of twelve per cent. The growth year by year through all the decade is quite marked, beginning with over \$20,000 in the first year given; \$20,000 again in 1894 to 1895; and this year surpassing so much these two best years in ten, all of which were years of large increase.

In 1899 a superintendent of buildings was appointed in Los Angeles. In his office are kept records of the number of buildings erected and the cost year by year.

San Joaquin Valley road, thus securing a line of communication between this city and San Francisco. Thus Los Angeles has the choice of three routes to reach the metropolis of the coast. As each passes through rich sections of country, it naturally brings increased trade opportunities to the merchants of this city.

Early in the new year actual work will begin in the construction of a new transcontinental railroad, connecting this city with the East by way of Salt Lake. It will take three years or more to complete this road, but during the time of its construction it will add greatly to the trade of Los Angeles.

In five years the people's free harbor at San Pedro will be finished, affording as good a harbor for deep-sea ships as there is in the country.

Soon after that will be completed the great inter-ocean canal, revolutionizing the trade of the world and adding in every way to the Pacific Coast.

The Philippines will have become one of our rich, and peaceable possessions. The gate to the Orient will be wide open. Trade with those countries will grow apace. Easier of access to the East by rail than San Francisco; easier of access to the Orient than any city on the coast; nearer the mouth of the canal than any other deep-sea harbor on the Pacific Coast of the United States; nearer the cotton fields of Texas; nearer to the iron and coal of Southern Utah and Nevada, here is the pivotal point in the whole country for trade with the 80,000,000 people along the shores of oriental seas.



To the merchant or capitalist, the banks of the city afford an interesting subject of study. There are ten commercial banks in the city, four of them holding national charters, the others being State banks. There are seven banks of savings. The latter furnish a very good index of the prosperity and thrift of the general public. The combined resources of these seven banks of savings last August when the commissioners made their report were \$9,700,984. The deposits were \$8,936,029, and these banks had loaned on real estate, \$4,693,000. This last item shows that there is a good demand for money. The rates of interest charged by the banks range from four per cent. for large loans on long time and secured by gilt-edge realty, to six or seven per cent. for loans of \$5000 or \$10000 for two or three years, on unquestionable security. For smaller loans and short time loans, and where the security is not strictly first-class, seven to nine per cent. are the rates.

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These records furnish an interesting study of growth. For seven years the figures are:

Year.	No. Permits.	Amount.
Dec. 1, 1893, to Dec. 1, 1900.....	737	\$1,194,930
Dec. 1, 1894, to Dec. 1, 1895.....	654	1,306,130
Dec. 1, 1896, to Dec. 1, 1897.....	879	1,896,005
Dec. 1, 1898, to Dec. 1, 1899.....	1313	1,646,080
Dec. 1, 1900, to Dec. 1, 1901.....	1785	2,324,035
Dec. 1, 1894, to Dec. 1, 1895.....	2462	4,938,473
Dec. 1, 1896, to Dec. 1, 1897.....	2302	2,742,622
Dec. 1, 1898, to Dec. 1, 1899.....	3094	2,479,515
Dec. 1, 1900, to Dec. 1, 1901.....	1705	2,166,167
Dec. 1, 1893, to Dec. 1, 1900.....	1705	2,197,737

Total decade, 15,546 \$22,898,123
Average per year, 1554 2,289,812
Dec. 1, 1893, to Dec. 1, 1900 1,046 2,697,581

The total valuation of city property referred to above is \$67,600,714. In ten years the buildings erected cost \$22,898,123, or more than one-third of the whole valuation. The current year more than maintains the average of the last decade, showing that the city is growing as rapidly as at any time in its history.

Indeed, the record of improvements as shown above is greater than the average—it is greater than any in the decade with one or two exceptions. No very valuable addition was made to the large business blocks, but a great many handsome residences were built during the year, and a very much larger number of comfortable homes, costing from \$1500 to \$4000 each.

The street railroads were much improved during the year, work begun in the previous year being completed. For the coming year much work is planned. A large hotel will be put up, the foundation being now prepared, and the schools will probably spend \$50,000 in additions and new buildings.

Turning to the future, the prospects are brighter than at any previous time in twenty years. The Southern Pacific Railroad is about to complete a new line of road 500 miles long, by the sea coast, all the way to San Francisco. The Santa Fe has recently acquired the

SOLID FINANCES.

A striking evidence of the solid financial condition of Los Angeles county is furnished by recent statistics of mortgages on real estate in California. In forty-two of the agricultural and commercial counties of California, the percentage of loans to the value of property was 35.63 per cent. As the assessed values are not more than two-thirds of the market values of the lands and improvements, the actual percentage of indebtedness in the State was only 12.69 per cent., a very low figure. Turning to Los Angeles county, we find that the percentage of mortgage indebtedness amounted to less than 10 per cent., or to be exact, 9.6 per cent. This was the lowest figure recorded by any county in the State, except Orange county, which until recently, was a portion of Los Angeles county.

THE INVALID IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

In "California of the South," Dr. Walter Lindley writes as follows in regard to the influence of this climate upon invalids:

"The cases which may hope for benefit by coming to Southern California are, first and foremost, the feeble and invalid from whatever cause; those who find the drain upon vitality in a harsh climate too great for them who have need to spend a considerable portion of each day in the open air, yet who, in their own climate, are prevented from so doing, by the inclemency of the weather; those who need clear skies and sunshine, to whom the refreshing sleep of a cool, bracing night is a necessity after the warmth of the summer day; those whose enfeebled digestion or to whom capricious appetites a market stocked with fresh vegetables, fruits and berries every month of the year is of importance. For such and for all who are suffering from the nervous prostration of overwork, there is probably no better climate to be found. It is a climate in which the drain upon the vitality is, with any proper manner of living, less than the gain."



THE LEADING HORTICULTURAL PRODUCT.

HOW beautiful is that ancient Greek legend of the Garden of the Hesperides. We are not told in that old tradition the number of these lovely western maidens, whose only duty was to guard the golden fruit that the Earth produced as a marriage gift to the great goddess. These immortal maidens were the daughters of Night, to the Greek inspiration meaning daughters of the great unknown West, a rather hazy and uncertain designation of all the territory it knew so little of, but most famous for its "golden apples." When Athens learned to write, an ancient reporter attempted to establish as a fact that there were four of these occidental girls, and he even reported their given names, without, however, adding anything to the record that would tend to establish the locality in which these guardians of the golden globes kept watch over the fruit that was grown by mother Earth as a wedding present exclusively for the chief goddess of Grecian mythology. Without disputing records they could not read, later writers have held that the Hesperides were seven, and that they typified the counties of Southern California. If mythology were all that it was cracked up to be in those olden times, there is probability in the conclusion that the Greeks meant California when they located these guardian angels "in the extreme west," as is shown by the translation of the shorthand notes of the reporter made just before he was called to write up the first battle of the Dorian invasion, precisely 2000 years ago. * r mythology is not circumscribed by time, past, present or future, and we may easily determine that, had the Earth resolved to produce par excellence the golden fruit, there was no impropriety in waiting for the assistance of California, and this may be held to be true, even at the risk of disarranging the wedding dates of the goddess noted in a marginal reading of the earliest and best traditions.

From the purely fanciful to the suppositional, the orange is said to have originated in India. It spread thence to Western Asia, and soon reached Italy and Spain, where we have somewhat authentic records of the existence of this fruit even before the time of the Moors. This corresponds with the ancient legend, for the Greeks would not associate with the Chinese even at that heathen age of the world, and in consequence knew nothing of the great sub-family of citrus fruits that spread eastward from India to China and Japan. Some writers of uncertain standing have supposed, from the yellow color of the wood of the citrus family and the golden yellow of its fruit, that the orange is of Mongolian origin, but the botanists tell us that the most typical wild fruit is found in Southern Asia.

On its journey westward through Italy, Spain and, finally, through Florida and Brazil, the orange reached its western limit on the coast of Southern California, at the hands of the mission fathers. It was not thought of as a great commercial product in the mission days of the late century, and we are left to surmise that it was brought out here in the cassock pockets of the good old padres who came to establish a new order of fruits as well as religion in this country.

It required several thousand years for the western sub-family of citrus fruits to make the journey from India to California. The eastern branch did not make the trip as quickly by over a hundred years, for it had to pass through conservative China and did not easily find an "open door" to continue its journey eastward across the Pacific to the western shores of this continent. The current has set this way, until the importation of the flat, dwarfish varieties of China and Japan is common to all the leading sections of this Coast. In its spread over the face of the earth, the islands of the three great oceans, the continents of North and South America, Australia and Africa were not forgotten by the great citrus family. When or how this process of distribution was brought about, the traditions of the half-civilized and savage people who were content to eat of this fruit from wild groves leave us no account whatever.

Originating in India, the orange is now one of the most widely distributed of all the domestic fruits. We now leave the mythical and the suppositional consideration of these "apples of Hesperides" to treat them in their commercial relation to mankind. Few countries have the horticultural knowledge to improve the fruits of the

forest for domestic use. The varieties of citrus fruits are no exception to this. The orange has heretofore held the leading rank among the members of its family in popularity and usefulness, the medicinal and household properties of the juice of the lemon giving that fruit second place in public favor.

VARIETIES OF THE ORANGE.

In Italy, Spain, and possibly the North African countries, the orange had been developed to the greatest perfection, until the discovery of superior conditions in this country, when the world began to understand that a new order of fruit of the class had been established on this continent that should overturn, or at least rival, the products of the Old World in the markets of this country, and possibly those of the native countries of the orange. In every case has this noble fruit responded to civilized treatment. In a general way the improved varieties of the orange have resulted directly from the application of horticultural skill. In this we note a remarkable exception, for the finest variety of all the citrus fruits is the Washington Navel orange, an evolution of the wild woods of Brazil, as far as we can determine from what is known of the fruit. The fact of the wild origination of the Washington Navel is, however, firmly established, and its superiority over all others has been the wonder and discomfiture of horticultural scientists and originators of new varieties on this continent.

Though the Washington Navel stands at the head of the list for quality and leads in commercial importance, there are other varieties of the orange not far below it in the scale of popularity. The navel has no rival in the line of juicy pulp, beauty, shape and general finish. A new variety has been introduced within the past few years known in California as the Valencia Late. This great orange has the distinction of being the heaviest of all the citrus family. Under superior conditions it will weigh nearly eighty pounds to the ordinary box, though the other varieties may rate at seventy pounds. Of the purely juicy kinds it stands supreme, even as the navel does for superior pulp and juice combined.

This article does not contemplate the scope of a catalogue of citrus fruits, or details of cultivation, but to set forth something of the leading kinds as they appear in relation to the trade viewed from a California standpoint. In this connection the seedling orange that dominates almost exclusively the supplies of the Mediterranean coast, Florida and Jamaica, is becoming almost extinct on the farms of Southern California. A few growers of the seedling fruit have had the foresight to retain their groves, and they are now reaping the reward of waiting for the destruction of their neighbors' seedlings to give place to the heretofore more profitable and somewhat superior varieties, the Washington Navel and the Valencia Late. This remark applies also to the Mediterranean Sweet, a variety of much merit and fine selling properties at the present time. There are a few other deviations from the seedling type that are grown successfully, and find favor in a lesser degree in the markets of the country.

In varying degree of exodlicity, fruitage and commercial value may be classed all the seedlings from the mission times to the present. Maltese Bloods, St. Michaels, budded seedlings and a dozen other deviations from the original type of seedless and seeded oranges are of some importance, but do not inure to the great advantage of the coast in a commercial way. The king of the lot is unquestionably the Washington Navel, whose feeding and bearing proclivities are astonishing beyond those of any other cultivated fruit in the world, the record showing as high as thirty-five tons of fruit to the acre before the trees had reached maturity by a half-dozen years. Broadly speaking, the varieties referred to are of the round class, though the best varieties verge upon the oblong, a typical specimen of the Washington Navel being considered as the farthest departure possible from the perfect sphere. All these fruits doubtless came from the East, originally, the flattened types coming from the Pacific countries of China and Japan. When the Mandarin type parted company centuries ago in India and took up its habitation among the nations of the almond-eyed, it became so modified that it might almost merit the dignity of a distinct species. But it does not differ in structure, habits or qualities sufficient to separate it from the class ordinarily known as sweet, or China, oranges, terms that clearly indicate the kinship of the flat oranges with those of the western countries. The Mandarin is a variety of the orange composed of the sub-variety of Tangerine, Kumquat and others of the Orient, whose nomenclature relates to the great variety of Mandarin, whose skin is always dark, the rind separating easily from the pulp, and whose fruit is in most cases of a clearly flattened shape. As yet the Eastern Asiatic varieties are of little general importance to the trade of this country, but there is occasionally a large orchard of these dwarfish fruits in full bearing, adding much to the interest and profits of citrus-fruit growing in Southern California. The demand for this class of oranges is growing, and will, in a few years, take a place of importance in the trade in citrus fruit.

BETTER THAN IMPORTED LEMONS.

The second division of the citrus family in importance is the lemon, known as a variety of the Citrus Medica in the world's classification. Without attempting to cover the ground of fruit growing in an exhaustive manner, the lemon may be given a place of importance in the East. Its origin is not shrouded in mystery as is that of the orange. Its nativity is the lower slopes of India, where it still grows wild, and of better quality than is found in a majority of the varieties of the wild orange. Unlike the orange, this sub-family held together

like brothers, nor did it deviate very far from the original type. Its introduction to the western nations in Europe and other portions of the civilized world, is of very recent date, one account charging the Crusaders with the introduction of this worthless kind of fruit on their return from conquering the Holy Land. The world has changed its estimation of "lemons," as they were called in the early annals, for it is now reckoned as of the utmost value to mankind on account of its medicinal, culinary and libatory properties. No other fruit has such a variety of uses. It is, with the lime, the chief source of citric acid. A late test made in New York City by an eminent chemist, shows that the lemon of Southern California has about 40 per cent. more citric acid than the lemon of the Mediterranean. Its rind is charged with a fragrant oil of great value in the preparation of essences and perfumes; it almost monopolizes the essentials of soft libations, and it is to the use of cooling drinks that it is now rivaling the orange in favored sections of Southern California. The lemon is used extensively in cookery, in medicinal ways, and in dozens of ways tending to the delectation of the human family. Because of its stupendous properties it was, now, in coming into the favor of the world, and not until the manufacture of cheap commercial saccharine products did the use of lemons assume as importance to the world. This is the reason it had to await introduction to civilized people, first as a curiosity and later as a commodity of great value to the economy of everyday living. Without sugar it is usually regarded as unpalatable, and the ancient people had not the sugar with which to sweeten their lives nor their lemons.

During the 1st year California lemons have advanced to such a state of popularity that it is questionable whether foreign lemons can longer hold out against the invasion of their territory. In many of the largest and best markets, California have completely shut out the importations from Italian and other foreign points. The innovation has been resisted by every artifice known to the trade, and assisted only by a tariff that puts the foreign and Southern California supplies upon an equal basis of freightage. From present indications the superiority of the California lemons will not only make the industry of continually increasing importance, but should finally supply American markets fully with this fruit when the business of lemon growing is developed to the full capacity of the southern counties of this State.

OTHER CITRUS FRUITS.

Of closest kin to the lemon is a fruit known to the trade as the citron of commerce. This variety is easily distinguishable from all other members of the citrus group, but may be properly classed as one of the "golden fruits" of the south. It is in most respects the strangest of all in its external appearance. The fruit of one type, known as the fingered citron, is divided into curious, fingerlike lobes, but the commercial variety is a large, ob-long fruit, with an extremely thick rind. The rind is used in confections and pastries. In Southern California the citron is grown to a very limited extent, the very nature of its use forestalling cultivation upon a large scale.

The so-called grape fruit is another "golden apple." Its proper name is pomelo, but so fixed has become the other appellation and so indelible the impression in the popular mind in general, that a convention is now considering the question of names and variety distinctions for this popular fruit. The pomelo is produced in large quantities in this section, and finds a fair market in carload and lesser lots in the East. The question of quality has entered largely into the subject of pomelo culture within the past three or four years, the result proving that this, the most famous citrus-growing country in the world, has reached the Floridian basis in the excellence of its pomelo. This fruit has come to the front through the discovery of its medicinal virtues, but more extensively from the use of the fruit as a relish. The taste is, in a measure, an acquired one. It is similar to the taste of ripe seedling olives, but it is none the less enduring and insatiable. From the fact of its taste it is concluded that the pomelo will easily rank third in importance among the golden fruits of Southern California.

It would be difficult to find a good lime grove in this portion of the State, though the fruit can be grown perfectly were it a profitable variety. It is but a Satienae lemon, as it is but another variety of the Citrus Medica, and, like it, in a measure, has the same general properties. The juice is extremely thick, and, of lesser use than that of the lemon. Its nativity is the same also. Both these fruits have, as yet, variety that are the most useless of all, the citrus class, unless it be the shaddock, which has the distinction of being the largest variety of orange known. This monster fruit reaches a weight of fifteen or twenty pounds in its native islands, and is useless as an article of food, save when it merges into the pomelo class, to which it belongs. The main difference between the fruitage of these two kinds is that the latter bears in caskets, hence its name of grape fruit, while the shaddock bears its fruit singly upon trees of size proportional to the mammoth orange.

There are a few other varieties of the citrus family, but they are of no special importance. In the order of their value to the commerce of Southern California in recapitulation may be given the orange, lemon, pomelo, lime and the lesser varieties of the list.

The cultivation of these fruits has monopolized the best portion of the irrigable lands of Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. These seven sisters of the citrus belt last season produced and sold about 17,000 carloads of oranges and lemons, containing 24,000 pounds of fruit each. About 15,000 cars represent the orange output of the seven counties, and the balance the lemon crop. This includes pomelo and tangerines, and represents an investment of an almost incalculable sum in land, pipe, packing-houses, water rights, irrigation canals, grape-line machinery, labor, and the various smaller necessities of a great industry. The scientific of the citrus-fruit grower is without a parallel in the lines of intensive farming, scientific skill and thoroughness.

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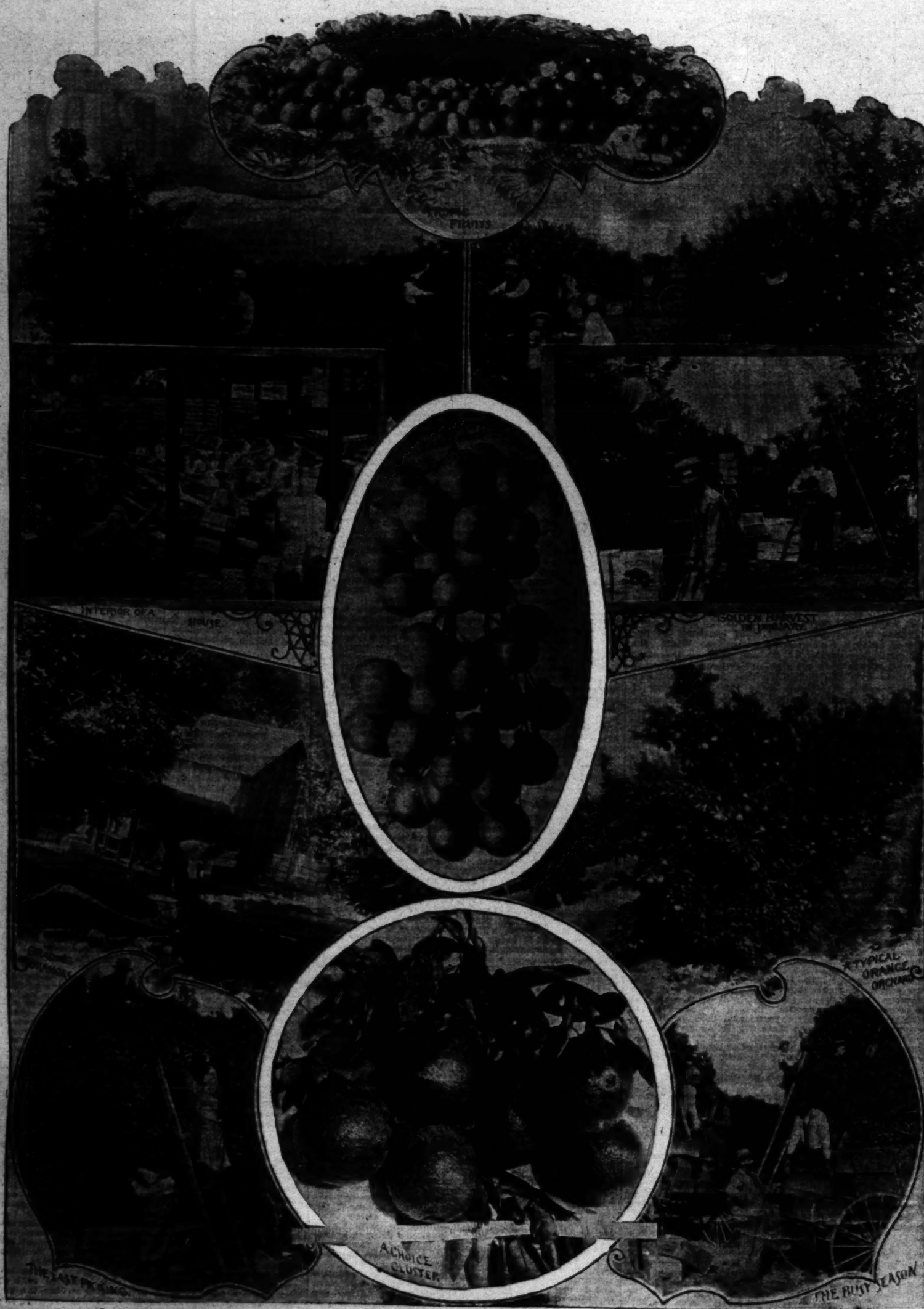
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FRUIT

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application, if we seek a similar achievement in soil
culture throughout the world. The highest degree of
natural intelligence has been brought to bear in the so-
cietal achievement of this magnificent result, and the soil
and climate of this nation, unique as it is in all that
pertains to semi-tropical products, would have but em-

phasized the defeat and disappointment that would
have followed the misapplication of the natural favors
of the land. Volcanism might be written upon the
achievements of the citrus growers of Southern Califor-
nia, and the great institutions they have done so much
to foster, but the enterprising stranger to the facts

here set forth will of his own motion visit the scenes of
these triumphs, should opportunity occur, and see for
himself more than could be set forth were the entire
scope of The Times annual devoted to the exploitation of
the horticultural and industrial record of this favored
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IN THE ORCHARD

SUCCESSFUL OLIVE CULTURE.

Two years ago the cultivation of olives bid fair to be discontinued in almost every locality in Southern California. Several years of insufficient rainfall had left the dry lands without enough moisture to develop the crops of the olive and other kinds of fruit, which had been planted upon the unirrigated lands in every section. The olive has received great attention. It has spread over the entire southern coast, and especially over the lighter lands of the foothill regions of the Sierra Madre Mountains. Unfortunately the superior use of the watered territory had left the olive without proper attention, giving the citrus fruits the best lands in every community. Added to this, the pioneer propagators of the olive found it very profitable to raise the trees and sell them to owners of dry lands by the hundreds of thousands. In order to push this much abused fruit to the ends of the country, it was published everywhere, advocated before the farmers individually and in clubs, drummed up in every hamlet and preached upon the dry, scant, mountain slopes, and in the thin, sandy washes, and upon all the stony land, that the olive would succeed under all conditions of soil and aridity. Prospective planters were dazzled by records of enormous profits most outrageously padded, or wholly fictitious. No thought was given as a whole to the cultivation, pruning and irrigation of olive orchards. Public opinion had been so easily warped by these interested propagators of olive trees, and by many honest but mistaken orchardists, that their soil and desiccated air were believed to be the only requisites of success in the production of olive oil and table fruit. The awakening was sad and overwhelming, but with characteristic determination the men who believed in the olive as a profitable crop have continued to grow this fruit, and this season have been rewarded by a magnificent crop in every case where they gave the trees the attention it had been the labor of interested parties to convince the people it did not need.

The outlook for the olive of the new century is encouraging. It is to be a commodity of some real value in a commercial sense. Drought and inattention are no longer considered the proper requisites for its successful production. This season, the olive groves that have been cared for in a sensible way are fairly purple with fruit. Experts agree that the present crop was never approached in size and quality. The trees that have aligned the roadways as shade trees heretofore, under neglect, have been cultivated and watered, and have cast a shade of olives this fall as well as of foliage of the prettiest tint of all the umbrage of our plants. The olive is coming to the front on a firm basis. The mills are running, the market for pickles is lively, the supply not overabundant, but of a superior quality, and all fears of failure to produce good crops abated. The success of the last two seasons has placed this fruit among the staple products of the Pacific Coast.

A CALIFORNIA SPECIALTY.

In giving a sketch of each of the fruits that form a part of California's contribution to the food supplies of the world, the apricot should have prominent place. It is the best known fruit product of all the orchard crops of the United States, in the foreign marts, as it is exported to many of the countries in large quantities and finally carried to all points as the most imperishable fruit than can be obtained. On shipboard the apricot is in particular favor, and the purveyors have found this California product in quality and in quantity superior to that of any other country. Apricot growing in localities adapted to its perfection is both profitable and extensive. It easily rivals the prune and the raisin grape in importance; in fact, is placed by many as the leading deciduous crop of the State. The tree is a hardy grower, is subject to few diseases, and never fails of a full crop, unless cut off by some extraneous circumstance or falls from neglect or the propagation of barren varieties. The only period this plant becomes vulnerable to weather conditions is that of the blooming, when it sometimes succumbs to frost in the colder localities. Its cultivation does not differ materially from that of other deciduous fruits, except that it must be pruned excessively every season to secure the best results. In Southern California the apricot orchards contain about a million bearing trees, and in the north it is cultivated still more extensively. The removal of a large portion of the new growth every summer is the starting point for the robust development of innumerable fruit buds, making this tree the most abundant fruiter of all the deciduous trees of this section, the Washington Navel orange being, perhaps, the only orchard tree that produces an equal weight of fruit among our cultivated plants.

As a canning fruit the apricot is very popular, but the canners require fruit grown in dry, sunny locations for the best grade of goods. These conditions render the foggy coast localities unfit for the production of the best fruit, but the heavy, damper soils produce such a heavy tonnage that the apricot is given first place among deciduous fruits for profits, as the lower locations produce an excellent dried product, giving it the full swing of utility from the highest grade table use to the commercial dried product so acceptable to the markets of the world. Apricots are shipped extensively in the ripe state, under refrigeration to the eastern markets, where the trade finds it superior to most products of the deciduous orchards.

The preparation of apricots for use in the canneries and dryers of this section is one of the most attractive features of rural life, giving employment during the brief season of its perfection to thousands of children and women, as cutters and handlers to the trays, sulphur houses and storage bins. The apricot might properly be reckoned as one of the "golden fruits" of California, as the dark yellow of the bearing trees and the beautiful golden sheen of the drying yards turn the landscape into gold, both figuratively and commercially, in hundreds of sections of the State. There are few fruits so distinctive in appearance or in commercial use as this fruit becomes from the time of the setting of the bloom to the service of the golden halves under the brand of a first-class canning establishment. Apricot growing is on the increase in only a few favored localities, and in others it is giving way to the more profitable cit-

rus fruits. To the summer tourist this fruit adds interest and beauty to the country, as the citrus fruits lend attractiveness and glory to the stay of the winter visitor.

PROFITABLE PRUNES.

The great prune country lies far to the north of Southern California, and the leading cause of the neglect of this great fruit here is the same old cause that has driven out all the less profitable kinds by the advance of the orange and the lemon. The cultivation of the prune is not limited to a few favored sections. The citrus fruits enjoy that distinction to the utmost, and no fruit that does not offer special opportunities for profit can make a stand in Southern California against the invasion of the citrus family.

It must not be inferred from this statement that prunes do not succeed well in this locality. On the contrary, there are some sections where this so-called member of the plum family succeeds admirably. The extent of their immunity from the citrus invasion may be judged from the fact that there are seven or eight hundred thousand bearing prune trees in the country south of the Tehachas. This acreage yields a heavy tonnage in favorable seasons, but from present appearances, the prune industry will not be materially extended. Southern California cannot claim all the honors of fruit growing, and the prune output illustrates that fact. But under conditions that should make it necessary for our orchardists to turn to this crop, there is nothing to hinder a flattering outcome. Wherever superior soil and abundant water prevails, without the co-ordination of citrus-growing conditions, prunes are grown abundantly and of a very fine grade.

The usual output of cured prunes annually is about 25,000,000 pounds, but the extremely dry seasons of late have materially curtailed this production. There is still a large proportion of the crop un sold, but that will find sale at reasonable prices later in the season, when fresher fruits, especially apples, become less plentiful upon the markets. The California prune has become the favorite with the eastern trade, and bids fair to retain that position permanently.

APPLES AND PEARS.

There was a time, and it is, even yet to some extent, when Southern California was considered a very poor apple country. This is true, and always will be, in regard to the warm upland valleys, where there is scarcely a month's cessation of the flow of sap in our orchard trees. These conditions do not favor the apple in any country, and this section as a whole has recognized that the apple must have a period of dormancy to succeed, and has refrained from the planting of apple orchards. This remark does not apply to localities where the apple may enjoy its natural period of rest, such as it has in its native habitat. Of these favorable sections there are two classes. One is that portion of the valleys, sometimes almost upon the sea level, where the ground is constantly saturated with cool water, which seems to give apple trees that condition in a warm atmosphere that it finds congenial in a colder climate throughout the world. The other class are those lands tillable that lie upon the mountainous elevations, which give to this fruit a distinctive winter and summer in which to perfect its fruit. Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura counties have a fair proportion of cold, damp lands, fruit produced in colder climates. Of the mountainous class of lands there is a large area in San Diego County and the aggregate thousands of acres in the other counties of Southern California, where apples may be produced equal to the best. These upland sections are no longer in the experimental state with apples, and it is one of the most interesting questions of a fruit supply now before our people.

The most extensive region in which the apples can be grown in this section is that of the mountains of San Diego. On mesas of Smith's Mountain, in the region round about Julian, and in various other localities of the county a large supply of apples is produced every year. Eastern readers must not imagine that apple growing is an easy proposition in California, for the question of transportation has not been solved yet by which the fruit may be brought from the mountain ranches to market. As the railroad and highway development of this portion of the State reaches further into the inaccessible portions of the country these apple orchards will be found in full bearing, ready to supply the people at a rate that shall place that fruit within the reach of everyday consumption. The high transcontinental rates make it impossible to reach California from the East with an apple supply, and until our own territory may be tapped for apples the people of Southern California may expect to be taxed four and five cents a pound for that fruit. The mountain pioneers in apple centers are doing much to supply the market and the result is to keep down excessive prices for imported fruit, even if it does not always render it possible to buy a good apple in the home market. There are a few fine sections in the central portion of the State for the production of apples from whence the market is supplemented when the home-grown supply is exhausted. Southern California has not yet reached the point of supplying the home demand for apples, and there is great encouragement offered for the extension of this fruit in all localities suitable for its cultivation at this end of the State.

The reputation of California pears could not be increased materially by anything that could be said of them were a page devoted to this fruit. Like the orange, the popularity of the pear lies largely with one variety. Nothing is produced in the orchards more luscious than the Bartlett pear. As is well known to the trade this variety forms the bulk of the canned and fresh supplies in such increasing demand wherever the merits of California fruits are known. Hundreds of acres of pears are sandwiched in among the other orchards, and their cultivation forms no small portion of the revenue derived from fruit culture. In sections too cold for citrus and more tender deciduous fruit, the canneries give great attention to this fruit, and were it not more profitable to grow other kinds Southern California would become one of the most abundant producers of this fruit, having advantages as a base of the finest soil

A VARIETY OF DECIDUOUS FRUITS.

CALIFORNIA orcharding is somewhat more complex than it is in fruit-growing sections of the country where the varieties are limited and the conditions under which fruit may be grown are understood from long familiarity with the surroundings. The difference is not so great, however. The southern coast lands possess such a unique line of advantages that it has been taken for granted in the years of the past that California soil should grow everything to perfection. This belief has been the undoing of many a fruit-growing enterprise. While the complexities are greater on the one hand, on the other side we find that the application of horticultural skill has kept pace with the difficulties that have been found in the growing of orchard crops. The superiority of orcharding in Southern California should be expected. There are many localities where thousands of ranchers work and mingle together in social and business affairs as conveniently as the people of a city associate together. The dividing line between the city and the farm cannot be discovered at Riverside, Redlands and Pomona, for example—typical cities where the farmer may live in town and the banker in the country, and yet dwell just over the wall from each other. Under these environments have the complexities of fruit farming been worked out within the last few years, until there is very little left for the experimenters, or very few paths that have not been explored by some enthusiastic fruit farmer and a record of his experience left to guide others. Intensive cultivation in this famous orchard-bearing land is a living reality. It has become necessary to utilize every acre of watered soil to the production of some California product to satisfy an eastern demand. This has stimulated the farmers to attempt the production of almost every fruit known to civilized people. These farmers have not waited for one of their number to experiment with oranges, olives or figs, in order that the body of orchardists might take no chances with these kinds of fruit. Pioneers do not usually wait idly by while one of their number leads in the development of the country. This plan of planting everything on a large scale before its availability has been proven has cost Southern Californians a sum so enormous that it would astonish, even at this time of big commercial investments. But the result has been to clear the field of all experimental crops and leave an open way to success to those who follow as the beneficiaries of this pioneer effort. Thus it is that the achievements and natural conditions of this country have simplified the business of fruit growing, and this section has consequently no disadvantage to the new investor, for he is placed upon a par with the single-crop fruit grower of the East.

The statements set forth above are of extreme importance to those who contemplate the establishment of a rural home in this beautiful southland, and yet must depend upon their orchards for support. Thousands of people are successful fruit farmers who, two or three years ago, appeared upon the scene as novices in the cultivation of the soil. This has not been accomplished through a royal road to success, but through a way made so plain by the pioneer horticulturists that any man of good intelligence, judgment, industry and application to the store of knowledge already prepared, may be sure of doing well in his new home. The experiences of the past have mapped out for him the lines of safe investment in orange culture; have placed the boundaries of the frost line upon the production of lemons, pomelos and other tender fruits; the experiences of years have shown the adaptability of particular classes of lands to the growth of particular kinds of fruit, left a living record in every neighborhood of the best varieties of each kind for market, the proper methods of cultivation, fertilization and irrigation. In the sale of the products of the orchards experience has proven the best plans of picking, packing and marketing the fruit—in short, there is an encyclopedia of knowledge upon the maintenance of an orchard in every neighborhood, in which any man of intelligence may find enough information to add to his experience as he learns it, and make fruit growing a success to everyone who enters the business with determination to succeed.

The limitations that are placed upon an article descriptive of the orchards of Southern California and their fruits, will not permit of an elaborate treatise upon the subject. The following paragraphs contain a few important facts about the production of each of the principal kinds of fruit that have had an influence upon the development of the State.

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and climatic conditions and exemption to a large degree from the diseases that affect the pear orchards of Eastern sections. As it is, the investor who wishes to produce his own fruit of all varieties and kinds may be assured that his efforts to grow prime pears will be rewarded with success in all suitable portions of the southern counties.

Considerable trouble has been experienced with insect pests by pear growers in the southern portion of the State, but the progressive grower in every country finds difficulties in the way of the production of fine qualities, otherwise the business would soon be overdone in every line of orchard enterprise, and the inducements to engage in fruit culture seriously handicapped. With reasonable care and labor and fair conditions Southern California affords a good field for the production of this favorite fruit, both for home use and for the markets of the continent.

PEACHES.

Only the highest grades of peaches reach the markets in canned form from this coast sold as superior goods. In the largest sense California is a peach-growing State. From the immense output canners are able to select a sufficient quality of fruit to maintain the lead in the prime trade of the East. This is in some measure due to the moderate climate here, which seldom changes sufficiently to endanger the peach crop from extremes cold. Lower grades are tinned for cheaper purposes, but they are largely lower in appearance only, the same excellence of quality often prevailing down to the smaller sizes. The bulk of the crop of the southern territory is dried for the trade and shipped in carload

other sections of the country in extent of culture and commercial achievement. Should there ever be a reaction from the present favorites, the orange, lemon, prune, olive, apple and small fruits, new peach orchards will be the first to get attention, as full-bearing plantations of this popular fruit may be established in this portion of the State in four or five years from the nursery.

IMPROVED FIGS.

In last season's annual reference was made to the experiments under way toward the production of figs of the same quality grown in Southern Asia. Heretofore all California figs have been seedless, or at least the seeds they contain were undeveloped. The Department of Agriculture has achieved a wonderful thing in assisting the fig growers of the coast to produce fruit with normal seed conditions, thereby increasing the quality of the fruit, and placing it on an equality with the foreign product. The result has been one of the most wonderful in the line of horticultural progress.

It has been known for many years that the blossoms of the improved figs grown at Smyrna and other Asiatic points became fertilized from the pollen of the wild fig by artificial means. One of the United States consuls took an interest in the process and discovered that the Asiatic growers of figs tied bunches of wild figs about through the bunches of the improved trees, and he can apprise the department of the fact that a little insect, while seeking a place in which to propagate its species, carried the fertile pollen from the wild bloom down into the bloom of the commercial varieties. The Agricultural Department imported a large number of these minute

is of no little importance to the trade. It is used mostly in confections and preserves, however, which is not sufficient to make it a leading fruit in our great laboratory. In preserved form our figs now find their way over the entire territory of the United States and Canada. To what extent its cultivation may be increased may be inferred from the result of the trials that have been given the fertilizing insects at Fresno, and we may look confidently to the fig industry to furnish a commodity of enormous proportions when the culture of this fruit food becomes as well understood as it is in the oriental districts.

RAISIN, WINE AND TABLE GRAPES.

In referring to the decadence of the peach and the olive as an orchard crop in this portion of the State, and the prophecy that these and abandoned fruits would become of prime importance again, the grape might have been given as a living example. Some years ago it appeared that grape culture would soon become a mere tradition to the people of Southern California. Today the renaissance of the grape is fully under way, resulting in the establishment of new vineyards, the rejuvenation of the old, and a general uplifting of the grape-growing business in the southern territory. The cultivation of the vine has never been considered unprofitable in sections properly supplied with soil elements, climatic status and geographical advantages. But the vine was attacked in the early nineties with a peculiar, vital disease, known from its virulence and epidemic character as "the mysterious vine disease"—a malady that blasted whole vineyards without any apparent cause or origin that could be located. This misfortune was of

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tourist this fruit adds interest, as the citrus fruits lead the way of the winter visitor.

less far to the north of leading cause of the neglect the same old cause that has able minds by the advance of the cultivation of the prune overed sections. The citrus to the utmost, and no fruit opportunities for profit can California against the inva-

from this statement that in this locality. On the conditions where this so-called succeeds admirably. The on the citrus invasion may at there are seven or eight trees in the country the acreage yields a heavy but from present appear- will not be materially ex- cannot claim all the honors fine output illustrates that that should make it neces- turn to this crop, there is ing outcome. Wherever su- prevail, without the co- conditions, prunes are very fine grade.

prunes annually is about extremely dry seasons of late this production. There is a crop unsold, but that will later in the season, when apples, become less plentiful pruna prune has become the ade, and bids fair to retain

even yet to some extent, considered a very poor and always will be, in re- where there is scarcely low of sap in our orchard not favor the apple in any a whole has recognized period of dormancy to suc- the planting of apple or- not apply to localities where al period of rest, such as it. Of these favorable sections is that portion of the val- the sea level, where the ad with cool water, which at condition in a warm at- tional in a colder climate other class are those lands mountainous elevations, which the winter and summer in Angeles, Orange and Ven- portion of cold, damp lands, nates. Of the mountainous a area in San Diego County of acres in the other coun- where apples may be pro- some upland sections are no state with apples, and it is questions of a fruit supply

in which the apples can be at of the mountains of San Mountain, in the region various other localities of the is produced every year. imagine that apple growing California, for the question of solved yet by which the fruit mountain reaches to market. development of this por- further into the inaccessible the apple orchards will be to supply the people at a within the reach of every- continental rates make mia from the West with an area territory may be tapped Southern California may ex- tive cents a pound for that in apple centers are doing and the result is to keep stored fruit, even if it does to buy a good apple in the the fine sections in the co- the production of apples supplemented when the ated. Southern California of supplying the home de- great encouragement of this fruit in all localities this end of the State.

the pears could not be in- that could be said of this fruit. Like the or- the orchards more im- As is well known to the both of the canned and demand wherever the are known. Hundreds of and in among the other ce- of small portion of culture. In sections too business fruit, the cas- this fruit, and were it not these Southern California abundant producers of in a line of the finest and



SUN-DRYING DECIDUOUS FRUIT.

lots. Of seasons like the one just closed, when peaches were produced in almost every Eastern State, the Coast business may be expected to produce but fair compensation for the work and capital it involves. When this fruit produces but scantily or in but few of the great peach-growing sections of the East, the shipping trade in green fruits is productive of good results. Last season the peach crop was practically a failure in this territory. This was caused by a particularly warm winter, by the dry conditions that prevailed and the abandonment of the orchards and the substitution of citrus and other fruits. The north has in a greater measure maintained its reputation for superior peaches, though that section suffered from bad conditions to a great degree.

Southern Californians have become so absorbed in the cultivation of fruit specialties that many of the old staples have been neglected and the peach is one that has suffered most extensively. This has kept the orchardists from introducing the new and meritorious varieties to this portion of the Coast. It has left the peach

insects and sent them to an orchardist at Fresno, where they have since become acclimated and engage every year in the business of fertilizing the improved fig in their efforts to find a safe depository for their eggs. This has become one of the most interesting and successful experiments ever undertaken by horticultural scientists and there seems to be no doubt that it will finally make fig culture the leading industry wherever the soil and climate are properly conditioned. Indeed it appears to have reached a positive demonstration that the Adriatic and Smyrna fig may be produced here by this artificial means of pollination of as good quality as any other section of the world can show. Hundreds of pounds of superior fruit have been sent out from the Fresno orchard as samples of what may be accomplished by attention to the phenomena of fig-growing in other countries. At least one colony of the little black wasp that has for centuries made famous large sections of southwestern Asia as fig-producing centers, has been established on the Pacific Coast to do the work that shall revolutionize the fig trade of the world. The fig of Southern California, even without the pol-

wide prevalence, and for a long time those who had been identified with the production of wine and table grapes gave up the business. A large portion of the vine acreage was left standing and cultivated in a half-hearted way, however, to demonstrate that the vine malady had run its course of destruction and left the field. Since the disappearance of this uncontrollable agent of devastation, renewed activities have developed in the vineyards of Southern California which have gradually brought the grape into a position of prominence.

It is inspiring to view the renewal of raisin-growing in this section. In many places the most improved varieties are being planted. In one locality it is not unusual to find twenty or thirty acres of the seedless Sultan growing thrifflily and producing well. Another variety of finest properties that is being planted in the new vineyards is Thompson's Seedless, a great improvement over the Sultan to which it is closely allied. The plantations are retaining the ordinary raisin grape, which is succeeding as well under the favorable conditions of the last few years as the other drying varieties.

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part of the State will not abandon the production of the famous varieties used so extensively in a fresh form. Few people who have been on the Coast for the dozen last years realize the extent to which California grapes have monopolized the markets in the line of table fruit. The Northern California shippers supply the largest quantity of grapes and find a ready demand for all that can be delivered in good condition to the green fruit trade on the other side of the great divide.

A company composed of Los Angeles capitalists is planting a very large tract in San Bernardino county to wine grapes, indicating the rehabilitation of the wine interests. In numerous cases, notably at Cucamonga and in the San Diego county valleys, old wine vineyards are getting better attention. The result of the renewal of grape culture in all its branches will prove most beneficial to this section, reestablishing it in a measure on its former plane of industrial importance.

CHERRIES AND PLUMS.

Little interest is taken in the growth of the cherry. It is non-productive in most of the dry, porous soils of this district, the trees feeding ravenously but refusing to bear paying crops, or even to fruit at all. Cherries may be produced in the higher mountain valleys with success and very fine specimens are brought down from the elevated lands of the mountainous districts. As yet we must class this fruit as inferior to that of other sections of the State, not rivaling the plum in importance nor approaching the other kinds of fruit in any respect. Strange to say there is a variety of wild cherry indigenous to Southern California, growing and thriving on the most forbidding lands of the valleys whose soil seems repulsive to the development of the improved cherry. Where the wild fruit prevails it is usually there that the domestic fruit of a similar species reaches its fullest development.

THE PLUM.

To a Northern California horticulturist is awarded the honor of originating the most remarkable variety of the plum ever known. It has not spread over the State, even in that portion adjacent to its origin, as the first box of the fruit was marketed last year. So closely allied to the plum is the prune that the authorities are divided in their classification of the latter. It is patent to all that the plum grows to perfection in this locality. This is true of every section, and there seems no limit to the productive properties of the plum where it is properly cared for. It is not of great commercial importance. Our orchardists have eschewed for the time being a diversity of fruit crops. The result is that the plum has suffered with the other favorites, and is found only in the household orchards as a rule. If the time ever comes in which growers are compelled to take up a greater range of orchard products this variety will be among the first to receive attention.

LUSCIOUS BERRIES.

The strawberry is easily ahead of all other small fruits in commercial importance and extent of cultivation. It has been the boast of the southland for two

decades that it is a cold day when the markets are destitute of strawberries. The truth is good enough regarding the constancy of this favorite berry. There are indeed a few weeks in the year when it is scarce, and occasionally a season when the winter leaves us a short time without strawberries. But this fruit seems to have become indigenous to Southern California—not in the sense that it grows wild, but that it produces under cultivation continually unless prevented by occasional cold or neglect. Some years ago one valley in particular shipped strawberries by the carload. The fruit was grown between the rows of young citrus trees, a position that was soon crowded by the foliage of the trees and the small-fruit industry of that section discontinued. At this time strawberries are grown principally in the damp lands near Los Angeles. No country in the world produces such fine strawberries. All the finest varieties have been introduced, some of them originated here, and success has rewarded the strawberry grower wherever he applies reasonable attention under conditions favorable to the production of any fruit.

Raspberries are grown in sufficient quantities to supply a market already filled with a diversity of other fruits. They are grown of both the red and black varieties, and succeed admirably under more exacting conditions than those necessary for the perfect production of the strawberry. They are on the market a majority of the months of the year and bring a good compensation to growers who raise them to perfection.

Among the small fruits of more than ordinary value to the local fruit trade and the home garden is the blackberry. It is not unusual to see specimens of this fruit two inches long. The canes are sometimes planted for a hedge fence, protecting the farm and producing an almost continuous supply of luscious fruit. Blackberries are grown in large quantities excellent any other small fruit in extent of cultivation. The strawberry, the dewberry is a favorite with the trade locally, several highly improved varieties of this fruit, as well as of the blackberry, being found in many localities growing almost wild.

California is the native place of the Loganberry, a hybrid said by the authorities to be a cross between the Red Antwerp raspberry and the common wild blackberry of this Coast. It is as large as its wild parent and has the flavor of the red raspberry distinctively incorporated in its juicy pulp. The Loganberry is one of the wonders of horticultural achievement in California and its merits have given it a place in every kitchen garden and small fruitery in the State. It is practically everbearing in its habits, December often producing a fine crop from the canes of this member of the small-fruit family.

There are a great many kinds of fruit in the list of Southern California's peculiar products which are not easily classed. The strawberry guava is one of these. It grows upon a small shrub and is of great value as a jelly fruit. Gooseberries and currants are so rarely seen that they may be stricken from the catalogue of the fruits of this section. Japanese persimmons belong to the list of realities, however, and are grown to a limited degree in almost every community.

In this running review of orchard and garden productions the loquat has come to prominence sufficient to entitle it to a place as a farm crop. The late popularity of this fruit arises from the origination of a new and distinctive variety. This fruit of late origin has taken

a deep hold in some localities, in one case a whole neighborhood devoting its attention to it. This is the first record we have of the loquat being offered in ton lots. Heretofore it has been produced in very small quantities, and of a variety of such ordinary merit that its cultivation attracted no general attention. This order may now be reversed and the improved loquat given a place of more than ordinary importance among the staple fruit products of this sunny slope.

Space will not permit special mention of many of the kinds of fruit of small size and smaller importance that have been grown in this portion of the commonwealth, and further, present no novel features to the eastern reader. There is another class of fruits, however, that presents to the tourist features of such strange interest that some of the claim will be mentioned by reason of their uniqueness.

EXOTIC FRUITS.

Among the strange and usually tropical fruits of the counties of the south, the banana is the most imposing. This plant occasionally produces fruit, but it is a wonderfully beautiful addition to the umbrage of this locality. Specimens of fine size and form are seen everywhere, and when the season is propitious the long green bunches of fruit add to the charm of the foliage, sometimes ripening its fruit by way of claiming its kinship with the golden fruit surrounding.

Dates are produced in at least two places in this part of the State. It is not unusual to see dozens of dates in line each bearing a few huge racemes of defective fruit, principally seed and barley palatable. But there have been bunches of perfect dates on exhibition in Los Angeles this summer weighing about fifty pounds each, showing that this favored land lacks nothing that is essential to the finest results in the growth of tropical products. There is now no reasonable doubt that dates will within a few years become an important item in the list of food products grown in the State at its southern extremity.

A pineapple ranch in full bearing is one of the local attractions. The grower has been experimenting for several years with this product and has several thousand plants grown to the bearing age. The fruit is equal to that of Florida or the Hawaiian Islands. It sells readily in the local market, the grower giving his fruit additional merit by allowing it to remain upon the stem till it has reached that yellow-ripe stage denoting perfect maturity. It is not necessary to add that a plantation of this size is located in the open air, and that it has never required protection from the weather conditions.

The monstera deliciosa is a peculiar exotic with a fruit much larger than that of the banana. It fruits to perfection in many places, and is one of the most delicious products of the tropics, as its name implies. St. John's Bread, tamarinds and many other exotics are exhibited occasionally as curiosities, and the list might be extended indefinitely, covering dozens of curious kinds of fruits and vegetables that have been tried here in a purely experimental way. But enough has been set forth to show the stranger to our products that Southern California stands unique as a fruit-producing section.

Where Our Population All Came From.

A COSMOPOLITAN COMMUNITY.

LOS ANGELES city and county population is remarkably cosmopolitan. This population has nearly all appeared on the scene in the last fifteen years. In 1885 there were scarcely 30,000 people in the area now embraced in Los Angeles county. There were scarcely 13,000 in Los Angeles city. The rush of new comers has been without precedent, until now the city numbers 142,000 souls and the county 170,000. There are 25,754 names of voters on the Great Register for the city, and 43,190 for the whole county. There were 32,546 votes cast at the election, November 4, 1900, and 33,035 on November 2, 1896. The registration was about the same in each year. It seems as if a careful study of the Great Register as to the birthplace of the people of the county cannot fail to interest many readers of The Times. This study has been made and is set forth in a table showing the State or foreign country in which each of these voters was born. First is a table setting forth the nationality, or State of nativity in the case of Americans, of the people of Los Angeles, of Pasadena, of Pomona, and of the country precincts, with the total for the whole county as follows:

State or country—	Los Angeles	Pasadena	Pomona	Country	Total
Alabama	135	10	8	60	213
Arkansas	125	3	13	175	326
California	3201	71	130	1943	5345
Colorado	73	...	...	15	87
Connecticut	237	49	15	185	486
Delaware	55	7	3	17	82
Florida	13	2	...	8	23
Georgia	196	18	6	65	287
Idaho	7	2	...	7	16
Illinois	2499	271	187	1149	4106
Indiana	1442	184	80	196	1872
Iowa	1258	304	83	692	2237
Kansas	269	27	41	232	629
Kentucky	607	40	19	347	1013
Louisiana	290	10	3	15	318
Maine	632	74	44	512	1062
Maryland	242	17	5	57	321
Massachusetts	836	113	39	462	1510
Michigan	796	69	85	342	1292
Minnesota	349	39	23	97	498
Mississippi	152	4	3	97	256
Missouri	3370	47	87	675	2179
Montana	12	...	...	3	15
Nebraska	115	19	4	63	307
New Hampshire	219	26	21	131	397
New Jersey	293	33	13	117	456
New York	2963	347	179	1559	5048
North Carolina	126	27	5	101	278
North Dakota	4	...	...	1	5
Ohio	2630	344	164	1392	4530
Oregon	118	8	1	16	133
Pennsylvania	1773	283	90	924	2070
Rhode Island	85	16	4	45	150
South Carolina	64	7	1	41	113
South Dakota	1	...	...	2	4
Tennessee	443	39	25	298	724
Texas	354	13	28	292	687
Utah	34	2	5	24	72

Washington	36	5	1	13	55
West Virginia	105	10	14	71	200
Wisconsin	348	61	48	331	1288
Wyoming	6	...	...	3	9
Arizona	41	1	2	16	60
New Mexico	9	2	1	13	25
District Columbia	62	3	1	17	73
Hawaii	8	1	1	3	13
Indian Territory	3	...	2	3	7

FOREIGN.					
Australia	31	3	...	11	45
Austria	188	2	...	42	232
Bavaria	70	1	...	8	79
Belgium	49	...	1	14	63
Bohemia	2	...	...	4	6
British America	996	99	39	417	1531
Central America	3	...	...	1	4
Denmark	133	1	6	86	226
England	1067	111	39	510	1747
Finland	4	...	...	16	20
France	853	3	...	149	1005
Germany	1569	92	38	747	2446
Greece	5	...	...	5	10
Holland	37	...	1	22	59
Hungary	34	1	2	3	39
India	9	...	...	5	14
Italy	171	...	...	49	217
Ireland	1652	28	29	467	1876
Mexico	82	2	1	89	195
New Zealand	8	...	...	3	11
Norway	64	3	...	73	140
Poland	45	...	...	3	50
Portugal	7	...	...	27	34
Russia	68	...	...	21	89
Scotland	288	22	7	133	450
South America	26	...	...	19	45
Spain	10	...	...	7	17
Sweden	178	...	...	267	445
Switzerland	153	...	...	97	257
Wales	58	1	3	31	93
West Indies	30	1	4	8	39

Total foreign... 19,430

In the Isle of Man two persons were born; in South Africa, 2; in Turkey, 2; in Montenegro, 2; Isle of Malta, 2; Roumania, 2; Crete, 1; China, 2; Orkney Isles, 1; Isle of Guernsey, 1; Egypt, 1; Sicily, 2; Carolina Islands, 1. Ten persons were born on the high seas, three gave the United States as their birthplace, one the empire of Great Britain, and one claims he was born in Norway and Sweden.

Out of the total of 43,190 voters, 10,430 are of foreign birth, a little more than 23 per cent.

The following is a summary of each country precinct, or in case of the city of Los Angeles by wards, showing for each such political subdivision what part of the population is native, what part foreign, and in case of the native people, what part of the United States they come from. In this summary, the North Atlantic States from Maine to Pennsylvania are taken for a group, as these people are largely homogeneous in traits of character and pursuits. The great Central States, from Ohio to the Rocky Mountains north of the Ohio River, form a second group. The old "slave States" make up the third group; the five mountain States, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, the fourth, and all the other States are in the Pacific group. The Territories are bunched by themselves, and the citizens of foreign birth follow.

SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PRECINCTS.

ACTON—North Atlantic, 20; Central, 30; Southern, 11; Mountain, 2; Pacific, 11; foreign, 29; total, 113. Vote cast 1896, Republican, 37; Democratic, 64; vote cast 1900, Republican, 28; Democratic, 17.

ALHAMBRA—North Atlantic, 97; Central, 102; Southern, 55; Mountain, 2; Pacific, 31; Territories, 1; District of Columbia, 1; foreign, 62; total, 341. Vote cast 1896, Republican, 154; Democratic, 110; vote cast 1900, Republican, 149; Democratic, 43.

ARTESIA—North Atlantic, 57; Central, 105; Southern, 52; Mountain, 2; Pacific, 37; foreign, 24; total, 257. Vote cast 1896, Republican, 92; Democratic, 123; vote cast 1900, Republican, 88; Democratic, 107.

AZUSA—North Atlantic, 59; Central, 123; Southern, 71; Pacific, 44; District of Columbia, 1; foreign, 46; total, 345. Vote cast 1896, Republican, 92; Democratic, 123; vote cast 1900, Republican, 158; Democratic, 141.

BALLONA—North Atlantic, 51; Central, 92; Southern, 18; Mountain, 2; Pacific, 55; foreign, 60; total, 267. Vote cast 1896, Republican, 92; Democratic, 104; vote cast 1900, Republican, 92; Democratic, 97.

BURBANK—North Atlantic, 49; Central, 72; Southern, 33; Mountain, 2; Pacific, 11; foreign, 47; total, 258. Vote cast 1896, Republican, 99; Democratic, 41; vote cast 1900, Republican, 91; Democratic, 62.

CAHUENGA—North Atlantic, 63; Central, 88; Southern, 40; Mountain, 2; Pacific, 26; Territories, 2; foreign, 63; total, 238. Vote cast 1896, Republican, 95; Democratic, 101; vote cast 1900, Republican, 119; Democratic, 38.

CALABASAS—North Atlantic, 22; Central, 44; Southern, 28; Mountain, 2; Pacific, 64; foreign, 44; total, 218. Vote cast 1896, Republican, 33; Democratic, 66; vote cast 1900, Republican, 31; Democratic, 39.

CATALINA—North Atlantic, 15; Central, 15; Southern, 5; Pacific, 4; foreign, 35; total, 55. Vote cast 1896, Republican, 31; Democratic, 9; vote cast 1900, Republican, 32; Democratic, 17.

CERRITOS—North Atlantic, 51; Central, 71; Southern, 43; Mountain, 1; Pacific, 37; Territories, 1; foreign, 56; total, 239. Vote cast 1896, Republican, 95; Democratic, 70; vote cast 1900, Republican, 104; Democratic, 52.

CHATEAUVILLE—North Atlantic, 11; Central, 15; Southern, 9; Pacific, 11; Territories, 1; foreign, 15; total, 62. Vote cast 1900, Republican, 34; Democratic, 16.

CLAREMONT—North Atlantic, 29; Central, 38; Southern, 12; Pacific, 8; foreign, 9; total, 94. Vote cast 1900, Republican, 69; Democratic, 24.

CLEARWATER—North Atlantic, 37; Central, 73; Southern, 37; Pacific, 28; District of Columbia, 1; foreign, 24; total, 190. Vote cast 1896, Republican, 38; Democratic, 32; vote cast 1900, Republican, 60; Democratic, 39.

COMPTON—(Two precincts.) North Atlantic, 65; Central, 191; Southern, 76; Mountain, 1; Pacific, 63; foreign, 54; total, 453. Vote cast 1896, Republican, 118; Democratic, 113; vote cast 1900, Republican, 134; Democratic, 129.

COVINA—North Atlantic, 89; Central, 100; Southern, 67; Mountain, 4; Pacific, 28; foreign, 35; total, 355. Vote cast 1896, Republican, 124; Democratic, 122; vote cast 1900, Republican, 237; Democratic, 100.

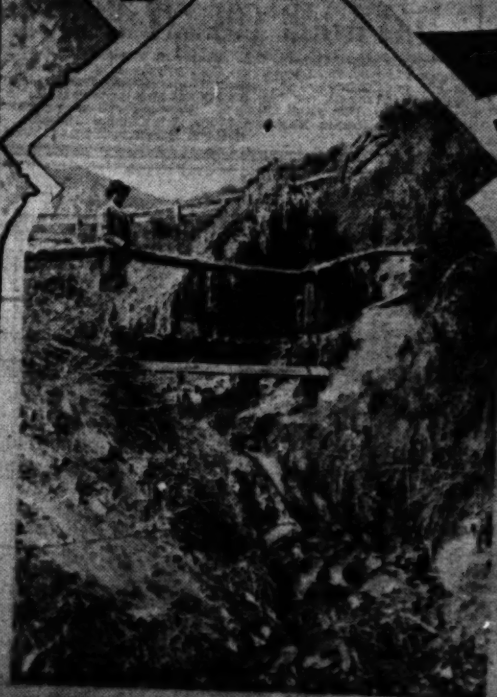
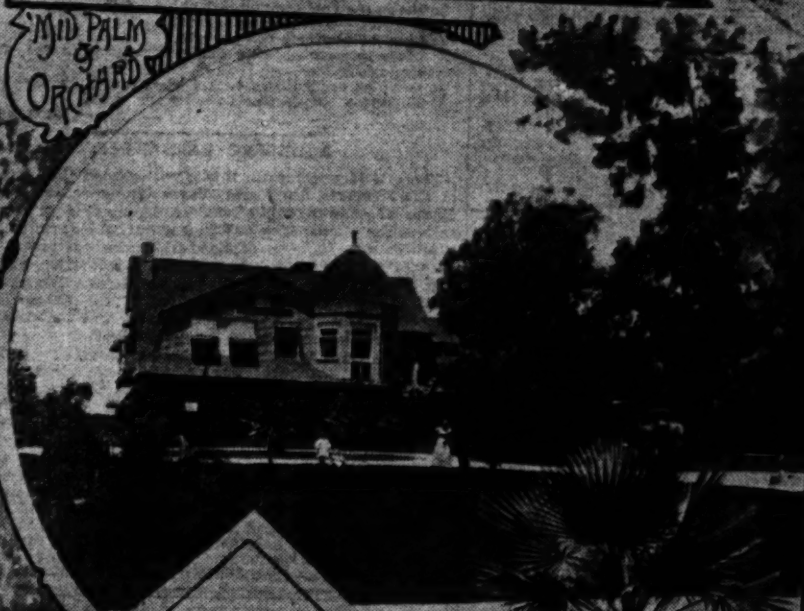
DEL SUR—North Atlantic, 17; Central, 47; Southern, 16; Pacific, 18; Territories, 1; foreign, 23; total, 123. Vote cast 1896, Republican, 23; Democratic, 71; vote cast 1900, Republican, 24; Democratic, 71.

DOWNEY—(Two precincts.) North Atlantic, 65; Central, 116; Southern, 94; Mountain, 1; Pacific, 43; total, 429. Vote cast 1896, Republican, 121; Democratic, 230; vote cast 1900, Republican, 123; Democratic, 173.

Courtesy, contentment, comfort, quietness, are words that continually recur to one who has been a guest of the Casa Loma Hotel at Redlands. Sensitive people who love the peace and seclusion of home and dread living in a hotel, will find a second home at the Casa Loma, all free from care, with many pleasures that are only to be found in such a hotel. One feels the force of the old Castilian hospitality which says, "this house is yours while you remain in it," when he is at the Casa Loma, with its own attractions and lovely Redlands at the door.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HOMES



Mid Palm Orchard

Rose-covered Cottage

A Ranch House in the Country

A Suburban Residence

A Mountain Shack for health's sake

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It will be easy enough to see the force and feel the truth of what the matter-of-fact plodding reader may regard as a somewhat extravagant view of the future of our highly favored country if we give due consideration of obvious facts which are undeniable factors of the problem of a vastly superior type of men and women about to be developed on our

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shores. A notable fact that should first receive consideration is that all conditions insure a high development of physical strength and intellectual vigor in the boys and girls of the suburban and rural homes of our favored part of the world.

At this point the reader is requested to give a few moments of close attention to the typical homes which are presented in the illustrations to be found on the pages of this journal, and they are but a few of thousands in Southern California. As a rule, the homes or houses are themselves attractive and elevating in their architecture and appointments. Next glance at the shrubbery, flowers and trees. The mind of a child is abnormally dull that does not take some pride and interest in them and find pleasure in learning their names and peculiarities and in helping to take proper care of them. This leads to healthful life out of doors at all seasons of the year and develops their intelligence in a line of study which is always elevating and wholesome.

One other fact of vast importance in the rearing and education of children in rural homes in our part of the world is that the productive soil and the valuable products which reward intelligent labor in a genial climate afford a good income without exhausting the energies and vitality of the household and life does not degenerate into drudgery and desperate struggle for existence. Under these happy conditions the inmates of the rural homes are cheerful and contented, able to enjoy the fruits of their toil and the pleasures of a comfortable and furnished home. No normal child will find such a home dull and irksome. Boys and girls in such homes will not lack wholesome amusements, and with books and music their intelligence will increase and be gratified.

Our rural homes, with rare exceptions, are not far apart and are near enough to some village or city to afford such access to social centers as young folks need to give them recreation and entertainment and add zest to their everyday life. Thus the charm of home is not overcome by monotony and the saving ties of family only grow stronger and gain strength with the passing years. Such homes will not furnish dissipated young men and demoralized young women for unwholesome life in the city, but they will be the stay and comfort of grateful parents in their declining years. From the ranks of such sons and daughters will come stalwart men and large-minded women to rule the destinies of the State and guide the forces of society.

All that has been said here of city homes in Los Angeles may with equal propriety be said about homes in Pasadena, Riverside, Redlands and other charming places in our bright homeland. Here is a brief glance at one of these homes, that of the late Gen. Lawton, at Redlands.

While sitting on the eastern side of the veranda in December and looking away across the lovely valley to the grand range of mountains, a long mile high, on the north, the east and the south, twenty miles distant, and all resplendent in the bright sunlight and genial warmth of the day, the writer began to realize why Gen. Lawton chose this locality for his home when he had the choice of any other attractive place in all Southern California. He had seen much of the world, was familiar with our own country, knew the south end of California by heart, with all the natural attractions of its noted residence communities, and their social, educational and intellectual advantages, and when he finally selected a home-place for his wife and children, where he hoped to pass his declining years amid the sacred associations in which his children had been reared, this rare spot two miles south of Redlands became his home.

The plot of ground chosen, containing sixteen acres, is a commanding, natural building site, sloping gently northward from the avenue toward the valley, and eastward and westward to ravines which form the boundary lines. The whole place had been well planted with choice orange trees, now seven or eight years old, and the comfortable, roomy house, which is but half seen in the picture here presented, owing to the growth of trees, was improved and made ready for the family.

The view to the northward from the veranda takes in the valley and San Bernardino, ten miles away, and on the rim of it, and ten miles beyond rises the broad, snow-capped dome of "Old Baldy" in the great mountain range, turning to the east, about fifteen miles distant, another great snow-white dome, called Mt. San Bernardino, stands out above the range, and about fifteen miles farther to the east of it the still grander snow-crowned dome of Gray Back appears, while to the southeast, forty miles away, majestic Mt. San Jacinto glitters in the sun. The quiet charm and loveliness of the near-by view of orchards, of Redlands, Highlands, San Bernardino and the valley, and on the south, of the beautiful foothills known as Smiley Heights, with the majesty and grandeur of the picturesque mountains almost encircling the horizon, all but weird in their ever-changing lights and shadows or enchanting colors, and the four great domes crowned with snow, combine to make a scene of enchantment which may well have satisfied the sense of beauty and magnificence of the brave soul who found peace and home amid these scenes.

And yet there can be no doubt that nature alone, delightful, restful and sublime in all her aspects as she is at Redlands, could not have led Gen. Lawton to make his home on this charming slope, for he and his family equally desired and enjoyed the rare social refinement, high moral tone, educational opportunities and intellectual companionship to be found in the little city at their door, with its five thousand cultured, traveled, prosperous and contented people. Educated American-born citizens, almost to a man, make up the population of Redlands, and it is safe to say that few suburban residence places can be found in any of the Eastern States which are in any sense superior to this little California city.

This lovely home is now deserted and is in the hands of strangers. The residence is occupied by A. H. Miller, who has the care of the place while Mrs. Lawton and the four children are with her relatives in Louisville, Ky., she being in frail health, never having recovered from the nervous shock of the general's untimely death.

Productive Country Homes.

PLEASURE AND PROFIT COMBINED.

IT HAS been said that Southern California is the rich man's country, and that the poor man should stay away from it because he cannot succeed in making himself a home here. If this is true, it is the duty of The Times to tell men of small means that the very best home-region in all the wide area of the United States, or of the world, is not for them. A representative of The Times has devoted some weeks to a personal and painstaking inquiry in the surrounding country, visiting the homes on small tracts to obtain definite information. The result is presented herewith.

The man of limited means, but of unlimited desire for a home in our most favored land, may judge for himself whether he can succeed as well here as in any other part of the United States where he and his family would enjoy equal social and educational privileges, by making a study of the situation of like men who are now here engaged in solving this problem.

It is assumed that a discriminating reader will bear in mind that in no country and in no state of society, have men of limited means and ordinary ability always been able to succeed on the farm or in any other occupation in founding homes and providing a competence for their declining years, and such reader will be content if it can be shown that there is a fair chance for the average man with a family and limited means to make a living and ultimately own a comfortable home in this fair land.

Few of the small tracts referred to contain more than five or ten acres. After a year or two spent here, most men do not attempt to cultivate more than five acres if the work is to be done with thoroughness. Many newcomers rent small tracts for a year or two till they learn how to manage the work where irrigation is a necessity, which is almost the universal rule.

Three miles northeast of Long Beach and about two miles from the ocean, on Alamitos Heights, at an elevation of one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet above tide-water, are some of the best lemon, orange and fig groves in the south side of Los Angeles county. Most of them are owned by men of sufficient means to insure proper development; but the five-acre lemon grove of C. A. S. Higley is selected for special attention because he has had very limited means and yet has succeeded in his effort to provide for himself and family an assured income for the future, after seven years of struggle. Mr. Higley is a native of Ohio, 41 years of age, a compositor, or printer, by trade. Though born and reared on a farm, he had but little knowledge of the cultivation of land in Southern California.

He bought five acres of choice land on the heights and paid \$750 for it, or \$150 an acre, seven years ago. Six other men joined him in hiring a man to procure and plant the trees and cultivate the ground for the season. The trees cost 40 cents each, 100 trees to the acre, 5 cents each for planting, and \$5 an acre for cultivation; a total cost of \$40 an acre for the first year. Mr. Higley worked at his trade in Los Angeles to pay these expenses. The second year the expense for cultivation and water for irrigation was \$12 an acre, the same man being hired to do the work. For the past five years Mr. Higley has taken care of his place himself, making about one-quarter of the expenses from vegetables grown between the trees, and working for his neighbors to make up the other three-quarters. Often during these five years he has had to neglect his own place while working for others so that his trees are not quite equal to those that had enough water and proper cultivation at the right time. Yet it is hard to find five acres of lemon trees that have made better growth, and none are healthier or have more or better green fruit on them. The crop the past year was light, but next year and in coming years he will reap a rich reward for his toil and waiting. He now lives in Long Beach and goes out to his place to do the work on it.

Stephen Volk, a physician by profession, German-born, but reared in Pennsylvania, 54 years of age, has resided on a five-acre tract about a mile east of Long Beach for seven years past, and has devoted his time to the cultivation of his land, giving up his practice as a physician. He came to Riverside in the fall of 1873, where he spent seventeen years in orange growing, and then two years were passed in Pasadena, when for the sake of his health and that of Mrs. Volk he came down near the seashore to what he regards as the most satisfactory climate in our country, if not in the world. His experience here as a tiller of the soil has demonstrated its productiveness. In past years the most remunerative crops he has raised have been vegetables and berries, especially blackberries and raspberries, though he finds peaches and plums profitable, and that the apple would do well were it not almost entirely a prey to the codling moth and the San José scale. During the past year he raised melons as his main product, and he cleared more than \$100 an acre, with much less work and care than would have been required by most other crops. He sold his melons by the wagonload to dealers in Long Beach. As the result of his seven years' experience here, he does not hesitate to say that, to use his own words, "A man can make a good living here on five acres if he does his own work, and does it well, and peddles his products."

On Fourth avenue, near Walnut street, one mile east of Long Beach, J. C. Freedy lives on a two-and-a-half-acre tract. He has resided there the past eight years, being the second person to settle in that locality, one man preceding him by a few months. At that time this whole section of the Alamitos Rancho was one vast barley field, not a tree or shrub to be seen anywhere. He bought and cultivated five acres for four years, and then sold one-half of it because, as he said, when interviewed, "I could not work the whole of it."

Mr. Freedy is a carpenter and builder by trade, 40 years of age, born in Ohio. These two and a half acres have mainly supported his family, and he said to the writer: "A family of three can make more than a living on two and a half acres if they are workers and understand their business." He has excellent orange, lemon, fig, peach, apple, plum, apricot, walnut and other trees on his place, all good bearers. "I have got many dollars off those two fig trees," he said. But his chief source of income has been from vegetables and berries. The writer saw a carefully-kept record of the boxes of red raspberries picked each day from a quarter of an acre of vines for four years, from 1895 to 1899, for he is a very methodical man. The average annual income was \$28.43, from which \$11.20 a year, the cost of irrigation from May 1 to September 1, while the vines were in bearing, must be deducted, leaving \$17.23 as the income, which is at the rate of \$328.92 an acre, the cost of labor not being included, as it was done by the family.

Mr. Freedy states that in wet years there is no need of irrigation to produce the best of vegetables, until July. He has found lima beans a very satisfactory crop. On November 25 his vines, which have been bearing four months, were loaded with green beans ready to be picked, when the writer saw them. During some years there is no frost, he says, and lima beans, tomatoes and other vegetables bear the second year. He has found sweet corn also a profitable crop. His grapevines are prolific and the grapes are of superior quality. It has been his rule to peddle his products and get the highest prices for them.

Among the owners of small orange groves around Riverside are men who have made their way to success with small means.

Thomas P. Drinkwater came from Brockton, Mass., twenty years ago with a few hundred dollars. He was about 30 years of age, and not in robust health. He bought a seven-acre tract two miles south of Riverside, made a payment on it and worked for his neighbors, being always employed, because, as one of them said, "He was faithful, capable, and put intelligence into his work." In this way he made a living for himself and family while making good care of his place. After three or four years' experience he became convinced that with better treatment many orchards which were not doing well could be made profitable. He leased some of these poor orchards and at once began to fertilize them heavily and give them extra tillage. In a few seasons he made money enough to buy these orchards, improve and sell them. Mr. Drinkwater is now one of the wealthy men of Corona, formerly South Riverside, is a bank director and a useful citizen.

A. H. Aldrich is a native of New York, and came to Riverside from Kansas in 1883. He brought a few hundred dollars with him and bought a ten-acre tract a mile and a half south of Riverside, making a small payment on it. His land was in the rough, dotted with squirrel mounds, and had to be leveled. He at first worked for

his neighbors; meanwhile he raised his own trees, and when they were planted, he raised strawberries on half the tract, between the rows, until the trees were too large. He was one of the first who gave any serious attention to strawberry culture, and his reward was over \$2500 in a few years on strawberries alone. After seventeen years his ten acres of fine trees now have on them, December 6, between five and six thousand boxes of first-grade oranges.

Samuel L. Wright came with his family from Ohio as a lad 7 years of age in 1872. During these twenty-eight years he has attended school, worked for neighbors and on his mother's place, always laying up his wages, and, two years ago, in 1898, he was able to buy a ten-acre tract two miles south of Riverside, all in bearing orange trees, with a good house and other buildings on it, paying one-third of the purchase price, and with a fair crop next year, the place will be paid for and will be in fine order. Like Mr. Drinkwater, he is a thorough cultivator. This young man of 35, with his wife, has a delightful home and a fine property, simply because, as his wife puts it, "he is energetic, pushing and intelligent, with good judgment in business affairs, and no bad habits."

Many other instances of equally notable success with small means, not a few of men just beginning their career, were related to the writer while at Riverside. Like conditions may be found, no doubt, all over Southern California; but enough has been given to show that this delightful home-land is not the rich man's country only.

FIRST GREEN THINGS TO APPEAR.

AFTER the long drought, we have had a real old-fashioned rain; and following the rain, nay, even before the storm was fairly over, came young plants in rapid succession—seedlings, so eager to burst their earth prison that they literally lifted the soil above their heads. The first seedlings we see are the alfalfa, burr clover, fox-tail grass and malva. These seedlings never wait for anything but rain. The weather following a rain storm may be warm or cold, but if the soil has been sufficiently soaked to sprout the seeds of these little plants, they are always ready to begin work. Of course they grow more rapidly when the weather is not too cold. They may be killed by extreme heat or dryness during the tender stage, but there are plenty more of their kind to take their place after the next rain. Nature provides for this. Not all seeds germinate at once; and our dry years have shown us what a great supply of seeds these plants produce and store away for future use. The cattle have grazed and fattened all summer on the means of alfalfa and burr-clover, but there were plenty of seeds left to carpet the land with green. If the winds turn this carpet to brown or yellow the next rain will bring us a new green one.

Besides the seedlings there are many other early plants that have started into new life and beauty. These are the plants that have nourishment stored up underground in the form of fleshy roots, root-stocks, bulbs and tubers. The first are a good example of the plants which spring quickly from a root-stock. The root-stock is a kind of underground stem, and it enables the ferns to send up their pretty green leaves or fronds very quickly after the moisture comes. The wild peony, cluster lily, amole or soap-root, blue-eyed grass, lupine and chickweed, and also among our very earliest plant neighbors, and on the hillside, peeping out from among the stones, even now can be seen the pretty, dull green leaves of the wild four o'clock (Minibilla Californica.) Later its trailing stems will display a profusion of pretty magenta-colored blossoms. The cluster lily and amole have their nourishment stored up in bulbs, which is a very convenient plan. They send up their narrow leaf-blades very quickly. The chickweed stores its nourishment in its great fleshy root, and makes a marvelously rapid growth. It sends out long vines which climb by delicate tendrils, and is frequently full of white blossoms before Christmas. It will be some time before the cluster lily, blue-eyed grass or amole bloom, but the wild peony will soon send forth its flower stalk, and then we may soon see the rich, dark red blossoms. They are very handsome flowers, but have quite an unpleasant odor.

In the canons, among the first shrubs to clothe their apparently dead branches with leaves are the willow currant and the fuchsia-flowered gooseberry. The currant has a sweet, spicy odor, and its delicate pink and white blossoms are very attractive. People from New England tell us that they resemble the blossoms of the trailing arbutus, which is their first flower in the East. The long, spiny branches of the fuchsia-flowered gooseberry are now covered with bright green leaves, so glossy that they look as if they were varnished. By the middle of January there will be clusters of gorgeous crimson flowers. They will stay in bloom for many weeks, and will help to make brilliant our canyon landscape. Clumps of these bushes afford a feasting place for humming birds, and they probably tarry for a short time around these feeding grounds on their way north during their spring migrations. These hummers are brilliantly colored, having a bright reddish tint on back and throat as vivid as the crimson flowers from which they feed. So the coloring of the blossom clusters is a protection to them.

Many of the early plants have devices for protecting themselves from too much cold and moisture, as well as from being eaten by animals. The lupine is covered by a thick coat of downy hairs which will protect it against the cold nights in winter and later against the loss of moisture. The yellow powder on the back of the golden-bark fern keeps out too much moisture, for while ferns like damp, shaded places to grow in, they would not thrive if the leaves became soaked. The fuchsia-flowered gooseberry protects its tender young leaves by very sharp spines, and the flowers droop to keep their pollen from the rain.

BIG TOURIST TRAVEL.

Some idea of the volume of travel to California at present over the Santa Fé is gained from the number of cars of this special traffic that passes through San Bernardino every week. The second-class, or tourist sleepers, are great in popularity and demand. On its regular California train, exclusive of the flyer, the Santa Fé runs three tourist sleepers out of Kansas City every day. Three times a week another tourist sleeper is run on excursion days, making a total of twenty-four. The demand and furnishing of six extras in the past two weeks, in addition to these regular cars, brings the total up to twenty-seven tourist cars a week, or practically four a day.

The passenger department avers that these cars average thirty patrons each, so that 130 California tourists go through every day, second class. The same train carries one standard sleeper regularly and extras are in demand. All this business is outside the limited. It is clear that the limited does not draw away from other trains on the schedule, but originates a distinct class of business of its own. It will be decided in a few days about putting the limited on a more frequent or daily schedule. Increasing the limited trips will require a revision of the time card to suit, some time next month.—[San Bernardino Transcript.]

JANUARY 1, 1901.

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Annual Midwinter Number.

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Out-of-Door Life and Sports.

A LAND OF OUT OF DOORS.

RERHAPS no other part of the world is so decidedly the land of out of doors as Southern California. Even its most rainy winters the great majority of days are clear, while in rainy ones it generally clears for several hours during the middle of the day. And in summer it is rarely so hot anywhere that a day out cannot be enjoyed; while the remarkable absence of strong winds adds to the attraction of the rare scenery that in most places always makes it pleasant to sit out of doors rather than in the house.

These conditions make Southern California one of the finest of places for bicycle riding, for the roads are almost always in good condition, except immediately after a rain; and in the cities and suburbs are now so many good streets that one can get plenty of exercise there while waiting for the roads to dry. The absence of cold, snow and frosty ground, with freedom from winds too strong to ride against, except during a very few days in a few places, make the wheel as much of an institution in winter as in summer, consequently there is no falling off in the number seen on the roads, but rather an increase in them. For long distance riding winter is above all the time most preferred by many.

The same may be said of golf, which is enjoyed in winter perhaps in fuller measure than in summer. On well-selected links on high land the ground is dry in a few hours after a rain and mud is practically unknown except in seasons of unusual rain. Such periods are so rare that they may be counted out as a factor in sport of every kind.

The same conditions apply of course to baseball, football, tennis, racing and about all else in the line of out-of-door amusements. They all go on about the same in winter as in summer with less actual interruption than there is in summer in any of the Eastern States. If there is an occasional winter here when rain is in excess, the same is the case with eastern summers. And whatever offset the East enjoys in the way of dry summers, is also offset here by winters that are really drier than we need. As there is no day in summer when there is heat enough to interfere with sport the whole year may be called a day for out of doors, with the balance in favor of winter for many things.

The great out-of-door attractions in which Southern California leads all the lands under the sun are, however, the hunting and fishing, which are still very good in many places. No country has surpassed California in its quantities of game and fish and very few have ever approached it, so that in spite of its settlement it can show more today to amuse one in winter—that is, during the five months when there is practically no hunting in most of the eastern States—than any other State.

When the grass first begins to start under the fall rains the wild duck comes whizzing down from his nursery in the far North to bathe in the warm sunshine. In a very few days you see the glistening green of the mallard's neck dot the silvery water of the lagoon that reflects the snow of the distant mountains as softly as the fleecy clouds that drift along the sky. And if you watch his movements you may find him threading the darkness of the night to the slopes where the alfalfa and the burr clover are carpeting the plain with rolling green, or perhaps the springing grain on the fields of wheat or barley may suit him better. But in either case he will often afford you rare shooting if you get on his line of flight. One who has never shot ducks at night has missed one of the greatest of sports and no place ever surpassed California as a field for this. Few more beautiful birds cleave the air than the bird that looks so clumsy on land or so ill-proportioned when dead, the wild duck. It changes at once into grace and speed that hardly any other game bird ever attains, while the number of positions into which it throws itself in air, the number of curves it can change into without losing anything on its rapid course, and the number of angles the plane of its back can make with the horizon, make the duck the bird of all birds for one who loves to see action as well as grace and speed. In these respects the duck rarely shows to better advantage than on a moonlight night, when out of the darkness below the horizon he rises against the sky and comes down upon you with such speed that the throbbing of his wings as he passes before you can raise your gun is about the only thing you have to assure you that it was not a cannon ball from the under world.

Along with the mallard comes the canvasback in white, chestnut and gray that shine afar over the waters beside the dark form of the mallard; and with him is his cousin, the redhead, almost as pretty and quite as attractive. And where there is a fairer bird than the sprigtail, whether steering his snowy breast along the sky with long, forked tail that tells his family more surely than his long, trim form, or resting on the silent waters in form more like the swan than the rest of the ducks. And with them comes that other charming duck, never so plenty as to become too common, but one that always makes the sportsman sigh for more—swift of wing and fair of feather—the gadwall. These alone should make sport enough for one who loves ducks, but to fill up any gap that might exist in their ranks, the widgeon is on hand with that soft, plaintive whistle that wakes such tender feelings in one's soul. Along with them all comes the spoonbill dressed in gay plumage, a good duck where he gets good feed, coming early and almost always on hand even when other ducks fall.

And how could the delicate little teal be missing in all this medley? The blue-winged teal of the Mississippi Valley is wanting here, and so is the same green wing that is there so common. Their place is taken here by another green wing that is of about the same size as that of the eastern bird and with all its grace and swiftness of wing. Later in the season another appears, clad in the softest of cinnamon, with blue bars on its wings and full of such artless ways that it seems too sweet to shoot. These are the leading ducks found here in much abundance. At long intervals a wood duck of yellowish hue is found and some other varieties not common enough to make much difference in the shooting. But the others are abundant enough in most seasons of sufficient rain to make fine shooting for those who know the grounds.

No land has ever equaled California in numbers of wild geese, and when the grass begins to tinge the plains after the rains, the mellow "honk" of the Canada goose may be heard in many places where the country is sufficiently open to give him the elbow room he demands. At the same time flocks of the snow geese begin to dot the greenward far and near, and the white-fronted geese or "brant" sends its melodious cackle from the sky where it drifts for awhile before descending to the water of the lagoon with that tumultuous

whirl that characterizes its downward course when going into water in the middle of the day. All the varieties feed on the alfalfa and clover now brightening over the plains and rolling hills, changing to the grain where the fields are large enough to keep them from being annoyed too much. Toward the middle of the morning many start for the larger lagoons and ponds, where they spend most of the middle of the day sitting quietly on the water.

In some of the counties the season for quail is very short, but in others one may shoot most of the winter. In spite of persecution, the valley quail of California holds his own better than any of the game birds of the East and is impossible to reduce in numbers below a certain point. He has grown to improvements in dogs, guns and powders until he is today about the hardest of all American game birds to make anything like a straight score on his slippery cousin of Arizona being the only ground bird that can equal and even surpass him in laughing at the best of shots who does not know how to handle him. The quail is found in nearly all sections where there is much cover and in many where the cover is so thin that one would not believe birds could stay there. His quickness and brightness before the gun make him such a favorite with all those who love game able to get away that they pursue him in any kind of ground and become almost untiring in the chase. It is but a few years since this bird was so abundant that one could have all the shooting desired and get all the game one could carry home without the use of a dog. But now a dog is becoming quite essential for good work on many kinds of ground, though an expert can still have good shooting without one. One not acquainted with these quail loses time in trying to sneak on them as he sees them running ahead out of sight. Instead of that, he must force them into flight without trying to kill any at first and may have to repeat this several times before he can break up the flock and scatter it so that the birds will hide.

During the greater part of the winter a little brown plover is trotting over the green that robes hill and plain, making very good game for the beginner and those who love to hunt with a wagon. And along the edges of the brush that bristles on so many hills the cottontail and hare are found in considerable abundance after good seasons, though scarce just now because of the recent drought. But they are still more plentiful than in most parts of the East where rabbit hunting is in vogue and are far better game both to hunt and to eat than the cottontail of the East. There are three kinds, all lively enough to make an expert polish his wits and keep himself in good practice. The larger one, or "jack-rabbit" is a runner from the olden time and makes capital sport with the rifle. The other two belong to the cottontail family, but are of white flesh instead of dark, like the rabbit of the East. They are twistlers of ancient lineage, the smaller one especially, making it very lively for one who thinks himself a fine snap shot. No bird or animal can equal it in the speed with which it turns off an angle just about the time you think you have a satisfactory tangent to its course well laid out along the barrel of the gun.

For some there is little game more attractive than the host of waders that live along the shores of the bays and inlets from the ocean. In the East "shore birds" or "bay birds" are about as much game as anything. But here are so many other birds deemed more attractive that very few hunt any of the waders. They are quite plentiful yet and not too wild to make amusement for those who cannot hit the more lively duck or twisting quail. Dowitchers, robinsnipe, godwits, sandpeeps and the whole lot of long legs with bills twisted upward as in the avocet, downward as in the curlew, or straight as on the willet, can be found on most of the salt shores.

The deer and the dove are out of season now, but if places the mountain pigeons come down in flocks from the mountains and afford quite lively shooting. These are different from the passenger pigeon, larger and more wary, built like the house pigeon, swift and strong of flight. They give some very pretty flight shooting, especially when a heavy fall of snow in the mountains drives them down into such places as the live oak groves of San Gabriel.

It would be strange if that charming little wanderer from the north, Wilson's snipe, "Jacksnipe" or "English" snipe did not find his way to some of the warm, meadows of the south where it is never cold enough to drive out of reach the worms he loves so much or freeze the mud so that he cannot probe it with his long slender bill. He is here of course, but how could he be otherwise than erratic? He is just the same here as elsewhere—here today, there tomorrow, and you must take him where you find him. But when your lucky star guides you to the meadow that he has happened to select for that day you are likely to have the finest snipe shooting you ever knew. For the mud here is not abysmal as in so many other States and you do not have to shiver in chilling wind while twisting the last foot loose before you dare take the next step ahead. And the weather is so steady even in winters of much rain that there is always a day's notice or even more of an approaching storm. So that much of the snipe shooting, like the duck shooting, differs very little from the quail shooting so far as keeping dry and comfortable is concerned.

One of the finest winter trips in the world is to the mouth of the Colorado River, starting from Yuma. It has to be by special excursion, though that need not be very large. Here one can see entirely new country, with game in almost the plenty of fifty years ago, can get far beyond the orbit of the tenderfoot and rejoice in almost untouched preserves. Scarcely any part of our country knows less of the white man than the lower hundred miles of this great river, and the Indians that live there never molest the game. Here you may find that grand bird now becoming rare on the western slope of the mountains, the sandhill crane, a bird unknown to many sportsmen who confound it with the herons, bitterns and other fish eaters. But it is a grand, inviolable bird of a very different family, and when fat is as fine a bird for the table as anything of its size that flies. In those gamey qualities that constitute the sole attraction of game, he has no superior but his cousin, the whooping crane, or big white sandhill crane of the prairies.

In the mesquite and other brush along this river you will find plenty of the Arizona quail, even more cunning and gamey than the shrewd bird of California. In the slough along the river there is abundance of water fowl of most all kinds; while around the mouth of the river the water fowl and shore birds surpass in numbers anything of the kind now to be found in the Union. In the sloughs of the Cocopah country, which is well worth visiting, and in those of the New River country filled from the overflow of the river, great duck shooting may be had without going to the mouth of the river. There are no Indians on either side of the river that will molest anyone attending to one's own business and they do not care how much you hunt.

While there is not much fishing on this coast in mid-

winter there is often good fishing long before the winter is over. Some of that gamey mackerel, the yellow-tail, can most always be found at any time of year and you do not need to strike many in a day to give you all the play you want with the rod and reel. This is a gay, dashing fish weighing from fifteen to forty pounds and even more, with nearly all the speed, rush and leap of a trout and with small tackle, calls for all the skill of the most experienced angler.

A little later in the winter the barracuda, an ocean pickerel, begins to run, and though not as gamey as the yellowtail, makes up in numbers what he lacks in fire. He is a favorite of the tenderfoot, and when a good school is struck it is as exciting as anything of the kind can be for those who love burnt fingers and tired arms. They are generally caught with a trolling line, and as a certain speed has to be kept up with the boat to make them bite, it is doubtful if much sport could be had with fine tackle.

Along with the barracuda comes the bonita, another of the mackerel family though smaller than the yellow-tail. But few fish can develop any more energy for the same number of pounds and he loses no time in letting you know it. He is swift and shifty, with good wind that will make you often wonder whether you have not made a mistake and struck one of the largest of trout.

There are plenty of deep-water fish, such as the rock cod and redfish, with surf and keip fish of many kinds that can be taken now by still fishing, and the ocean is never more safe than in winter; for even when there is a storm on the land it is often very mild upon the sea. There is scarcely a place along the coast where boys do not push out from shore through the surf with a common boat almost any day in the year and go fishing with perfect safety.

Though the last three years have been so dry that the trout fishing in the mountain streams has been very slender sport, the heavy rain that foretells plenty of water this year shows the spell is broken and that the fishing will again be good in April. For these streams seem supplied from the sea in such a way that the fishing is always good after a wet winter without regard to the number of fish left in the stream the year before. At least this is so with the "cutthroat" or common mountain trout, although they may not be found making the passage.

When the fishing is good after such seasons it is a charming outing to follow any of the mountain streams into the cañons that lead into the big hills. No greater surprise awaits the stranger, especially if he will follow one to its head or as near it as he can go. In the heart of the mountains all is changed and in the immense pines that nod around the heads of the great gulches you no longer recognize California. It will warm your soul with memory once more to feel the electric tingle of such a bite as only the trout can give. And you will find the trout of all these mountains quite interesting, whether he eludes your cunning by wanting a little different bait from the one you think he ought to like, or lets go the hook just about the time you make a vigorous strike that hangs your tackle up in some giant alder or slips off of it in a shining curve when you think you have him almost in your hand. He knows all about slack in the line as well as shadows in the water, and whether you try for him in the singly rapids or in the deep, boiling pools where the water sleeps green below the whirling foam, you will find you have a trout to deal with.

Loma Vista Petroleum Company.

Since commencing to do business, less than five months ago, the Loma Vista Petroleum Company has installed a pumping plant and will handle about thirty wells. Besides having five wells of their own on the pump at the present time, the company is pumping twelve wells, developed since last September, in the immediate vicinity, by outside parties.

The western extension, where this tract is situated, was condemned by oil experts for years, there being very little oil indications on the surface. Capital was very slow to turn in that direction, and the development of this field during the past year is almost entirely due to the efforts of S. A. Barrett.

Mr. Barrett, who was chief engineer of the Southern California State Hospital at Highland, came into possession of thirteen acres of land, which was part of the Weld tract west of the city, thirteen years ago, in part payment for a mine which he had sold. July 17, 1900, Mr. Barrett incorporated the company, which he had organized, under the name of Loma Vista Petroleum Company. Loma Vista, meaning "on the hill view," is descriptive of the location. In less than two weeks the first well was completed, and as a consequence all the adjacent lands were quickly taken up, and are rapidly coming to the front as one of the best oil-producing sections of Southern California.

Mr. Barrett is secretary and general manager, and is regarded as an oil expert. The officers of the company are: F. H. Ensen, president, who is superintendent of the Redlands Light and Power Company; vice-president, F. W. Greer, a prominent attorney of San Bernardino; the Farmers' Exchange Bank at San Bernardino being treasurer. The offices of the company are in the Laughlin building in Los Angeles.


The capital stock is \$100,000, divided into as many shares, with a par value of \$1 each. No stock has yet been offered for sale. Development is being rapidly made, and it is expected that at least twenty more wells will be sunk before work ceases.

Pleasure Rides at Redlands.


While there is, perhaps, no place in Southern California where the drives and scenery afford so much pleasure as at Redlands, tourists and visitors, especially of the nervous sort, will be sure of real recreation in riding in carriages behind safe and well-trained horses from the Palace Livery Stable, for the owners have been in the business of raising and training fine stock near Redlands for thirty-five years. They have a large establishment, and handle the Raymond & Whitcomb excursions. A fine new tally-ho, especially built for them, which seats fifteen people; three and four-seated carriages, surreys and "seats for two," also excellent saddle horses, are at call. Their drivers know the country, and can answer strangers' questions.

Half rates on household goods East and West. See page 20, Part I.


Outdoor Sports




Yachting on the Pacific




The Indispensable Burro Train




Bear Hunting




Mountain Staging Catalina




On the Mountain trail




In the Sloughs




The Mighty Tuna




Fruit Fishing



Deer Hunting in the Mountains



Splendid Trophies



Goat Hunting Catalina

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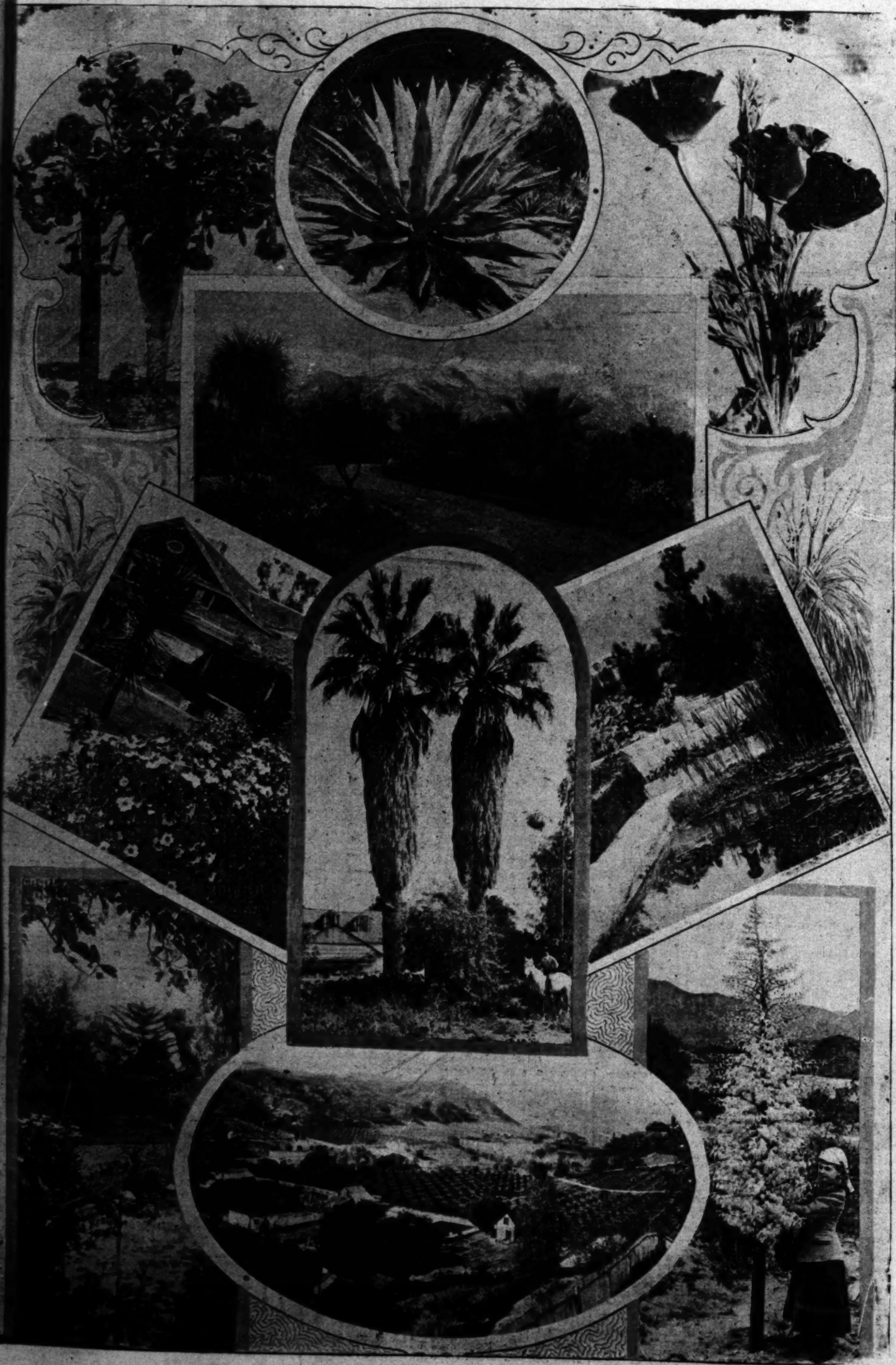
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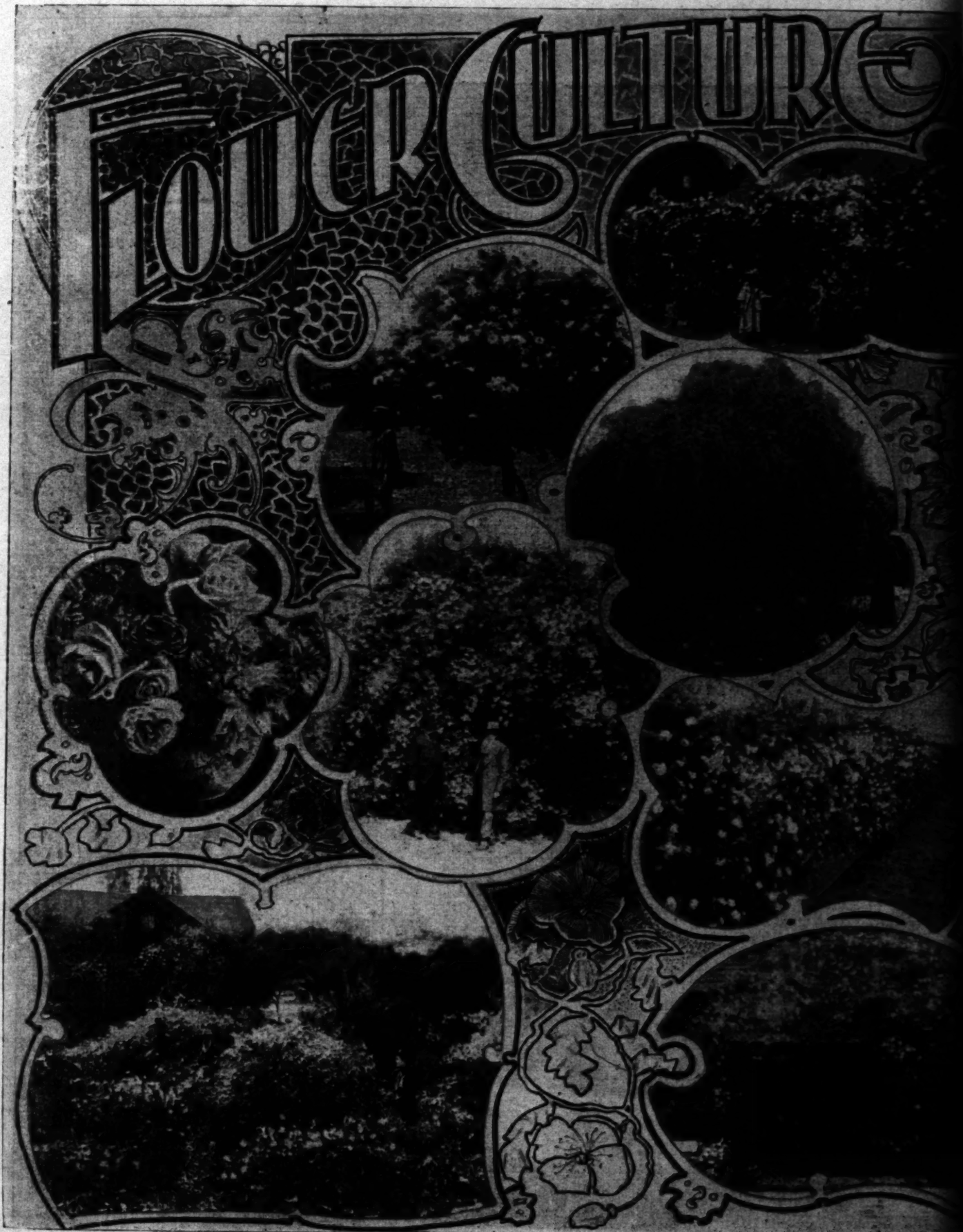
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Characteristic Features of Southern California.





THE possibilities for floriculture in Southern California are unlimited. The most rare and tender plants, if given the proper conditions and care, can be successfully cultivated. To one coming from the East in midwinter, the gardens in this land of sunshine are perfect revelation. To see delicate green-house plants, which are nursed in the East with the greatest care, blooming profusely, is a source of surprise and delight. The brilliant poinsettias, the luxuriant passion vines and taccodias, the gorgeous bignonia venusta, the vivid bougainvillea, the fragrant bellotrope, the wonderful begonia, stately cananias, together with magnificent palms and waving bananas, graceful bamboos and beautiful tree ferns and all the many other rare flowers and trees make an enchanting picture. Nature is so kind and beneficent in this favored land that anyone who desires it can have with little work, a lovely flower garden at all seasons. We do not have here such a desperate struggle to make plants live, and the time is not far distant when Southern California, near the coast, will supply the United States with seeds, bulbs and plants. Much of the pioneer work has been done, many valuable facts have been demonstrated and the seed industry is increasing in various portions of the State. It remains now to ascertain what localities are best adapted to the growing of the various plants, bulbs, seeds, nursery stock and cut flowers.

The conditions are much more favorable in some places than others. The distance of a few miles oftentimes makes a great difference in successful growing of many varieties of plants.

The difficulty of raising stock is a minor question

compared with finding the market. Of course, the market is everywhere, but to bring buyer and seller into communication often costs more than the profits of the crop. Growers are scattered in various parts of the State; they have no societies or associations where they meet and discuss questions of importance, as is now done everywhere by growers in the East, consequently there is no schedule of prices and all sell at a disadvantage. Owing to the great competition, many eastern dealers are anxious to secure seeds at the lowest possible price. They want the best, but they want it cheap. In his anxiety to dispose of his stock, a grower will sometimes offer his seeds at a price that precludes the growing of first-class stock and thus he brings down the prices of superior seeds and forces those who give much time and attention to the improvement of varieties to sell at the same price or to grow for quantity instead of quality.

A reform in this respect is necessary before the industry can be conducted on a profitable basis. Growers must co-operate and help one another or profits will be small.

It is becoming a vexed question as to who shall have the crops of seeds; the birds put in a very early claim, and during the last two or three years have appropriated immense quantities of seeds. They are especially fond of Cosmos and select the first and largest flowers for their portion. Their depredations are even worse on crops of lettuce; in fact, there are very few seeds that they do not relish. They come in immense flocks and how to get rid of them is becoming a serious consideration.

The cut-flower industry has a promising future. There are a great variety of decorative greens and many kinds of flowers that will stand shipping well and our neighboring States, where choice things can only be grown

under glass, will demand and be willing to pay high prices for them. Carnations head the list, owing to their qualities and their most delightful fragrance. The nation is rightly called "the divine flower" most popular of all cut flowers. Los Angeles is wonderfully adapted to their cultivation. The fine strains that are known far and great beauty. The fine strains that are known throughout Southern California originated on the hillsides of Redondo, not five minutes from the sea.

Within the past two years an enterprising woman has been growing carnations at Santa Monica. The first year he put out three acres and was so pleased with the result of his work that he planted out four acres to four varieties and it is said that he is able to supply flowers per day to the Los Angeles market. It is more profitable to grow specialties than to grow general stock. The writer has known a woman who, when she drifted into commercial floriculture, accumulated a wonderful collection of rare and beautiful things, many of which are not salable to the public. Her garden has been experienced in growing, and many times it has been the white elephant but an entire manure pile. It is only through experience that one can learn the work has been a labor of love and not a demonstration to others the wonderful California soil and climate.



A RIVAL OF ALASKA.

FOR 1899 the value of the mineral production (including petroleum) of Southern California was over \$11,000,000. That included metallic and non-metallic products. For the year just closed Southern California's mineral production will, when the figures have been made up, show a value of about \$12,250,000. These figures are arrived at as the value of six of the principal products for 1899, which was \$10,275,000. Those six products, gold, petroleum, borax, copper, brick and asphalt. If to those six be added the value of the other products, it will be readily understood that the total of \$12,250,000 for the year 1900 is by no means a small one.

To understand this it should be remembered that California produces, besides those that are metallic, a great variety of minerals. Here, out of the earth, silver, copper and petroleum, is a partial list; Borax, lead, antimony, cement, salt, asbestos, soapstone, steatite, lepidolite, mica, granite, sandstone, limestone, fuller's earth, of different kinds. All of these are produced in large quantities, and all of them existing in large bodies as to make the further development represent a large valuation.

THE DESERT.

The mining of these various metals and minerals has been conducted during the year 1900 on a larger scale than during any previous year, with the result of making better known the mining possibilities of what is termed the "desert region." That section of Southern California, so long looked upon as unfit for human habitation and absolutely valueless, is showing itself to be the depository of enormous mineral wealth. It may be described as embracing the southern portion of Lincoln county, Nevada, the southeastern portion of Kern county, and the eastern portions of San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego counties, in our own State of California. Nor does it confine itself to these sections, for the same character of country is found on the other side of the Colorado River, in the northwestern portion of Mohave county, Arizona. That portion of it west of the Colorado constitutes a section of country averaging 200 miles in width by 300 in length, from the coast mountain ranges to the Colorado River, and from the boundary line of old Mexico far north into the State of Nevada. One who is familiar with it, speaks of this vast expanse of desert region as having been looked upon hitherto as valueless because of the long-continued droughts, leaving the mountains and the valleys devoid of vegetation and, apparently, equally devoid of water. It is due to these causes that the great stretch of territory has been so little explored. Many of the early emigrants, the same writer says, left their bones to bleach on the sands of the desert, dying for the want of water, led on by the delusive mirage, which makes the desert so peculiarly unreliable. Prospectors, hardly and prepared for danger as they always are, have likewise succumbed to the lack of water, and have wandered among the hills until death came to their relief. These dangers have restricted prospecting on the desert to those portions of it adjacent to the Colorado River, or to those within easy reach of railroads, thus leaving many thousands of square miles of its territory absolutely unexplored.

The last couple of years have, however, worked a great change in the minds of men respecting this desert region. The discovery of the Randsburg mines has encouraged the exploration of other portions of the desert; with the result that many valuable bodies of gold, silver, copper, lead and iron ores have been discovered, located and are being worked. But what have been discovered are but a tithe of what will be found within the next few years. The prospector has no longer that terrible dread of the desert he at one time experienced. He is beginning to understand it better and takes his precautions accordingly. New mining camps have sprung up and new ones are being organized. Those that are best known are Randsburg, Virginia Dale, the Ballarat region, in the southern portion of Inyo county, the Picacho district, in San Diego county; Chuckawalla district, in Riverside county; the Morrow district, in San Bernardino county. But it is not necessary to mention more; the important fact is that the desert is being more and more opened

up, and that new discoveries of gold, copper and other ores are being frequently made.

OUR FINDING GOLD CAMP.

West of the Colorado River, Randsburg continues to be the chief mining camp of the desert. In the last four years it has produced over \$4,000,000 in gold, and its production of that metal may be said to have hardly begun. Considering the stability of the camp and the substantial work that is being done on its mines, it is interesting to look back and note the many skeptical views expressed regarding its ore bodies by those who claimed to be mining experts. A letter lately received from Randsburg on this subject states the case very clearly. In the latter part of 1894, when the news of Randsburg's richness had been taken up by the press and reports of it telegraphed all over the land, and up to about the middle of the summer of the following year, the camp was visited by mining men and mining experts from nearly every part of the globe. The consensus of opinion of nine-tenths of these was to the effect that the mineral zone which had been disclosed was superficial, and the existence of the camp would be ephemeral, and that in less than a year Randsburg would only be known as a "reminder and an experience." The remaining one-tenth, while evidencing but little more faith than their confreres, maintained a depressing silence regarding permanence, but admitted that gold was on the surface and "perhaps would go down."

To all of them, however, desert mining opened up a new and puzzling page in the history of geology. The formation was new, the quartz and casing were strange, and the general characteristics of ore and country did not remind them of anything they had hitherto seen. That they were incredulous was not surprising, but that they did not know what they were talking about is proven in the fact that the ore bodies do go down, and also by the large quantity of gold that has been taken from the mines of that camp, and also by its present large production.

No mining camp ever began life under more unfavorable conditions than did Randsburg. Transportation was difficult, water was scarcer than gold, and stamping facilities meager. There was not, in fact, a stamp mill in the camp, and the nearest one was some thirty miles distant. But what a change has since taken place. Stages and freight teams have given way to a well-appointed railway, water for all purposes is supplied by complete pipe systems, and mills abound on every hand, with more being erected as new properties are further developed.

North of Randsburg are the Ballarat, Argus and Slate Range districts, all of which are each year showing a large gold output. Their gold production for the year 1900 has been about \$300,000. The Virginia Dale district, in which during 1899 but little work was done, has, during the past year, demonstrated the wealth and extent of its ore bodies. The district is still heavily handicapped by the want of sufficient water for milling purposes, but there is now every prospect of that deficiency being sup-



plied in the erection of a pumping plant large enough to furnish a full supply of water to all the mines in the Dale camp. The gold ores of this district are among the richest in the State. The ore in the Supply mine, taking that ore as an instance, runs from \$13 to \$18 gold per ton. In the O. K. mine the ore goes from \$8 to \$13 per ton, free, leaving from \$5 to \$8 per ton in the tailings, which are worked over by the cyanide process. These are only two of a number of mines in the Dale district that are being opened up, all of which will with sufficient water to keep the stamp mills going prove themselves good producers.

OTHER GOLD DISTRICTS.

The mines in the various camps of San Diego county have in most cases been actively worked throughout the year and the developments now contemplated in the Pico district will, if carried out, greatly increase the gold production of that county. A syndicate of mining capitalists, composed of Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, ex-Senator Dorsey and others, are negotiating for the purchase of additional mining properties in that district, and the construction of a cyanide plant having a capacity of 500 tons of ore a day. The plant will be erected on the Colorado River, five miles distant from the mines. The ore will be delivered to the plant by a narrow-gauge railway, and the plant will be increased as development of the ore bodies warrants. These consist of immense deposits, and although of a low grade contain sufficient gold to make the mining of them profitable if worked upon a large scale. The opening of these mines will be of great benefit to Southern California. The development already done upon them has demonstrated the presence of the largest ore bodies ever discovered in the State. Lack of sufficient capital to properly operate them has been the drawback in the past, but now that the necessary capital seems assured it is more than likely that work on them will be commenced at once and vigorously prosecuted.

The Morrow district, in San Bernardino county, is another section of Southern California in which much substantial work has been done during the past year. This district, in addition to its numerous gold mines, possesses some immense copper deposits, some of which are being opened up on a large scale. Boston capital, principally, is behind the work. At Camp Vera, in the same district, some copper claims belonging to the Helene Copper Company are being developed, with, as far as shown, the most satisfactory results. One of the veins on this property shows over ten feet of copper oxides, with no footwall in sight. A sample lot of six tons of ore from it was lately shipped to the new smelter at Needles. In the Providence district, in the same county (San Bernardino), there is much activity, and several gold and copper properties are being opened up. North of Daguerre, in the famous Calico silver district, work on several mines has been resumed, and within the last few months a number of new locations have been made on which work is being done. Northwest of Barstow there have been discovered what are known as the Coolgardie gold placers, from which a considerable amount of gold has been taken during the past few months by dry washing. The area of these placers is about 10,000 acres, of which only about one-third of the ground has been located.

Crossing over into Kern, the mining camps of that county have never been busier than during the past year, and it is more than a probability that more development work will be done upon them during the present year than during any previous one. In making this reference to the camps of Kern county it is not intended to allude to Randsburg, mention having already been made of that camp. In the Mojave district a large amount of work has been done, and considerable ore shipped to San Francisco for treatment. On Caliente Creek some new discoveries have been made, one in Studhorse Cañon, ten miles east of the Southern Pacific Railway. What is described as a mountain of low-grade ore was found, the ledge of which is 200 feet wide on the surface. Some samples taken from a rich streak ten inches wide were assayed. Some of them showed as high as \$1300 gold and silver per ton. The Caliente Mining Company, a Los Angeles corporation, is operating in that district. The company owns some gold claims on Barossa Mountain, seven miles northeast of Keene station, on one of which there has been opened up a body of ore eighteen feet wide, averaging \$16 gold per ton. The principal values lie in the sulphurets, and it is possible that the company may decide to equip its mill with a cyanide plant, so as to work these sulphurets on the ground.

In Riverside county there has also been much good development done, especially in the Chuckawalla district. There are some big ledges in that district that run high in gold. The immediate difficulty there, as in almost every mining camp at the start, is the insufficiency of water for milling purposes. This difficulty in the Chuckawalla district is in some cases being overcome, and one company that is now operating there on a large scale, and which has lately put up a large plant, has secured all the water necessary to permit of its crushing all the ore it can take out. What is here said of these camps might also be said of many other camps in this southwestern region. New methods, improved and cheaper concentrating plants, less expensive stamp mills, and a better knowledge of how to recover all the values in the ore, have stimulated mining all over the desert region, and the results will be a continued increase in mining operations all over Southern California, with a corresponding increase in production.

The report lately issued by the United States Geological Survey of the value of the mineral products of the United States during the past ten years furnishes evidence showing to what extent it may be expected that increased attention will be given from now forward to mining in this southwestern region. In 1880, as stated in the report, the total value of the mineral products of this country was \$369,319,000. In 1899 the value of them was \$976,008,946. As the country is now entering upon what may be called a new era of mining, and as, with the exception of coal and iron, the great bulk of the mineral production is from the Pacific Coast States and Territories, it is easy to conceive the future increased extent of mining operations throughout this southwestern region.

IN SOUTHERN NEVADA.

Another district that has made a good name for itself during the past year is Searchlight, in the southern portion of Nevada. This camp is so situated as to be tributary to Los Angeles. It is only twenty-seven miles northeast of Manvel, San Bernardino county, in this State. The California Eastern Railway, which connects with the Santa Fe at Blake, goes to Manvel, and from there to Searchlight there is stage communication three times a week. The camp is less than two years old, but during that period there has been a big lot of work done in it, showing rich and permanent ore bodies. The general formation is porphyry, and granite, running north and south, the veins cutting the formation east and west. The ore is free milling, being a sugar quartz containing some oxide of iron. Out of the total number of claims located, development work has been done on sixty-five, many of which show well-defined ledges of remarkable richness. Much eastern capital, most of it from Boston, is invested in the district. A belief prevails at the camp that the new railroad from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City will tap the district, the reason given for such belief being that as Searchlight lies at the head of the Piute Valley, forty miles north of Blake, on the Santa Fe road, it affords the only route which will enable it to avoid the crossing of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

The general strike of the veins in the Searchlight

district is easterly and westerly, with a southerly dip. On the surface they usually run from one to three feet in width, with values running from \$7 to \$45 gold per ton. As depth is attained they increase in value, showing ore as high as \$2300 gold per ton. On some of the mines a considerable amount of work has been done, notably on those belonging to the Quartette Mining Company, representing Boston capital. This company owns a large number of claims in the district, the most prominent of which are the Copper King, Golden Treasure, Boston, Massachusetts and Empire. On the surface the outcrop on the Copper King was from three to four feet in width, and averaged about \$3 per ton. The shaft is now down 300 feet, and the vein has increased in width to twenty-four feet, running in value from \$25 to \$35 per ton. The Searchlight is another claim on which some good development work has been done, and which is showing itself up as a valuable property. There are three levels and drifts with winze connecting each level, on this property. In this mine there is a large body of ore blocked out ready to be stoped. It was discovered by Fred Colton, who is also the discoverer of the camp, which he named after his claim. He took from the surface of this claim 1900 pounds of ore which he macked and shipped, and from which he received \$375, after payment of transportation and treatment charges.

The Keystone Mining Company, composed of Pennsylvania and New York men, is developing a group of claims in this district. The New Era Mining Company, representing Pasadena capital, has three claims on which work is being done. The Maxine Gold Mining Company is another eastern organization owning the extension of the Copper King, on which there is a sixteen-foot ledge of ore which assays \$25 gold per ton. A late report from Searchlight states that one of the drawbacks to the camp has been the lack of water, and the mine owners have been obliged to pay \$27 per ton for teaming and for railway charges to Pueblo. Notwithstanding that prohibitive tariff the camp has progressed. A water and stamp mill company, with a capital of \$100,000, has been formed, most of the stock having been subscribed by residents in the camp. This company is now engaged in developing water in the timber-mountain range, ten miles distant, and it is expected that before long the camp will have an abundance of water, and that stamps will soon be dropping on ore. The Quartette company is erecting a ten-stamp mill on the Colorado River, twelve miles from the camp.

NEW REDUCTION WORKS.

Another fact showing the increased interest in mining in this southwestern region is the number of new stamp mills and mining plants of various kinds that have been erected during the year just closed. In Kern, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, in the southern portion of Inyo county, in this State; in the Searchlight district, Nevada, at different points along the Colorado River, and in every county in Arizona in which mining is carried on, new mills, concentrating plants and large smelting plants have been erected, involving a large outlay of capital. At the Needles, San Bernardino county, in this State, a smelting plant has just been completed. Besides these, a great number of cyanide plants have been put up, and many others are now in course of construction at different mines throughout the entire region. By means of the cyanide process a vast amount of gold is now being recovered that formerly went into the tailings, and was for the time being lost. These dumps of tailings are now being worked over, and in some cases the net value of the gold recovered is greater than that originally extracted from the ore. What is still more important is that by more economical mining methods, aided by the cyanide process, there are in this southwestern region immense bodies of ore that can now be profitably worked. The Gold Mountain mine, in San Bernardino county, in Southern California, is an instance of this. Not very long ago it was purchased by Capt. De la Mar of Utah. The ore at this mine did not average more than \$6 a ton, but the development done upon it showed that it was there in large quantities. Capt. De la Mar put up a forty-stamp mill on the property, applied to the workings the same methods he had adopted in respect to his mines in Utah and so successfully that he has made it the third largest gold-producing mine in Southern California, although, perhaps, the Dean and Jones mine in the Ballarat district, in the southern portion of Inyo county, may challenge the right to such distinction. The fact remains, however, that by strict economical mining methods, and by working it on a sufficiently large scale, the Gold Mountain mine has been turned from a non-paying property into one yielding handsome profits on the investment. It is stated that the mill at this mine will soon be enlarged to 100 stamps.

ARIZONA'S COPPER OUTPUT.

To the partial list given above of minerals produced in this southwestern region, there should be added wolframite and turquoise, both of which are found in large quantities in Arizona and the southern portion of New Mexico. The most important production, however, both in respect to quantity and value, is copper. The remarkably high prices for that metal that prevailed throughout all last year have stimulated a search for it, with the result of finding many valuable copper ore deposits in Arizona. That Territory can be said to be rapidly approaching first place in the world with production of that metal. Its only two competitors in this country are the States of Michigan and Montana. Those two States are still the two leading copper-producing regions in the world, but the figures for last year show that the percentage of copper in the ore mined is decreasing, while never at any time has the percentage of copper in the ore of those States been as high as that of Arizona. Again, as far as known, the area of copper-bearing ore bodies in Michigan and Montana is much smaller than that of Arizona. That Territory has three principal copper ore basins—the Cochise on the south, the Jerome in the center, and the Williams basin on the north. Besides these three principal ones, each of which embraces a number of producing mines, there are the Globe, Clifton, Helvetic, Ray and other district, in all of which some very large properties are being developed, and which also possess some large producing mines, such as the mines of the Arizona Copper Company and those of the Detroit Copper Company.

Here are some official figures showing the uninterrupted increase in Arizona's copper production from 1883 to 1899, inclusive: In 1883 the production was 23,274,965 pounds of copper. In 1899 the production had increased to 24,686,689 pounds. In 1895 it was 48,329,403 pounds. From that year forward the production was: 1896, 73,745,321 pounds; 1897, 81,019,923; 1898, 110,832,634; 1899, 152,267,403 pounds. For last year the production of copper may be estimated at about 8 per cent. more than that of 1899. That would make the production about 165,000,000 pounds. Taking 13 cents as the value of it per pound (a low valuation,) at the points of shipment, Arizona's copper production for the year 1900 was worth \$214,500,000.

Based upon returns of previous years—and it must not be forgotten that Arizona's copper ores carry good gold and silver values—the gold and silver production of that Territory for last year must have been about \$7,000,000. There are no figures upon which to base an estimate of its lead production or of its other mineral products, but if to the value of Southern California's mineral production be added those of Arizona's copper and gold and silver, the total value of the mineral products here dealt with of those two portions of this southwestern region for the year 1900 will be about \$24,000,000.

The Red Cloud Mines, and the Men Mining Them.

The Red Cloud Mining Company, situated in San Diego county, has recently received and installed the heaviest, most modern and complete machinery to the State, consisting of a 20,000-hp. steam engine, 45,000-lb. smelter, 22,000-lb. Corliss engine, Cornish rolls, weighing 17,700 lbs., and other machinery will handle over three hundred tons of ore in sixteen claims, the output of ore in sixteen claims, the purchase of thirty-six additional claims, and an increased expense in machinery and equipment. For this reason, a limited number of shares of the company stock will be sold at 50 cents a share, and only time only, when the entire stock will be sold from the market.

This company was organized last year, understanding that work would be in progress a year, which plan would have been made if it not been for the unavoidable delay of making the immense machinery at Toledo, Pa.

But few companies could have accomplished what Red Cloud has in so short a time. By the connection with this immense property, the work is being pushed forward.

The Red Cloud Company owns fifty-two claims in the West, there being large deposits of copper and lead already mined, and in the deposits under the soil are almost inexhaustible.

The directors of the company are well known in Los Angeles, S. P. Creasinger being president. The management of the company is in able hands. Mr. Creasinger, the president, is a financier, and his success in business has made him a valuable man for a corporation.

Mr. Creasinger is also president of the Mining Company, in Arizona, and has interests in Colorado and New Mexico. His course has been marked with success, though Mr. Creasinger is one of the few who usually get on the ground floor, and owns some of the richest and most valuable land, not only in reference to oil and fruit and grain lands as well, controlling thousands of acres in California.

He does not attribute his success to the work, luck, but to his own untiring energy and systematic habits, "hard work" being numbered upon the payrolls of Mr. Creasinger and mining property about eleven hundred acres. When not out of the city, looking after his estates, Mr. Creasinger can always be found. One of the first to arrive in the morning, and one of the last to leave, giving personal attention to many details of his business affairs, which is a conservative and less successful man might judge of others.

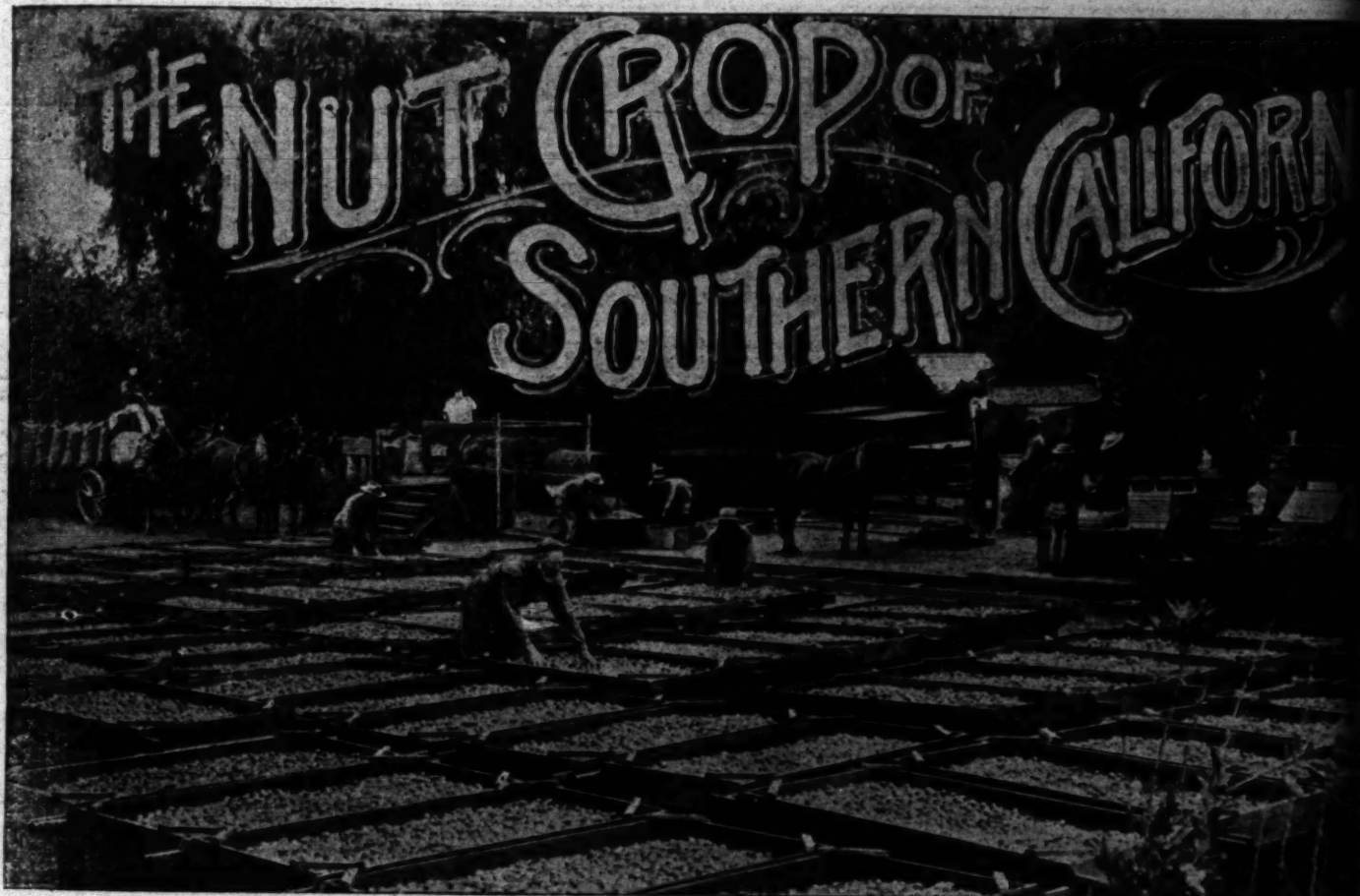
Mr. Creasinger's ability as a practical financier show that he has a clear conception of nature, and is a close observer of external conditions. Mr. Creasinger is one of the large advertisers in the United States, spending thousands of dollars for printer's ink, and is one of the most popular men among newspaper editors. Mr. Creasinger has magnificent headquarters of modern and elegantly fitted-up offices at South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

The offices are each under a manager, and are sufficiently competent to take up any matter, whether it be to obtain information, or to investigate any business, has merit in it. A number of men are in the real estate department who are experts in the sale of lands, horticulture, viticulture and other products, who both buy and sell.

Mr. Creasinger represents eastern and western interests, and is in a position to buy any property on cash terms in the way of goods, real estate, or properties that will bear investigation.

CHARLES V. HALL, President.

ries. Before one is tired of these, come apricots in plenty, and then come on peaches, nectarines, pears of many kinds, grapes and nuts, closing the list in the fall. Again, as celery and cauliflower pass on the taste in winter come spinach and asparagus in abundance.



WALNUT AND ALMOND CULTURE.

ENGLISH walnut is by some misnomer, the nut being raised in France. Contrary to usual belief it is not a tender tree. It will grow north as the Central Mississippi, although it seldom produces in advanced latitude. The English semi-hardy, which gives California additional the catalogue of nut-producers, as it grows in some localities where the tree will thrive in the finer qualities of the nut and make it worthy to be classed as a commercial element.

WALNUT CULTURE.

Walnut growing is a very profitable industry in Southern California. In portions, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and Orange large tracts of land are devoted exclusively to cultivation, for it is not a wild crop as might be supposed by those accustomed to the nuts grown in the East. In these walnut sections the trees have been planted, the soft-shelled product it is of superior worth compared with the kinds planted by the pioneers. The improvement of walnuts also fruit much earlier than the old equally as well, and usually bear abundantly that leads the market even when brought in competition with the best foreign supplies.

THE ALMOND.

The almond is second in extent of cultivation the only nut besides the English walnut of economic value to this State. Hundreds of acres are devoted to almond culture in various localities. It is not considered as profitable under ordinary circumstances, but the very best of the almonds grown on the uplands of California give them a fine market value. Where better water supply there are two or three sections in this part of the State that could not only meet local demand and have almonds to sell to eastern sections.



A Mass of Blossoms.



Two Year Old Almond Tree



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OUR DEEP SEA HARBOR



PORT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

THE FACT that from the Atlantic Ocean to Galveston to the Pacific, near Los Angeles, is the shortest distance between the two oceans within the boundaries of the United States, has made evident the desirability of a deep sea harbor on this side, as Galveston is on the other. Water is much cheaper than land transportation—the shortest line between the oceans is the line distance. It is about 800 miles shorter than from Boston, New York or Philadelphia to San Francisco, Portland or Seattle. That is nearly 30 per

cent to interest the government in this work thirty-five years ago, when Lieut. Geo. S. Morison was sent to see what might be done. In 1891, a bill for \$2,000,000 was made by Congress for the harbor. A year later, \$75,000 was added and the next year, \$150,000; making a total of \$2,225,000. Then was undertaken the building of a breakwater to Deadman's Island, and in 1895 \$500,000 was spent on the harbor, a total

of \$2,725,000. At this time the real effort of making a harbor at San Pedro Inlet was begun. The project met strenuous opposition from the late C. P. Huntington, who at least once in extenso, that it need not be done. Suffice it to say that the people of California in 1897 appropriated \$2,500,000 for the harbor. The firm of Heidmaier & Co. of Chicago in 1898 secured the contract at a price which it was estimated would finish the harbor at the sum of \$1,500,000, far within the limits of appropriation.

The work to be done is to construct a breakwater 2500 feet long. The water varies from 24 to 52 feet deep along the line of the work. The amount of rock required to do the work is 2,250,000 tons of 2500 pounds, which would load 22,500 cars.

The specifications declare that the lower layer of work shall be of small stones, 5 to 100 pounds each, spread out over the bottom of the ocean to form a base broad enough for the upper work to rest on. The next part, coming up to a depth of 12 feet below mean low water, shall be of stone at least 100 pounds to the cubic foot, no stone weighing less than 100 pounds, one-third of the rock to weigh 1000 pounds each and over, and one-third, at least 4000 pounds each. Up to this point the wall of rock will be 90 feet wide. This work is then to be let settle for six months when the rest of the work will be done. The work to the surface from the twelve-foot depth is to be of stones weighing 6000 to 16,000 pounds each, the heaviest on the sea side.

This will leave from the mouth of the estuary to the breakwater an immense basin of protected water equal to an area of about a square mile of deep water, sufficient to afford anchorage for a fleet of more than fifty ships.

The contractors promptly set about their task. In January 1899, Peter W. Neu, junior member of the firm, came here to superintend the work. A month later Mr. Neu unfortunately was killed in an accident by the overturning of a tallyho in which he was riding. The senior partner, Ernest Heidmaier, came on and took up the work. Barges were built and a quarry opened on Catalina Island, twenty miles from the site of the breakwater. The intention was to construct barges to dump 2500 tons per day. The work went on very slowly and at length the contract was declared forfeited.

New bids were called for and a San Francisco firm, the California Construction Company, secured the contract at a price per ton with which to do the work for about \$2,275,000.

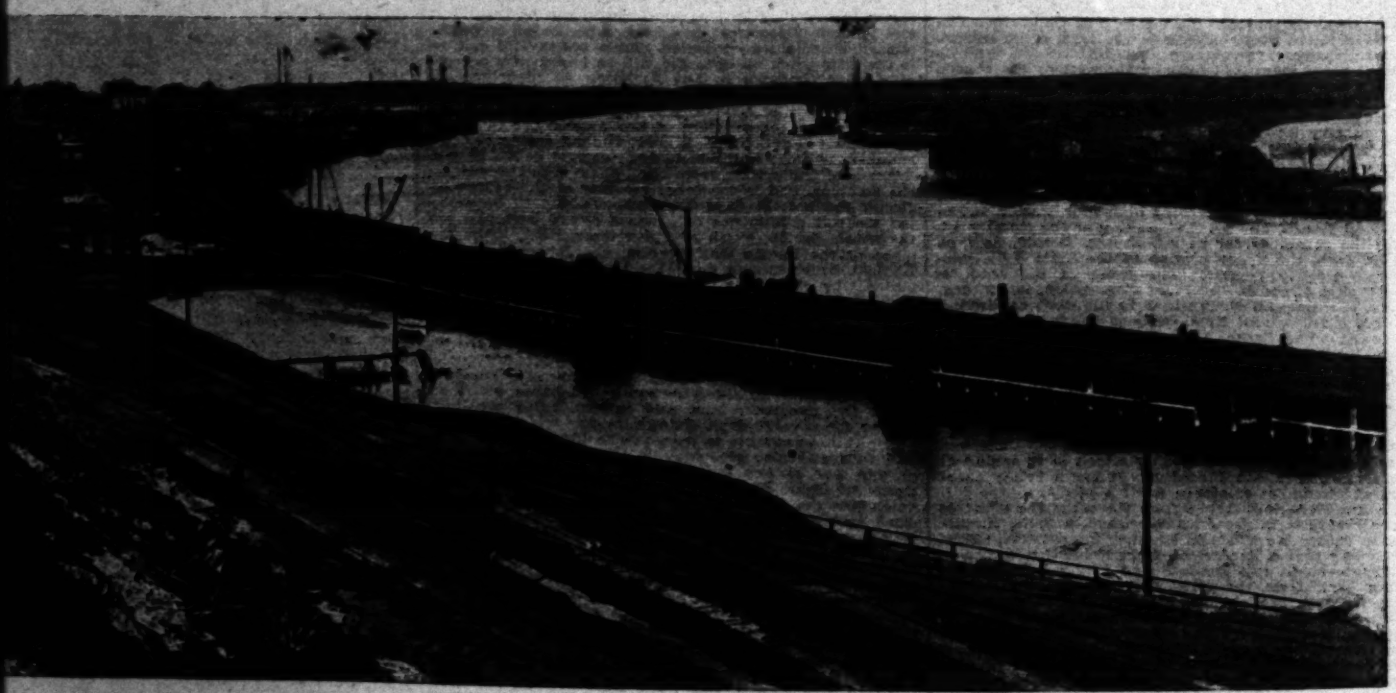
These people at once began work and fair progress has been made since then.

By the terms of the new contract, from 10,000 tons of rock dumped in August the requirements increased until in November 30,000 tons were called for and 25,000 in December. For the year 1901, in January and February, 25,000 tons a month must be dumped, for December the same amount and for the intervening nine months 35,000 tons each month. This would give a total of 390,000 tons in this year. At this rate it will take about five years to do the work.

Next year the Nicaragua Canal will be begun, unless all present promises fail. It will take ten years to complete this great work and long before that San Pedro will have an inner harbor as well as an outer harbor. Before the harbor is completed, there will be a new railroad from Salt Lake to the harbor running through a country rich in coal and iron ore.

The presence of the United States in the Orient will open up vast fields for commercial enterprise in that part of the world. Japan is already buying large quantities of raw cotton in Texas most of which is taken as far north as Puget Sound for shipment. The opening Orient will take, besides cotton, many of the products of American factories. These goods will naturally seek the line of least resistance across the continent and San Pedro will become a port of great importance. With coal from Utah and iron ore from the whole country between San Bernardino and Salt Lake, San Pedro will become an important manufacturing town as well as a harbor for ships.

Reference has been made to the prices for delivering rock in place at the breakwater. The Heidmaier & Neu price was 54½ cents per ton for the substructure and 72 cents for the superstructure. The new contract is let at 84½ cents for the substructure and \$3.10 for the superstructure. The difference adds about \$1,000,000 to the cost, but leaves the gross cost still far within the appropriation.



VIEW OF SAN PEDRO, TERMINAL ISLAND, WILMINGTON AND THE INNER HARBOR.

GOOD ROADS.

is part of an address by J. L. Maude, High Commissioner of California, before the recent Good Roads Convention in Los Angeles:

Saying of Macaulay is that the greatness of a nation is measured by the degree of civilization may be judged by the condition of its highways. This is an incontrovertible

fact. We know that with the growth of an empire came the great national roads, linking the empire together. With their neglect and decay came the decline of Rome, and her power waned. In the period of the Dark Ages, when the great roads and canals, and France became

greatly, however, with the invention of the steam engine, the fact that all freight must be moved to the railroad over the common road, allowed the road to decay.

Road-building was an important factor in the development of the United States. At the beginning of this century can be seen the roads and messages of Washington and his successors in the Presidential chair. One of the first acts of Congress under the Constitution was to grant to the post roads—a road from Washington to Chicago during the early

before the people in the majority of the States of the Union at the present time.

That road-building is of universal importance can be seen from conditions in other States and foreign countries. For instance, in France, the direct control of the roads is in the hands of a Minister, who is a Cabinet officer, and in most foreign countries similar conditions exist, though in instances the central authority may not have so high a rank.

It is coming to be realized that without some centralization of authority but little methodical work can be accomplished. Uniformity of construction and the working out of a comprehensive system cannot be done in a haphazard manner. By this, I do not mean to say that in this or any other State all power should be vested in one board or bureau. Far from it. The absolute construction and maintenance can best be entrusted to local authority, but there must be some head in the general designing and directing of the work.

Massachusetts has recognized this fact, and has a most excellent Highway Commission, which is really the pioneer Road Commission of the United States. Her course has been closely followed by other States. Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Maryland and Minnesota have recognized this fact, and have already created similar commissions, or are about to do so. California, in her credit, has also followed closely in the same line, and I think it is generally conceded that much good has been accomplished by the Bureau of the Highways of the State of California, and its suc-

It may be truly said that since the inception of the Bureau of Highways in 1896, more permanent work has been done in this State than in the two previous decades.

The bureau and department, in their work, have practically reached the farthest extent of usefulness in the way of examining the road problem in California. What is now needed to further the work is practical demonstration. Extended personal investigations have been made by the bureau and department in every county of the State. Conditions of geology, topography and natural necessity have been studied. The problem that now confronts us is one of finance.

It has been the experience of all foreign countries that, under certain conditions, rural districts must be aided by national appropriation. The same applies in this country, save that with us the aid must come largely from the State. In California, this is particularly the case. Centers of population are often separated by thinly-populated sections, and it is necessary for communication to be had with these populous centers. The intervening section, upon which the expense of road construction and maintenance falls, is financially unable to bear the burden. To connect the centers, aid must be given, and this aid can best be given by the State. The practicability and benefits to be derived from State aid have been clearly demonstrated in Massachusetts and New Jersey.

California has now reached a high state of industrial and agricultural development, but unless this aid can be obtained it is doubtful whether our development

A black and white photograph of a dark, textured object, possibly a piece of fabric or a small animal, lying on a light-colored, patterned surface. The object is framed by a dark, irregular border.

JANUARY 1, 1901



DESERTS That May Blossom

With less than one-half such a margin of profit the simple canal contemplated on the west side of the river to take the waters of the river by gravity will be quite sure to pay if properly built and managed, of which there is every prospect, judging from the character of the men in charge, who have had long experience in such matters.

For want of the simplest "horse sense," an equally good proposition on the Mojave River, though much smaller, has been hung up for several years. The underflow of the Mojave, which is the largest river in California south of Tehachapi, is quite as reliable in its underflow as the Colorado is in its upper flow. The

dred inches of water now flowing from the slight development, and flowing for the past four years without the slightest diminution from the series of three dry years when there has been no surface flow, show that the calculations on the reliability of the underflow were well founded and that there is enough there for many thousand acres. Nothing was simpler than to devote the first water to raising alfalfa and earning money at once. But such a certainty was too much like a peanut stand. Townsites, waterpowers, electric plants, smelters, and everything but the simplest and best proved means of getting quick cash from the ground have tied up the whole in a magnificent boom tangle.

Much of the Mojave is too high to be reached by the

WATERING THE WASTE PLACES.

DEVELOPMENT of Southern California has in many respects been the most marvelous in the world, yet it has in others been wonderfully slow. It has long been known that the soil of the great plains east of the main chain of the mountains was the equal of anything on earth. It

is not only because the continuation of the Sierra Nevada cuts off practically all of the winter rainfall, but it is too far west to get much of the summer rainfall of Arizona, slight even as that is. Quite as long has been known that water could be brought upon the desert portions, and the result of the combination has been known to a certainty for many years. It has not been known that alfalfa, which grows so luxuriantly on them, pays without much regard to its local market.

Yet with all this knowledge very little has been done toward utilizing such land until within the past few years. Several years ago artesian wells at Indio proved conclusively, if any such proof were longer necessary, that there was nothing the matter with the most barren looking sand, provided it could be wet. Also that a system of the air or intense heat would hurt vegetation under the same conditions of moisture in the soil which would make a success of it in most of California. It was further found that the soil that every one used to suppose would take water like a sieve held the water as well as any soil and much better than any finer looking soils.

Five years ago surveys for a canal on the Colorado River just above Yuma were made with a view toward leading the water upon the large tract known as the New River country, in the eastern part of San Diego county. The hard times laid its hand on the proposition, but it has of late been revived and is going rapidly toward completion. Over 20,000 acres have already been entered under the Desert Land Act and the water brought from this canal. It will be but a short time before all that can safely be irrigated from the contemplated canal will be taken. But the building seems assured about this, for the profit on the irrigation is abundantly proved by the area that for several years has been tended by troops at Yuma. So great is the profit alfalfa for feeding stock that farmers pay at Yuma as high as eight dollars an acre a year for the water, the land being at government price.



FROM CACTUS TO ORCHARD.

draining out of the underflow of streams is no new problem and no stream has a better place to take it than the Mojave some four miles above Daguerre, on the line of the Santa Fe in San Bernardino county. It should now have twenty-five thousand acres in alfalfa paying as much as any in the country and considerably more than the best of Arizona, being so much nearer the California market as well as having a considerable local market of its own. As it is, the four or five hun-

water of the Colorado, but parts of Antelope Valley, its western arm, will some day be irrigated by water stored in Crain Lake, while other sections will bloom under winter irrigation from the hill streams just as parts now do under the artesian wells. Elizabeth Lake may also be used, while there is certain to be an increase in artesian wells and pumping wells until the desert supports a population we little dreamed of even five years ago, when we had learned much.



YUCCA PALMS OF THE ANTELOPE VALLEY.

THE CANDLE CACTUS.

Social and Home Life in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES is essentially a modern city, fully en rapport with the life of today, feeling every heart throb and pulse beat of the great world. The old past has vanished with its primitive social and home life, although we sometimes meet with hints of the early days, and see their lingering light on the dark faces that occasionally cross our paths, and in the simple adobe homes that here and there still cling to the wayside, their white and nearly windowless fronts looking almost like the ghosts of yesterday. Their tiled roofs look up to the sun with the same appearance of calm repose as of old. The little sun-browned children, bare-footed even in December, play about the doors, and their musical laughter is sweet as the note of the robin who sits in the pepper boughs singing his welcome to the golden dawn. Their eyes are like the midnight, their cheeks rosy with the sun's kisses, for all out-of-doors is their playground, and they are as much at home with nature as the squirrel bounding across the open, or the butterfly winging its way through the sunlight.

OLD LOS ANGELES.

Sonoratown is like a page from the story of long-vanished yesterday. Occasionally we catch a glimpse there of a bright-eyed senorita, or some aged senora, who it would almost seem was born with the hills, and who, like them, looks as if she might live on forever. Sometimes a gay caballero with broad sombrero dashes past, sitting his horse like a centaur, his black eyes flashing with light, and their eagle glance taking in all the new life of the streets of today. The richly-dressed maidens, the lovely Americanas, catch his vision, but the gayly-attired senoritas, with their large liquid eyes, looking as if moons might be hidden somewhere in their unseen depths, ah, his heart is with them and he dreams of the airy dance and the music of the guitar as it responds to the touch of the brown but fairy fingers. The story of the past as heard at his mother's knee is woven in with all his glowing fancies, yet he has caught enough of the spirit of the new life to feel that it is far nobler than the yesterday's unprogressive existence when his forefathers dreamed in the sunlight, feeling that simply to be was bliss. The great future did not trouble them. Visions of expanding empire never disturbed their musings, for life was all today, today.

But Sonoratown is now only a little byway in this big and growing city, the beautiful and attractive metropolis of Southern California. It is simply a relic that is continually dwindling before the advance of modern progress. Social conditions here have all changed since its day, and Los Angeles will welcome the twentieth century as fully equipped to meet all the social exactions of refined and cultured modern life as any city of its size upon the continent. The amenities of life are neither forgotten nor disregarded here. Hospitality is in the very atmosphere that we breathe.

COSMOPOLITAN SOCIETY.

Society here is cosmopolitan in character. We have gleaned from some of the best social elements of the whole wide world. The East has contributed freely of its culture and wealth, and the gay capitals of Europe have not withheld from us their meed.

The social current is a broad cheery stream, flowing throughout the entire year, and while it may lack the rush and swirl of the giddy "swim" in some of the eastern cities, it has compensating features in that there is never a time from January 1 to December 31 when social gayeties are not in progress under the most favorable circumstances. Golf is, of course, just now the absorbing outdoor passion, and golf in January, with a setting of velvety-green hills, gardens rioting in flowers, and with a temperature that makes the sport a rare joy and outdoor luncheons the ideal feast, appeals to the most stolid as alluring. Country clubs have therefore sprung up like magic in Southern California, and most of them are provided with fine golf links. Upon their verandas the weary golfer's lounge in hammocks at the season when eastern society is shivering in closed rooms or comfortable, in the open air, only in furs and mufflers.

Society in Southern California loves the horse, and coaching and equestrianism are adjuncts to the life of the country club. The automobile has come to stay, but as yet it has won little of the affection of the outdoor enthusiasts, although coaching in automobiles may yet become the prevailing fashion.

Los Angeles, as the metropolis of Southern California, exhibits social features that are very attractive to those who appreciate the utility of conservatism, while at the same time they esteem originality. As there are fewer artificial aids to social life in that nature of operas and assemblies than in the eastern cities, the individual genius of society is thereby fostered, and true hospitality is encouraged by the tendency to abolish what might be called "mechanical" social functions, and to substitute in their stead that congeniality of taste which makes society something more than a constant struggle to "pay off" social debts, as one would pay the grocer or the baker. At the few great receptions held during the year in Los Angeles society, there is an entire absence of that promiscuous assembling of people with nothing in common, that strikes one as so incongruous in many other cities. The gayeties of the younger social element, and the entertainment of the older, are entirely devoid of that vulgar ostentation which these who are unacquainted with the growth of the great West mentally associate with the society of wealth in our far-western cities. Los Angeles, and indeed all Southern California, is not a "newly-rich" community. Its social life is composed of people who have enjoyed the best culture that modern life affords. They have seen the world, and have brought into our cities the harmonious balance of money and education, that those who win wealth by accident, such as by inheritance or luck, rarely possess. There is none of that subservience to the material side of social life that is termed "snobbishness," and none of that unbridled license which makes a "smart set" the social ideal.

If we were asked "what of the musical society of Los Angeles?" we should feel constrained to say that Los Angeles society is all musical. Years ago an association of amateur musicians of the most notable acquirements set the pace for the musical life in Los Angeles society. At these private gatherings compositions were rendered that would have done credit to professional skill. Musical history was studied, and intelligent criticism fostered, and the musical outlook in Southern California is most encouraging. The taste of the community has been educated, and there is something in Southern California life that appeals to the music lover. Here, as

in Italy, we have perennially-blue skies, a placid ocean breathing upon our shores, and here, it is believed, musical ability in America will eventually reach its high-water mark. Already our famous singers, bred in California homes, are making name and fame the world over, and in our "New Italy," along with the memories of the dear old Spanish days, we have inherited the southern love for melody, the southern longing for musical interpretation. Many excellent professional musicians have encouraged the taste of the various Southern California communities in this direction, and our excellent symphony orchestra and our oratorio societies have aided in the good work.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Any description of the social life of Southern California from which the influence of club life is eliminated must necessarily be faulty. We have come to have a new idea of the word "club" in this part of the world. We used to believe that a club was necessarily composed of those unhappy gentlemen who were not "domesticated," who lived at hotels or as "unattached" members of large and busy families whose social life was so strenuous that the only peace to be found among such "unattached" gentlemen was to be enjoyed in the depth of the clubhouse, where soft-footed waiters attended obsequiously to their wants, supplying them with comforts for the inner man and seclusion from the vulgar throng. We even thought that "club influence" was something unholy, separating the unmarried man from the great throng of superfluous women that would have gladly shared with him the sanctity of home life and the consideration of the monthly household bills. We have imagined the club as the social desert island where rich and gaily old bachelors, uncles with large incomes, widowers with morose determination to "let well enough alone," hybernated through winter evenings and indulged in that "solemn observance" which some people facetiously call "the game" of whist. All these ideas of club influence have been destroyed, for the club influence of Los Angeles, and indeed of all Southern California, is that of the refined, cultivated and intelligent club woman, who has set at naught all the mocking traditions of the "strong-minded female," and who has proven that strength, sweetness and gentleness are the concomitants of social power.

Throughout all the little cities of Southern California and in Los Angeles, the woman's club is a center of social influence. Many of these are practical university-extension centers, where classes are maintained in literature, art, history and current events. Others look wholly to the civic betterment of the community, while others are purely social in their aims, general culture and the inculcation of higher social ideals being the excuse for their existence. A few are devoted entirely to the study of music, as the Spinet Club of Redlands, the Monday Musical Club of Los Angeles and the Monday Afternoon Club of Pasadena, while the Ruskin Art Club give especial attention to the history of art and the work of the world's artists.

Los Angeles is naturally a center of this sort of club influence, and the marvelous growth of club life is instanced by the fact that in this city the idea of State federation took form and it was here that plans were made for unified work among the clubs of the great State of California, that will have such a wide influence upon its moral and intellectual progress. Sixty-six clubs, representing a membership of more than five thousand women, are now members of this federation, and it is hoped that their efforts will secure for Los Angeles the meeting of the national federation in this city.

Among the plans outlined by the State federation for the work of the clubs of the State are the following: The encouragement of education in forestry; the study of State constitution and municipal charters; the active cooperation of the clubs in securing manual training in the public schools; the separation of juvenile delinquents from adult offenders; the abolition of child labor; the study of civil service reform; the study of the proposed uniform marriage and divorce laws; the decoration of public school rooms; the intelligent cooperation of the parent with the school.

That these plans are in the line of civic improvement and the uplift of home and social life is indisputable, and already the work of the State federation is bearing fruit. A Los Angeles club, following the example of a San Francisco club and working upon the plan that has proven successful in Wisconsin, has prepared seven traveling libraries, in most cases, to be sent to isolated districts where there are no public libraries. Traveling picture libraries of a hundred pictures each, fine reprints of famous works of art, have also been collected by this club and sent to schools, reformatories, hospitals and other places where they can accomplish their mission of education.

Not only have these clubs been a factor in the educational life of the community, but in the social life as well. The club functions are those that are attended by the best element in society. The press has given valuable aid in disseminating information of the subjects discussed by the clubs, and has carried to every home the influence of their work. Several of the woman's clubs of Southern California have their beautiful club homes. Notable among these is the Memorial Building of Pasadena, built by Miss Susan Stickney in memory of her sister, and given to the Shakespeare Club for its home. This beautiful building is a duplicate of the Hathaway cottage, and its interior is adorned with fine pictures, statues and Shakespeare memorabilia, while the quaint garden surrounding the structure is a miniature of an old English garden, where balsams and gillyflowers, and other old-fashioned and delicate tinted flowers grow and bloom the whole year through.

The Woman's Club house of Los Angeles is another notable club building, one of the most beautiful and complete of its kind in the country, while the Ethel Club has a less pretentious, but equally comfortable domicile.

It would naturally be expected that with such a potent club influence, society would possess a certain intellectual tone in Southern California. While it can "trifle" when frivolity is the order of the day, it is known how to enjoy rest and assembly and ball, it is nevertheless true that our Southern California society has given to our national literature some of its bright and shining lights. Oliver Wendell Holmes was of the opinion that Boston bore nurtured intellect; that an environment of Puritan simplicity and climatic discomfort brought out strong qualities in the intellectuality. We have the beans in Southern California—we grow them for export to Boston—but our genius is the product of the sunlight and blue sky; of the winter that walks hand in hand with summer; of surroundings that make the Greeks a nation of poets; and these elements give to social life a brightness, a gaiety and at the same time an artistic simplicity that is dear to the dwellers of the Southland and has a charm

for the pilgrim and the stranger. To be sure, we do not claim to have developed a social Academi, a part of the earth, earthy, and though it is a truly choice part, even Southern California cannot claim to a society entirely free from imperfections and small social vices that must exist where men and women meet on a common plane of interest; but we do claim that, untrammelled by less conventions, holding fast to that which is in social life and creating all the time a high Los Angeles and surrounding communities places to educate and rear the young; good to the middle aged to take their ease among surroundings and in refined association; good to the aged to fold their hands in the afternoon and contemplate the past while they enjoy the Our social and culture clubs, our churches and society afford wide scope for the social instinct, and reasonable taste can be gratified and every supplied.

ART.

As regards art, it is very much at home in Los Angeles, and so true an art atmosphere is being that the future of that profession in this city no longer be regarded as problematical. It is in sympathy with the highest artistic ideal. From the mighty uplift of mountains, standing rocky and rugged grandeur against their background of sky, from the lesser heights, the broad, vast sweep of plains and the flash of the sea, as well as from the infinite most cloudless skies, inspiration flows into the soul, and his brush at once becomes the interpreter of his emotions. We see here no mad burlesques of art that used to torture the taste a few years ago, but we find interpretations of the beautiful upon the canvas seen anywhere. Both the East and the Old West sent to us some of their best talent. Upon the De Longpre studio we find the whole world, and we miss nothing in color, form or fragrance alone is wanting. The Blanchard is a royal art center, and its numerous studies of attractions, J. Bond Francisco, one of our landscape artists, is located here, and as the views upon his walls, we almost feel that miniature has stolen in from the great world of doors, and half list for the music of the wind of flowing waters, and the soft winter summer breeze. As a colorist Mr. Francisco none of the details of his work lack the direct finish.

In this beautiful temple of art we also find the studio of Albert C. Brown, of the Emory, London, England, a portrait painter and artist, and an artist of rare genius. Numerous other studios to be found here and throughout the city, and no day passed in Los Angeles could be so delightful than one spent with our artists, and attractive productions of brush and pencil.

WHERE THINGS GROW.

Each section of the county, as a rule, has a cultural or horticultural product of which it is specialty, although in some sections almost raised in Southern California is grown. In the county the leading center of orange culture is foothills of San Gabriel Valley. Around Fresno citrus and deciduous fruits are raised, and in the San Gabriel Valley, and back of Los Angeles well as in the Cahuenga Valley. The olive also in the San Fernando Valley, and the almond in the Antelope Valley, where they have cold land is cheap. The country around Downey around farming region, where large quantities of butter, cheese, corn, and vegetables are raised, and particularly well around Rivers, of Los Angeles city. Strawberries are raised at Gardena and at Azusa.

THE COLONY SYSTEM.

A favorite method of settling land in Southern California, which offers many advantages, is the colony system. These colonies are made up, either the East, among persons who are acquainted with the country, generally being residents of the East. Each settler owns his ten, twenty or forty acres, but by purchasing the land at a block, a great saving is effected. The settlers cooperate in purchasing supplies, piping water, drying and otherwise preserving fruit, olive oil, and marketing their products. Besides they have the advantage of social life from with schools, churches, library, clubs, and other which otherwise might be long in coming. They feel like "strangers in a strange land," and will increase in value twice as fast as if they were settled in a desultory manner. Many Southern colonies have started thus.

FRUITS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

The following shows the period of the season for these fruits are in season:
Oranges, all the year; lemons, all the year; figs, July to Christmas; almonds, October, July to November; pears, July to grapes, July to December; peaches, June to apricots, May to August; plums, June to persimmons, November to December; guavas, the year; loquats, May and June; strawberries, all the year; raspberries, June to January; rice, June to September; currants, May and June; melons, July to December; mulberries, July to nectarines, August; olives, December and pomegranates, September to December; quinces, October to December.

IN SIGHT OF OLD OCEAN.

Residents of Los Angeles county are particularly fortunate in being located within easy distance of the ocean. There is no thickly-settled section of the county that is more than thirty miles from the beach, and it would be within the bounds of truth to state that 80 per cent. of the population of the county live within a distance of twenty miles of the breakers of the Pacific Ocean, and the view of that ocean from the nearest mountains is a sight of considerable attraction.

A CHILD

is so much animal growth that fruit trees setting out and horses in a given quantity of food at three years of age scarcely be expected of a California is developing and handsome race of

One of Our Leading Products.



A CHILDREN'S PARADISE.

IT MIGHT be expected of a section which is so remarkably favorable to plant and animal growth—a section in which some fruit trees begin to bear within a year of setting out the cutting, and where cattle and horses put on 20 per cent. more weight in a given period of their growth and on a given quantity of food than they would in the East, a more at three years of age being put to work that would scarcely be expected of a four-year-old in the Eastern States, and a better breeding when a year old—Southern California is developing a remarkably stalwart, healthy and handsome race of native sons. Strangers arriving

in this section remark on the vigor and generally wholesome appearance of the young native sons and daughters of Southern California.

This is largely due to the fact that the climate is such as to permit of almost constant life in the open air. Children are not cooped up here in close, unwholesome furnace-heated rooms, and even at night they may safely sleep with the windows open. During more than 300 days of the year they can spend most of the time running about in the open air. The barefoot system, which has had such a vogue in Europe during the past few years, may here be safely practiced all the year round. Considering, in addition to this, the abundant supply of fresh fruits and vegetables at all seasons, it

is not surprising that Southern California can show, as one of its leading products, an army of healthy, happy children, of whom there are nearly 20,000 in the public schools of Los Angeles city alone.

FLOUR-SHING FULLERTON.

Among the Southern California towns, which have profited by the largely developing petroleum industry is Fullerton, in Orange county, a little city which, owing to the great productiveness of its territory, was already on the highway to prosperity before the oil industry was developed. Since then Fullerton has been enjoying something like a boom and promises to become a place of considerable importance.

THE SUCCESSFUL HANDLING OF REALTY.

Southern California Homes and Investments and
Where to Learn About Them.

PROPERTIES MANAGED FOR NON-RESIDENTS

IN VIEW of the current conditions of prosperity in Southern California that exist in all branches of trade, industry and agriculture, the projection of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad and the increase of several new industrial features, a stimulus to the market is noted in city realty, and an unprecedented demand for houses in the best residence portions of the city indicates an early revival of business and building operations which are in harmony with the old spirit of progress in California in "the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49."

The phenomenal growth of Los Angeles in population during the past ten years makes it one of the most progressive cities in the world, and for the next decade it will be conspicuous for its growth and building operations.

As a city of beautiful homes, Los Angeles presents as varied a class of architectural development as can be found in any eastern city of more pretentious proportions, and the class of business blocks are equal to any on the coast.

Prominent among those managing the interests of property owners, both residents and non-residents, and dealing in investments and securities relating to real property is the well known firm of Wright & Callender. The firm was established three years ago when they engaged in the exclusive rental agency business to which they bent every energy to excel in that specialty, and within a year took the lead, which they have continued to maintain as the leading center in the city, devoting their attention to rentals and collections, and it is said that their strict and exclusive attention to this class of business earned for them the distinguished success so earnestly applied for, so quickly achieved.

Their start was made in a small office on Third street, where they occupied only one-half of the space, but business increased so rapidly that they have twice been compelled to move, each time to more commodious quarters, and are now settled in their new and specially arranged offices in the Wright & Callender Building on South Hill street.

In all their transactions between lessees and lessors, their uniform course of securing a responsible class of tenants for all grades of rental property has enabled them to hold all business entrusted to their hands.

The reputation they enjoy for prompt collections and early remittances to non-resident owners is excellent, and in their varied dealings with property owners in all parts of the country, they are depositors in nearly all the banks of the city, to whom they are well and favorably known for their moral integrity and strict attention to business.

The members of the firm have resided in Los Angeles eighteen and ten years respectively and are conceded to be expert appraisers of both business and

residence property values. During the life of the firm their business has increased from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent, each succeeding year and the volume of their collections aggregate six figures per annum.

Among their clients are noted many investors who have made money in following the judgment tendered by them in their investments, as they have numerous bargains offered from time to

time by clients who require ready money in transactions. Although they have never made effort to extend their business to trade in property, they are receiving numerous inquiries from the east for improved farms and ranches, various parts of Southern California, and it is found necessary in the near future to a country department to their enterprise.

They act as conservators of estates, appraise property, assume all the responsibility and can furnish any amount required in acting for estates.

The financial department is devoted to the buying of investments in the shape of income properties, and mortgage loans on city real estate.

Newcomers who desire to buy or rent houses may feel assured of courteous attention, as the list of furnished and unfurnished houses prepared for their inspection, will find the choice of terms and conditions to meet any and all requirements.

In order to demonstrate the demand upon resources for rental property, it is stated upon excellent authority that they furnish from fifty to one hundred lists per day to home-seekers, and that they are able to meet a majority of the demands made upon their houses, flats and stores.

The insurance department is a prominent part of their business and risks are placed in the most reliable companies.

The rental department is under the supervision of a co. of specially trained assistants supplementing a number of trade mechanics who make necessary repairs upon properties at a minimum cost to the lessee.

The city sales department is devoted to the sale of the better class of high grade residence and new property, both improved and unimproved, list of choice homes in the best portions of the city being unusually complete.

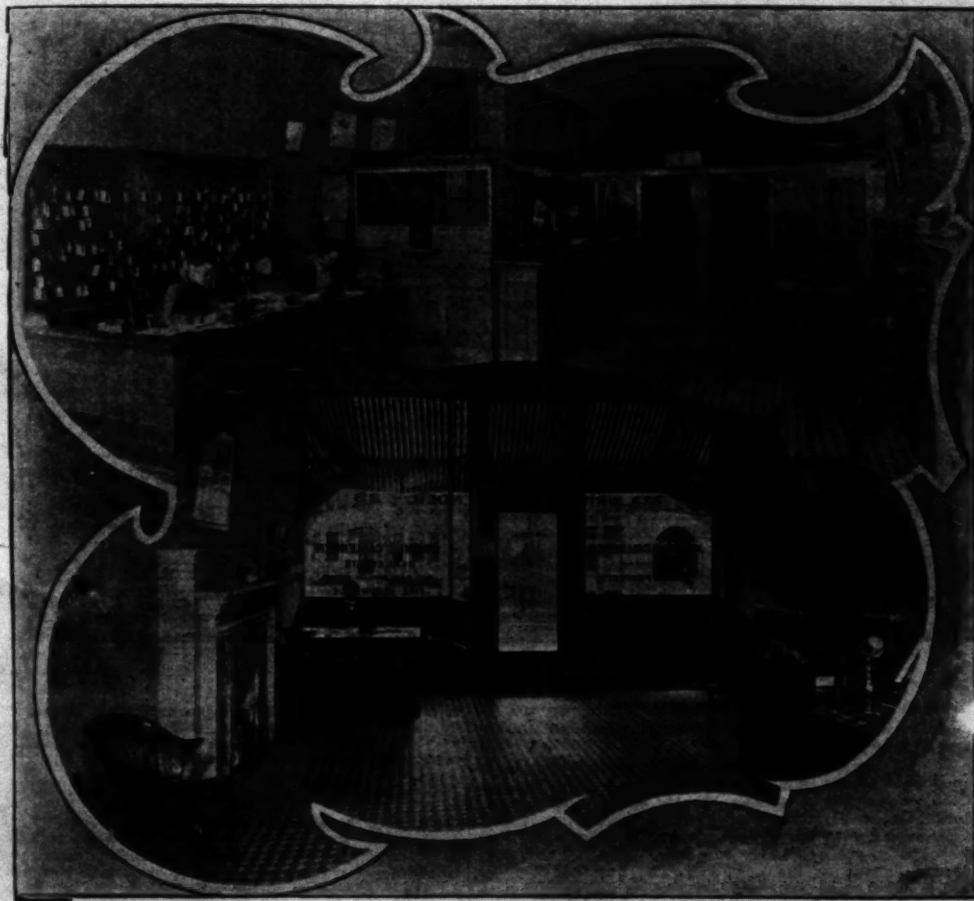
Both partners devote their entire personal attention to all the intricate details of their business connections.

The demand for rental property is so great in Los Angeles that it presents a fine field for capital building operations and their success in effecting of property upon equitable terms to all concerned equals their success in assuming the charge of property and increasing its value as income property.

In handling property for others the firm assumes entire charge in the matters of assessments, payment of taxes, insurance and repairs on economic basis, understood thoroughly from experience which the success attained has evidently given general satisfaction.

The financial standing of the firm is so high that their moral integrity in the community, and the trust reposed in their care receives courteous attention and prompt action.

With such a policy, in addition to a conservative management in the practice of modern ideas in the affairs of others as their own, the firm of Wright & Callender have achieved an enviable position in the financial affairs of Los Angeles.



INTERIOR VIEWS OF OFFICE.

A NEWSPAPER

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position.

THE CURIO COLUMNS.

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JANUARY 1, 1901

JANUARY 1, 1901.

Annual Midwinter Number.

29

"One Cent a Word"—The Story of the "Adlets."

A NEWSPAPER MART AND EXCHANGE.

BY A PERUSAL of the classified advertisement columns of one of the leading papers, the "want ads" as they are generally termed, a stranger may obtain a fair idea of the conditions prevailing in any city. Judged by this standard, Los Angeles is a remarkably live city, for it is a fact that there are in the whole United States less than five newspapers which publish so large a number of these classified advertisements as may be found every Sunday in the Los Angeles Times.

Take, for instance, a recent issue, that of Sunday, November 25. In this number there was a solid part of eight pages, seven columns to the page, devoted to the "liners," with an overflow on another part, making altogether nearly fifty-eight columns of classified advertisements, containing no less than 2471 separate notices. In this respect the Los Angeles Times somewhat resembles its great London namesake, which for many years has made a feature of a classified-advertisement supplement.

In passing, it should be noted that The Times keeps at the head of its classified columns the following notice, which speaks for itself: "The Times will not publish questionable messages, clairvoyant or other objectionable medical and personal advertisements at any price. Frauds and fakes must go elsewhere for publicity."

It is, of course, inevitable that in the rush of business a notice may occasionally creep into the paper which should have been excluded, but the exception only proves the rule that The Times, in its advertising columns, endeavors as far as possible to protect its readers from imposition.

THE CURIOUS COLUMNS.

Under the head of "Special Notices," of which there are over two columns, may be found a great variety of appeals to those of a curious and investigating disposition. Los Angeles is a great headquarters for those who dabble in all kinds of abstruse methods of mental and physical culture. Here you can obtain lessons in vegetarian cooking; you can have public or private instruction in palmistry and astrology, or you can join a "chirological college" which trains pupils in that line. There is also a "chromo psychometrical institute of mental physical therapy," which ought to be very powerful to judge from the name. You may also take a course of vital magnetism by mail, at a very reasonable price. In the same columns may be found a varied assortment of more material things. There is a furniture hospital for broken furniture, and you may arrange to have your clothing, your windows or your carpets cleaned, by contract, on small regular payments.

Under the head of "Society Meetings" there is quite an assortment of instructive and entertaining propositions to prevent the visitor's time from hanging heavily on his hands. You may choose between "harmonical spiritualists," "truth-seeking spiritualists" and half a dozen other varieties of the spiritualistic fraternity, or you may attend a school of metaphysics, or a theosophical headquarters, or listen to a paper by a representative of the "immortalists," which, presumably, would not be so long as the subject of which it treats.

Of churches, also, there is a long list for the visitor to choose from. It is possible that there may be some religious denominations not represented in Los Angeles, but in that case they must be very obscure.

The idea which prevails in some quarters that Los Angeles is overcrowded with workers, and that it is difficult to obtain employment, does not seem to be corroborated by the record of these classified advertisements. There are two solid columns of "Male Help Wanted" and an equal amount of "Female Help Wanted," while there is only three-fourths of a column of "Situations Wanted, Male," and an equal amount of "Situations Wanted, Female." Since the copious rains which fell in November there has been an active demand for workers of all kinds in the country. In these columns there will be found the usual amount of advertisements offering positions to men who are able to loan their employers a certain amount of money. These should be handled with caution. In some cases they may be all right, and then, again, in other cases they may not. One of the advertisements calls for two young men as "hypnotic subjects." This ought to be a "soft snap" for those who have a constitutional aversion to laborious work.

It would be a mistake to suppose that everybody is trying to sell, and nobody to purchase, through these classified advertisements in The Times. There is a column and a quarter of notices under the head, "Wanted to Purchase," and almost everything you can think of is orchard.

Agents of every kind are sought for, mostly by outside firms. The usual promises are held out that they can make all sorts of big money. Sometimes they do, and sometimes they don't. There is, just now, an exceedingly active demand for houses to rent. There is every indication that during the coming winter Los Angeles will entertain more strangers within its gates than have been seen here since the days of the real estate boom of fifteen years ago. There is nearly a column of notices asking for houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished, and rooms with and without board. One advertiser offers to pay as high as \$150 a month for a furnished home with at least six bedrooms.

LOTS OF REAL ESTATE.

The advertisements devoted to the sale of real estate of various kinds, improved and unimproved, city and country, occupy a large proportion of the fifty-eight columns of advertising. There are over two columns of city lots and lands for sale. Some of these lots are offered at prices that are remarkably low, and it is surprising that they are not more quickly snapped up by those who are looking for investments. The fact is, however, that a large proportion of our own people have been pretty well loaded up with unproductive real estate since the days of the boom, and then, again, recently a large amount of money has been invested in the oil business, forcing some people to realize on their real estate holdings. It happens that just now the judicious investor who glances through the classified columns of The Times may frequently come across bargains upon which he cannot possibly lose money, and on the other hand, has an excellent chance of earning a big profit on his investment within a brief time.

Of country property there are three and a half columns of advertising. You may find there a great variety of places. For instance, one advertiser offers ten acres of good land, a few miles from a railroad, fourteen miles from Los Angeles, with four acres of fruit trees, a good

well, plain four-room house and stable, which he will sell for \$500. On the other hand, in the Cahuenga Valley, there is offered ten acres, of which six are planted to oranges and lemons, with a seven-room cottage and barn, for \$10,000. Between these two may be found a great variety of prices and conditions. The stranger who contemplates purchasing a country place in Southern California will find it to his advantage to spend several months in a careful investigation before purchasing. A better plan still would be for him to rent a place for a year before buying.

Of houses for sale, there are no less than four and a half columns. There is little excuse nowadays for a man to pay rent, unless he wishes. Houses and lots may be purchased on exceedingly easy terms. Some workingmen's cottages are offered for \$10 down and \$10 a month. Then there are people who will buy you a lot and build you a house to suit yourself, you paying 25 per cent. of the cost down and the balance on easy monthly installments, at a moderate rate of interest.

Of hotels and lodging-houses for sale there is over a column. Just now there is an exceedingly active demand for these, and the agents report that it is almost impossible to obtain anything of a first-class description, close in, at a reasonable price. Everybody is looking ahead and preparing for the winter rush.

Five columns and a half are devoted to the exchange of real estate. This is a popular method of making real estate deals in Los Angeles. There are so many people who come from the East with property there which they are not always able to dispose of advantageously for cash, and there are always some people here—although not very many—who want to obtain eastern property in exchange for local holdings. In this manner both parties are accommodated, without the exchange of cash. Just now there is an especially active demand for Southern California property by Chicago people, and many trades have been made of late for property in that city.

It is not, however, only between Californians and outsiders that such trades are made. A large proportion of the deals are between Californians themselves, those who have country property looking for real estate in the city, and vice versa. In many cases the holder of a piece of property upon which there is a mortgage seeks to make a trade of the equity before it is foreclosed. It is, however, not so easy to obtain clear property in exchange for an equity.

Another column of the paper is devoted to "Swaps," the exchange of all sorts of articles, large and small, for other than real estate. Here, for instance, is one advertiser who wants to exchange a heating stove for carpenter work. Another will hand you over a fine black overcoat for groceries, wood or coal. An oil painting, said to be worth \$50, is offered for a thoroughbred St. Bernard male pup, and an enterprising individual offers women's and children's shoes in return for the digging of a cesspool.

Under the head of "For Sale, Miscellaneous," occupying nearly three columns, you may find almost every article, useful and ornamental, of which you can think or dream.

There are plenty of "business chances" to be found in the Sunday Times—over three columns of them. These range from a small cigar stand, worth \$75 or so, to a large manufacturing business, involving the investment of many thousands. Here, as elsewhere, the would-be investor should exercise great caution before parting with his money. It is, of course, impossible for any journal to investigate the true inwardness of such transactions, and the old saying, "caviat emptor," must be remembered. One advertiser, from Indiana, offers investors 20 per cent. monthly on their money. Such an offer as this, on the face of it, should inspire a more than average degree of caution.

OIL LAND ALSO.

Four columns are devoted to oil property—mostly oil land, and some oil stock for sale. This is somewhat of a falling off from a few months ago, when on some Sundays six or seven columns were filled with similar advertisements. This does not by any means show that the oil business is on the decline. On the contrary, active oil development in Southern California is more brisk than at any previous time. The floating of oil companies has, however, been somewhat overdone, and a great majority of the people of this section who are possible purchasers of oil stock are loaded up with such securities. This is not surprising, considering that during the past year oil companies have been incorporated here at the rate of three or four daily, each of them with a capital ranging from \$100,000 to a million dollars. It was inevitable that in many cases these companies—especially those that which started off with insufficient capital—should meet with disappointment. If every one who bores a hole in the ground in an oil district should succeed in making a strike, the price of petroleum would rapidly go down to 25 cents a barrel, or less. In point of fact, it is a great exception when a company succeeds in striking oil without meeting with some difficulties in the shape of water, or boulders, or shifting sand, or the dropping of tools, or perhaps, if none of these difficulties are encountered, oil is not discovered in that particular spot.

It is a safe plan for an oil company, after paying for its land—supposing land to be purchased, not leased—and setting aside a sufficient sum for office expenses and advertising, to obtain a liberal estimate of the probable cost of sinking, not one, but three, wells on its property, and then to multiply this figure by three. In this way it is not so likely to have to come to a full stop for lack of capital to carry on development work, as has been the case with so many oil companies.

The prices asked for oil land and oil leases vary even more greatly than the prices of farming lands, above referred to. For instance, one advertisement in the columns under review offers 160 acres of "prospective" oil land in Kern county, as a mineral location, for \$25, and another advertiser offers a "ground-floor block" of 3000 shares in the — Company, which is said to own thousands of acres of the "best oil land" in a certain Southern California field, for the modest sum of \$50. On the other hand, twenty acres in the Kern River district are offered for \$1200 an acre. It may be remarked that a considerable amount of land in that district has been sold at more than twice \$1200 an acre.

NOAH'S ARK.

"Live Stock For Sale" occupies two columns and a half. Here the owner of a farm—or a menagerie—may find a choice of a great many of the animals which went into the ark with Noah, and possibly of some with which Noah was not acquainted. There are offered for sale any variety of chickens, ducks, turkeys, Angora goats, horses, dogs, cows, bulls, goats, pigs and parrots. Some of them are of high degree. One dog is valued at \$100, and, on the other hand, a horse is offered at the low price of \$5.

Half a column is occupied by advertisements of "Bel-

gian Hares For Sale." This is a great falling off from the record of the spring of 1900, when five to seven columns of Belgian-hare advertisements would be found in The Times every Sunday. At that time the raising of these little animals had assumed the nature of a boom. Extraordinary prices—in some cases \$500 or more—were paid for imported bucks, and \$50 or more for the services of such animals at stud. It was inevitable that in the case of an animal breeding so rapidly, and where everyone was raising them to sell, not to eat, there should be a collapse. This collapse came, and today pedigreed animals are offered in Los Angeles at prices ranging from 35 cents to \$1 apiece, while meat stock is offered at 5 cents a pound. Meantime, the Belgian-hare craze has spread throughout the country, east of the mountains. A few Los Angeles people are still doing a good business in selling Belgian hares in the East at prices from ten to fifty times as high as could be obtained here. Some people have been doing a rattling business in purchasing these animals at a low price and shipping them East. The leading breeders and dealers no longer advertise in local publications. The papers of Kansas City, Chicago, Minneapolis, Boston and other places now secure a big line of that kind of advertising. It remains to be seen how long a time it will require for the prolific Belgian to overstock the markets of the East, as it has those of Southern California. From a meat standpoint, the consumption has not come up to the expectations of the early enthusiasts. While it is true that the flesh of the Belgian hare is a delicate food, and is by some preferred to chicken, yet many people cannot be induced to eat them, and some others who do eat them complain that it soon begins to pall on the palate.

It is claimed by some that with the extensive shipments of hares that have been made during the past few months, and the great reduction in local stocks of the animals, owing to many breeders going out of business, there should soon be an improvement in prices.

THINGS FINANCIAL.

There is one column of "Money To Loan," and only half a column of "Money Wanted." This ought to be a good sign in regard to local financial conditions. Money is offered, on good business or residence property, at from 5 to 7 per cent. net, and one agent offers loans as low as 4½ to 5 per cent. This is a great change from ten years ago, when double these rates of interest was asked and received.

BED AND BOARD.

There are over three columns of "Rooms To Rent," with and without board, and nearly three columns of houses and flats to rent. In addition to the regular hotels, boarding-houses and lodging-houses, there are a great number of families in Los Angeles, living in private houses, who rent one or more rooms. On some streets the sign, "Rooms for Rent," will be seen in almost every house. Rooms may be had at any kind of price the renter is prepared to pay—say from \$2.50 to \$25 a month for a single room. Furnished houses can also be rented at most reasonable rates, except in the heart of the winter season, when they are scarce. One completely furnished seven-room house, well located, within walking distance, and in a good neighborhood, is advertised at \$30 a month. On the other hand, five times as much as this may be paid for a thoroughly first-class furnished residence, with all modern improvements, in an aristocratic neighborhood.

Half a column of the classified advertisements is devoted to "Mining and Assaying." The mining industry has grown rapidly in importance during the past year or two, owing to successful investments that have been made in southwestern properties. It is now recognized as a thoroughly legitimate industry, and many of our leading business men, who a few years ago would not have thought of investing in mining property, own stock in gold, silver and copper mines, or are interested in developing such property.

These are only a few of the ideas that may be extracted from the "liner sheet" of The Times. The interested reader who desires to pursue the investigation further may find a volume of valuable information regarding local conditions in these "adlets," which is lost to those who do not look beneath the surface of a daily paper.

RELIANCE OIL COMPANY

Capital Stock 125,000 Shares
Par Value \$1.00 Each

Lots in proven belt in Los Angeles city. This is sure property. 80 acres at Newhall, 83 acres at Buckhorn. Rigs up on city property, contract let for two wells. No. 1 to commence at once.

35,000 Shares of Stock For Sale at 10 cts.

What can be a better investment. Reliance stock is safe. Buy and get large interest on your capital. A small capitalization means large dividends, and you make no mistake in placing your money in Reliance Oil Company's stock.

R. Y. CAMPTON, Sec'y.

201 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

OIL! ❁ OIL! ❁ OIL!

To persons desiring to invest in oil stock I can cheerfully recommend the following companies:

The Blue Bird Oil Company

Owens over 2000 acres in the Kern River District. This stock is sold at 25 cents per share. Not less than 100 shares of this stock sold at one time to any one person.

The Glen Oil Company

Owens over 1000 acres of land in the Cajon District. Stock 25 cents per share. Not less than 100 shares sold at one time to any one person.

The Rosebud Oil Company

Has leased 160 acres in the Newhall District. Shares of stock 15 cents. Not less than 100 shares sold to any one person.

Should you desire to send money for oil stock, send it by P. O. money order, registered letter or New York Draft.

Agents wanted in every city and town in the United States to sell oil stocks. Address for particulars

S. P. CREASINGER, MONEY BROKER and REAL ESTATE AGENT

No. 218 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

We pay only \$30 per month rent.
Other dealers pay \$150 to \$300.
We save you \$25 to \$75 on a piano.
Call and investigate before buying.



H.C. Gilbert Piano Co.
SEVENTH AND BROADWAY.

PILES.

I gladly give you my testimonial, as I feel it a duty to suffering humanity to induce them to use Verus Pile Cure. My own experience and many others I know of, warrants me in saying I know it will cure. No person ever suffered with piles more than I. I had them twenty-five long years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but they did me no good; in fact, I got worse. At last I tried Verus Pile Cure. I got a box, and I testify it cured me in five applications, so my advice to all who suffer is, "Use nothing but Verus Pile Cure, for there is nothing like it."
P. W. SMITH, 22 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
December 1, 1900.
P. S.—And may God bless you for discovering such a remedy. We will pay any one \$25 who cannot be cured with VERUS PILE CURE. Over 10,000 cures. No claim for reward.

VERUS PILE CURE, 229 Wilson Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ripe California Olives,
Pure California Olive Oil.
If You Want the Best Brand,
Ask for HILL'S.
James Hill & Sons Co.,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Our Wines Were Medal Winners at The Paris Exposition.

That is sufficient proof of their Old Age and Purity to recommend them to connoisseurs. Buy direct from us, for you can then rely upon getting

California's Choicest Vintages.

We will deliver to your nearest railroad station, prepaid, 3 cases of our best Assorted Wines (Champagne excepted), each case containing one dozen quart bottles (five to the gallon), for..... **Only \$11.00**

Or two cases of Fine Table Wines for only **\$9.00.**

Our wines won the only bona fide medal and certificate at the Paris Exposition issued to any retail wine dealer in Southern California.

EDWARD GERMAIN WINE CO.,

393 to 399 S. Los Angeles St. P. O. Box 290. Los Angeles, Cal.

Bekins Van and Storage

244 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

722 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

38 Market St., Chicago, Ill.

Cut Rate Shippers of Household Goods
To and From the East and West.
Write us for the Half Rates.

Los Angeles Viavi Company,

97-98-99-100 Bryson Block, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

If you want an Abstract of Title
Land, Water or Oil Title in Kern
County correspond only with

BENDER & HEWITT

1912 Chester Ave., Bakersfield Cal.

EARL FRUIT
COMPANY
CALIFORNIA

"YOSE
"STRICTLY

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EARL FRUIT
COMPANY
CALIFORNIA

Pa

JANUARY 1, 1901.

JANUARY 1, 1901.

Annual Midwinter Number.

31



Packers of the Celebrated



"SUNFLOWER"
"EXTRA FANCY"

"YOSEMITE"
"STRICTLY FANCY"

"POINSETTIA"
"STRICTLY FANCY"

"EXCELSIOR"
"STRICTLY CHOICE"

"MARGUERITE"
"STRICTLY CHOICE"

"SUNRISE"
"STANDARD"

BRANDS OF

ORANGES AND LEMONS

AND EARL'S FAMOUS
SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER, WHITE PLUME
AND GOLDEN HEART CELERY.

EARL FRUIT
COMPANY.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$250,000.

MAIN OFFICES:

SACRAMENTO, / / / / LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA.

BRANCHES:

NEW YORK, N.Y., CHICAGO, Ill., BOSTON, Mass.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
OMAHA, Neb., DES MOINES, Ia.

We Operate in All Principal Districts in
California and



Pack and Ship All the Year Around



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R and
TE AGENT.

is Exposition.
recommend them
rely upon getting

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Only \$11.00

\$9.00.

the Paris
Exposition.

NE CO.,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Storage

Cal.

Cal.

ers of Household Goods
East and West.
Half Rates.

Abstract of Title of
Oil Title in Kern Co.
ly with

& HEWITT.

San Francisco, Cal.

Government Land at \$1.25 per acre

IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



A SCENE ON THE IMPERIAL LAND



A MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM IMPERIAL

500,000 Acres

of Government land in San Diego County, California, open for settlement

An immense irrigation system being constructed

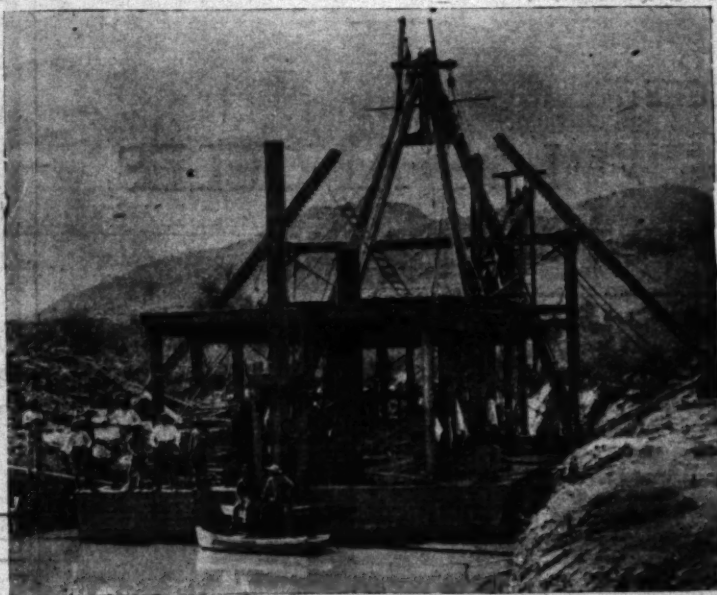
Water in abundance will be delivered to the land about Feb. 1st, 1901

FULL INFORMATION REGARDING THIS ENTERPRISE WILL
BE FURNISHED FREE ON APPLICATION TO

Imperial Land Company,

224 Stowell Block

Los Angeles, California



DREDGE AT WORK ON CANAL



A VIEW FROM BLUE LAKE

Government Land \$1.25 per acre

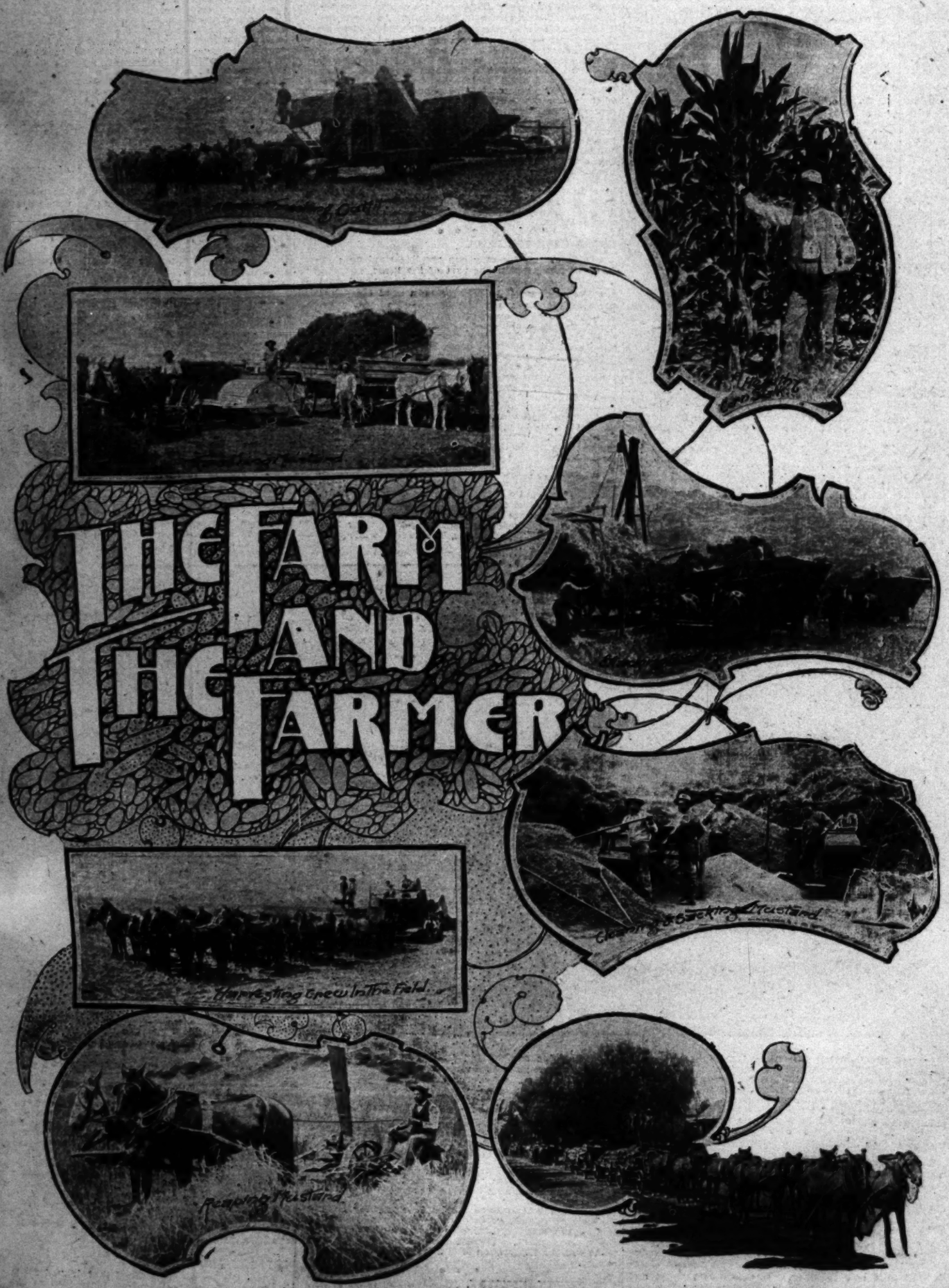
Abundant Water Supply for Irrigation

"WAY DOWN EAST,"

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—In speaking of the probable outcome of the Chi-

Los Angeles Daily Times

MIDWINTER NUMBER. JANUARY 1, 1901—PART II: 32 PAGES. PRICE 10 CENTS.



THE FARM
AND
THE FARMER

JANUARY 1, 1901

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The Farm and the Farmer in Southern California Counties.

PLAIN CROPS THAT PAY PROFITS.

THE MOST notable thing pertaining to the farm in Southern California the past year is the large measure of success attained under the adverse conditions imposed upon farmers by a third dry year. All farm products, including live stock, necessarily fell much below the normal output, and yet the assessors' books in the most arid counties contain surprising figures. The average yield was more than half a crop without irrigation. Such figures as were obtainable are here submitted. Only the acreage can be given for the grain and hay crops. It is presented by counties:

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Acres.	Acres.
Wheat 31,850	Corn 1,370
Barley 29,430	Hay 23,980

VENTURA COUNTY.

Wheat 5,500	Corn 2,300
Barley 2,500	Hay 18,000

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Wheat 5,475	Hay 5,064
Barley 14,317	

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Wheat 57,959	Oats 591
Barley 14,317	Hay 3,050

ORANGE COUNTY.

Wheat 2,000	Hay 12,000
Barley 28,000	Corn 3,000
Oats 5,000	

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Wheat 4,000	Oats 4,500
Barley 4,500	Hay 15,000
Corn 300	

BEANS.

Ventura county, famous for its bean crops, is the only county that has reported any statistics of the bean product. The varieties, carloads and values are given as follows:

Variety—	Carloads.	Value.
Blackeye	25	\$ 21,500
Small white	4	2,400
Lima	500	750,000
Seeds, etc.	5	7,500

These figures are not complete. The best-informed dealers in the county place the income from beans alone at more than \$1,000,000.

The story here given is authentic. A farmer named

INCREASE IN ALFALFA.

Only after a farmer has had experience in raising alfalfa for green feed and hay, and has cut from six to ten crops of it in a year, will he have a full comprehension of its value and convenience as a farm product. It will survive greater neglect and respond more generously to proper treatment than almost any crop that has yet been grown in California. As green feed it is eaten with unflagging relish by all kinds of live stock. It need not surprise any reader to learn that the increase in acreage all over the State, and more especially in the south end of it, exceeds that of any other farm product. Meadows of a hundred acres are becoming numerous, and some contain hundreds, the Chas. of Riverside, for example, having put in four hundred acres of it on one ranch at Ethelac, four miles from Perris; also on the Patterson ranch in Ventura county there are three hundred acres, and it is a rare thing now, except in orange orchards, to find a five-acre tract or a two-acre "chicken ranch," without its patch of alfalfa. While under favorable conditions it will produce several fair crops the first year after it is sown, the writer is unable to state the number of years it will continue to grow vigorously and produce heavier crops. He has been informed on trustworthy authority that in some parts of Arizona the plants are as vigorous as ever after growing twenty years, and the roots are as large as a man's wrists.

SUGAR CANE FOR FEED.

Alfalfa has so far only one possible rival as a green feed and hay crop in our part of the State, and that is a variety of the sugar cane, which, in general appearance, closely resembles growing corn until the seed matures at the top much like broom corn. It is grown in rows like corn, except that the hills are only a foot apart, though a single plant should grow in a hill, for when two years old it is a common thing for more than twenty vigorous stalks to grow five or six feet high from a single plant, thus producing an enormous crop to the acre. After the first year it may be cut at least four times during the season, for several years, and it is as easily raised as a crop of corn. Horses, cattle and sheep eat it with avidity either as green feed or hay, and it contains a large amount of nutriment. It is comparatively little known among farmers, though it is in high favor with those who have grown and used it in the vicinity of Long Beach. It seems certain to come into general use. It is the hardest plant of its kind grown in the State.

BEETS, SQUASHES AND TOMATOES.

While it is quite needless at this late day to repeat any of the stories about the quantity of big beets and squashes grown to the acre in California, since these stories are considered a standing joke among farmers east of the Rocky Mountains, it is worth while to refer

reached such great prominence that it is now spoken as the "celery business." And yet it is nearly grown in one locality, on the low peatlands near Westminster in Orange county, and somewhat less than a thousand acres of these lands supply this enormous product. In this locality it is grown as a regular crop. It is grown as a summer crop, and does not suffer from winter exposure, if such weather as we have this part of the State can properly be called winter. In the East and the price of celery rules high, and demand is large, the crop has reached its growth and is then taken from the ground, properly cleaned, and into bunches of a dozen, and ten dozen, packed in crates. These crates are loaded in frost-proof cars, long train is made up and the journey begins to the Eastern States. The price realized by the grower is about \$375 a carload, which is a good return for the labor and attention required to raise it, gather it, and ship it.

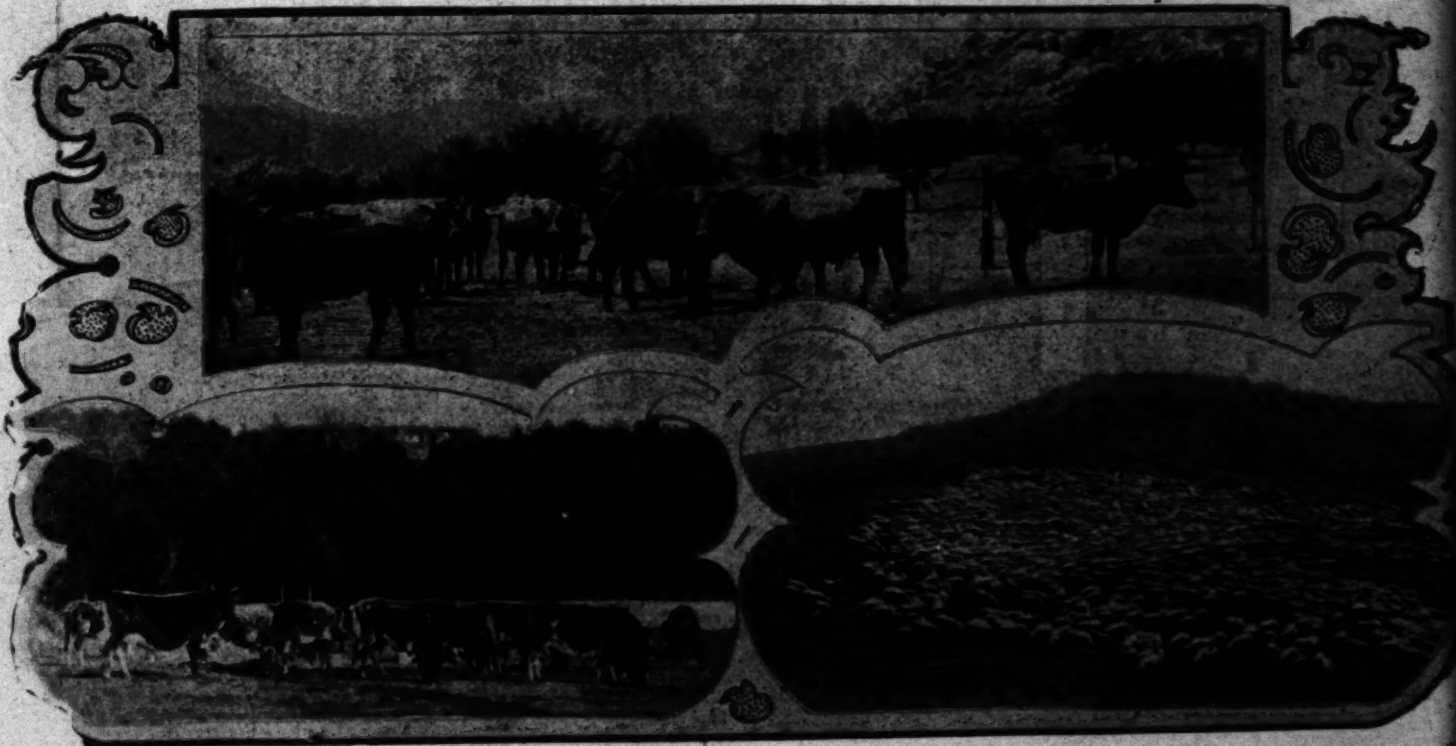
HOME-GROWN POTATOES.

In some localities certain varieties of potatoes in large crops of good quality, but this part of the State is not equal to Nevada and Oregon in the production of potatoes that keep well, though the winter-grown is better than those of summer. In a wet season the summer crop is much superior to that produced in a season by irrigation. However, farmers, as a rule, always raise potatoes for their own use, but ordinarily they do not raise them for the market. Still, there are exceptions to the rule.

When a grower has learned how to cultivate potatoes by irrigation, he is rewarded by a good crop of very superior quality in all the lighter, sandy soils of these southern counties. In some of the more favorable localities the size of the potatoes, the abundance of the crop, and the excellent quality will not be credited by an eastern reader, and, indeed, but few now regard themselves as Californians are prepared to believe these sweet potato stories. Only a sight of a "patch" and the digging of the large yard-long potatoes will enable them to realize that the reports are true.

LIVE STOCK.

The recent dry years have made stock-raising in California, and more especially in the south end of it, somewhat unprofitable business, and in some regions rather hazardous. The one exception, perhaps, is in the dairy farms, which seem to have prospered beyond all precedent, for the reason that greater water has been made in this industry to develop water irrigating feed products and a large measure of success has attended these efforts. Indeed, some remarkable results have followed new developments of art



A. F. Maulhardt, living near Oxnard, the new beet-sugar town, in Ventura county, thoroughly irrigated 400 acres of his ranch with the water from a great flowing well he had bored, and planted lima beans from which he harvested 7100 sacks and sold them for \$4.90 a sack, or \$34,790 for the crop, the net profits exceeding \$29,000, a pretty good income for half a year's work.

VEGETABLES.

Besides a supply for the home market of fresh vegetables, statistics show that these southern counties have shipped to eastern points over 300 carloads of cauliflower, valued at \$65,000; 200 carloads of cabbage, worth \$75,000, and other vegetables to the value of \$30,000. Many tons of sauerkraut are made in Los Angeles every week from home-grown cabbage, and a good market absorbs it as fast as it is produced.

The demand for Chile peppers has led to extensive cultivation of this plant in Ventura and Orange counties. It is a new industry. One firm two years ago found sale for only 600 pounds, and this year they sold 25,000 pounds. The market has expanded beyond all expectations. Between thirty and forty carloads were shipped during the year. It is worth \$25 a ton green. There is a great demand for it growing up in the East, as well as in the mining States west of the Mississippi.

to their value as feed for stock, since not only cattle but other farm animals thrive on them and soon acquire a taste for them. Of course they are indispensable on a dairy farm, as well as on small places where only one cow is kept.

Without reporting any of the marvelous stories told, all well authenticated, of the tomato crops grown in all parts of the southern counties of our State, it is sufficient to note here that the superior quality and productivity of this crop, now produced greatly in excess of the demand for it fresh from the land, have led to the establishment of many canneries, and hundreds of tons are prepared for export trade. Indeed, tomato growing has become an important industry of the State. The excellent flavor and more solid character of the home-grown article have created a decided preference for our own canned goods over imported eastern brands. Dealers report a large increase during the past year in the home product, and that the demand for the local trade and for exportation is still largely in excess of the supply.

THE CELERY INDUSTRY.

While the writer was in Santa Ana in the middle of December he saw a trainload of celery, consisting of seventeen cars, headed for the eastern market, and he was informed that a celery train started every morning for the same destination. The growing of celery has

water, and this work is likely to be pushed with increasing energy in the near future.

The high price of feed and the scarcity of pasture during the past year could not fail to reduce the number of horses, hogs and sheep usually raised in Southern California. In the early history of this section horses and sheep had a practical monopoly of the territory, if we except the great herds of wild cattle which held their ground on some large ranches and dispossessed with all other four-footed intruders. The raising of hogs has never been a satisfactory industry in this part of the country because little of the land well adapted to the production of profitable crops of corn, and the area of such land is fast diminishing, corn land being so much more remunerative when devoted to other crops better suited to the climate and conditions of the country. Dairying and poultry may be said to constitute about all the live-stock industry that can be profitably followed as a business in the southern part of the State.

POULTRY AND PROFIT.

When the reader has learned that dressed fowls from Kansas and neighboring States during the year to the number of 323 carloads, and sold at prices, and that eggs are imported in about the same proportion, he will naturally raise the inquiry: Can poultry be raised at a profit in our part of the country? The answer to be given, based on the facts

case, will be decided. Others who have not satisfied their anticipations of uncertain venture.

There would be from eastern point differences between Los Angeles. While there have been forty progressive poultry experimented in every selected and established in this climate; have of breeds; have of feeding and noted the demands gaged in to such a usual outlay for live

There is no mystery in this industry here, and it is not a new one. First and foremost, it is a business. The cheap cost of raising here on Santa, and \$100 for is no substitute for chickens, if the cost put forth for years

The second kind of breeder, except on a large scale, pay a raise in a sort of

of this fact, one in San Francisco and partly of the fowls common barnyard seem to have outlived of this fact, there good birds of even

On this point of samples of such broilers in Ventura county chickens, and but few tell when she not only never tries to sell foothills of Riverside breeders have as about 450 White and big grove of spruce remarkably healthy find a ready market and consider One breeder of such Pasadena 14,000 broilers year. One "chicken" mainly in raising six large incubators fore the first of chickens

It only remains as healthy and beautiful attention, as though from show cleanliness too much discouragement in difficulty in this remedy are in spite of all hindrance in importance fast except that of the

THE DAIRY BUSINESS.

The dairy industry last year, although secured mainly by wide an increased had to be bored, by a large outlay of good returns, constant, however, a line of industry, in sight, for the condensed milk from as they were last will serve to indicate Los Angeles county

ence that it is now spoken of. And yet it is nearly all the low pastlands near Wee and somewhat less than two hands supply this enormous crop. It is grown as a regular summer crop, and does not suffer much weather as we have it properly be called winter lettuce. When winter is so of celery sales high, and the has reached its growth and is round, properly cleaned, the and ten dozen, packed in a loaded in frost-proof cars, and the journey begins to be realized by the grower. This is a good return for the seed to raise it, gather it, and

in varieties of potatoes yield very, but this part of the State of Oregon is the production of though the winter-grown are poor. In a wet season the summer to that produced in a dry year, farmers, as a rule, use their own use, but ordinarily the market. Still, there is learned how to cultivate sweet is rewarded by a good crop in all the lighter, sandy soil. In the summer the soil for the potatoes, the abundance of quality will not be better, and, indeed, but few of Californians are prepared to stories. Only a sight of the large yard-long potatoes that the reports are strictly

ve made stock-raising in California in the south end of it. business, and in some respects an exception, perhaps, is that seem to have prospered because the reason that greater effort industry to develop water for and a large measure of success. Indeed, some remarkable new developments of agriculture



erty to be pushed with increased force.

And the scarcity of pasture does not fail to reduce the number of head of cattle. In the history of this section, the practical monopoly of the country has been held by the owners of herds of wild cattle, who have large ranches and dispossess the footed intruders. The raising of a satisfactory industry has become little of the land, and the production of profitable crops is fast diminishing. The more remunerative when compared to the climate and the industry and poultry-raising about all the live-stock industry followed as a business in the

learned that dressed fowls were being shipped from the United States during the war, and sold at a profit in about the same manner as the live birds. He imported in about the same manner as the live birds. He imported in about the same manner as the live birds.

case, will be decidedly in the affirmative by some who have been successful in the poultry business, and by others who have not found it profitable enough to satisfy their anticipations, it will be pronounced a very uncertain venture.

There would be no importation of fowls and eggs from eastern points if poultry raising had no discouragements in California, for in this respect there is little difference between the markets of San Francisco and Los Angeles. While it is true that the southern counties have been fortunate in attracting some of the most progressive poultry breeders in the country who have experimented in every line relating to the business; have selected and established the best varieties adapted to this climate; have assiduously striven to insure purity of breeds; have discovered the best methods of housing, feeding and keeping fowls healthful, and carefully noted the demands of trade, poultry raising is not engaged in to such an extent as to prevent a large annual outlay for imported fowls and eggs.

There is no mystery about this condition of the poultry industry here, and the discouragements are easily enumerated. First and most important of the hindrances encountered in raising poultry for profit is the cost of feed. The cheap corn of the Mississippi Valley cannot be raised here on land worth \$200 for oranges and walnuts, and \$100 for lima beans or sugar beets, and there is no substitute which can compete with it in raising chickens. If the efforts of our most intelligent breeders put forth for years to find one, count for anything.

The second hindrance is found in the fact that few breeders, except such as are engaged in the business on a large scale, pay enough attention to the varieties they raise in a sort of haphazard way. To get the full force

are in use in the other counties included in the territory designated as Southern California.

One of the largest and best-managed dairy enterprises in that part of the Dixie's. They have two dairy farms, are milking 300 cows and have 200 heifers just coming in, which will soon increase their herd to 500 for next year. The herd consists almost entirely of high-grade Holsteins. They favor this breed because the cows are persistent milkers, do well on alfalfa and on our native pasture grasses, without the necessity of careful attention and housing as the delicate dairy breeds require, and when they cease to be valuable as milkers they bring a good price for beef on account of their large size and good fattening qualities.

The average product of the whole herd, including heifers, fresh cows and those that have been giving milk for a long period, when kept on ordinary rations of alfalfa and pasture, without grain feed, is twenty-seven to twenty-eight pounds per day. The milk from all these dairies is sold to George A. Smith, who separates it on the premises, the skim-milk going to the owners of the cows, and the cream in wagons from the farms to Los Angeles, a distance of eighteen miles, where he finds a good and steady market for a large part of the cream, and what is not sold as cream is made into butter, which commands a high price, while there is a demand for all the buttermilk.

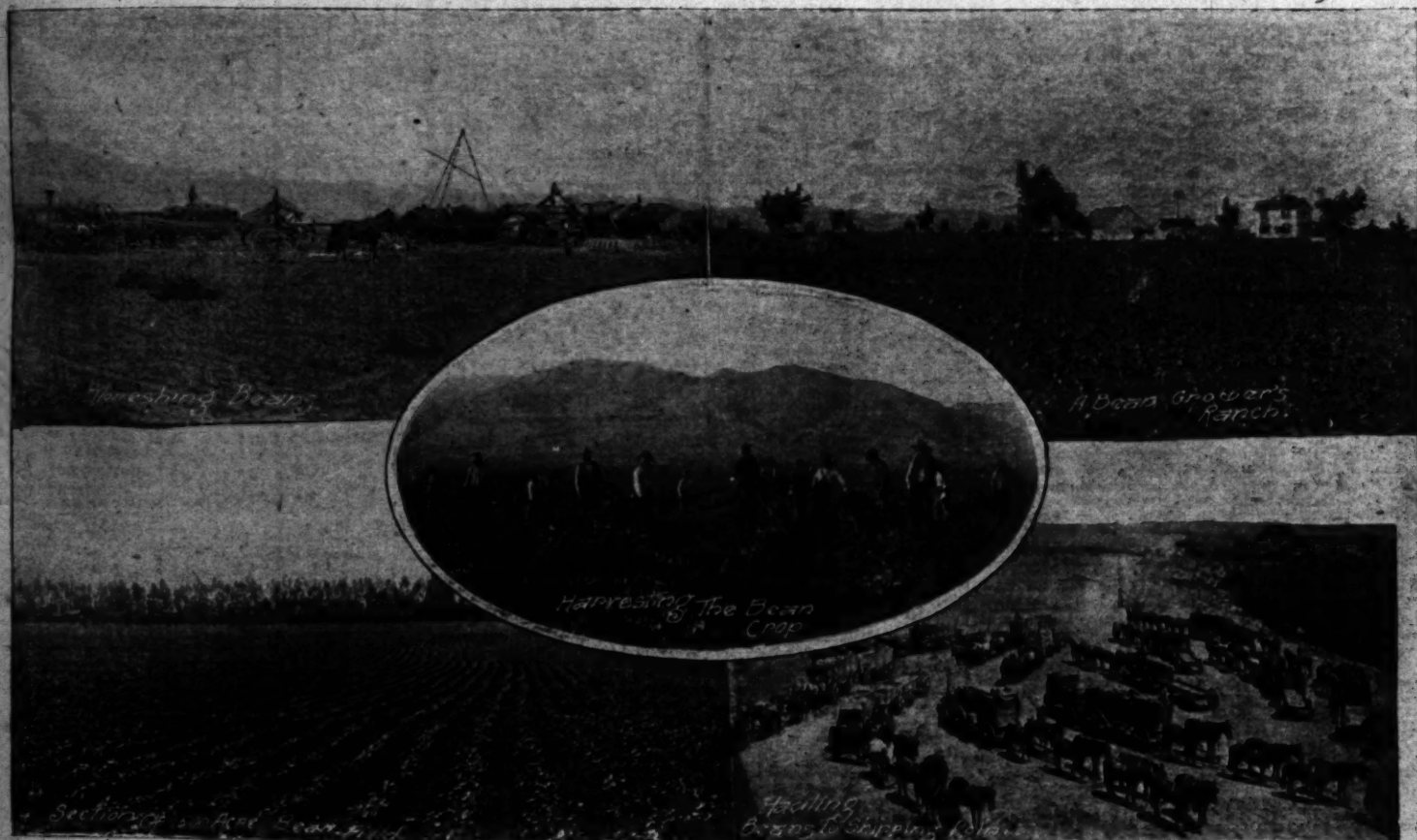
One of the dairy farms is located on the New River bank, two miles east of Clearwater, and on the west bank of the San Gabriel River, consisting of 600 acres in alfalfa and 100 acres planted to corn, pumpkins and golden tankard beets, this variety of beets being richer and sweeter than the mangold wurtzel, and yielding almost equally as well. This ranch is under the man-

cream and butter to the city trade. George Platt milks 100 Jerseys at the Linwood dairy, seven miles out of town, and A. V. Handoff, seven miles east of the city, milks 100 cows.

It is impossible and unnecessary to enumerate the multitude of dairies engaged in supplying milk and butter to the Los Angeles market, and the few that have been mentioned may serve as a fair representation of all the others. It is a noteworthy fact that claims attention in a report upon the dairy industry, that unlike many other business ventures there are no failures known to the writer that can be recorded.

BIG BIRDS.

Few strangers in Los Angeles fail to visit the Ostrich Farm at South Pasadena, near Los Angeles, where a large number of the big birds may be seen in every stage of growth, from the fluffy chick to the lordly monarch of the desert. In no place upon the continent has ostrich culture been brought to such systematic perfection as here at the South Pasadena Ostrich Farm. The institution is admirably sheltered among the hills between Los Angeles and Pasadena; easy of access to both cities, the electric cars continually passing the gates. At no other spot have they been found to thrive so well; indeed, so suited are the creatures with their environment that they seem to have forgot the times and seasons of their African ancestors, and, instead of laying eggs twice a year, as is the habit of an orthodox African ostrich, they will keep laying the whole year around, much to the satisfaction of the management.



of this fact, one need only go through the markets in San Francisco and Los Angeles and observe the disparity of the fowls exposed for sale. Mixed breeds and common barnyard fowls predominate, and most of these seem to have outlived their usefulness. Yet, in the face of this fact, there is a quick and steady market for good birds of even size.

On this point of even-sized, good fowls, a few examples of such breeding may be mentioned. One lady in Ventura county raises annually about four hundred chickens, and buyers go down from Santa Barbara hotels when she notifies them, and pay her top prices. She never tries to sell any in the local market. Out in the foothills of Riverside county at Wildomar, near Eslinors, breeders have as high as twelve hundred Leghorns, about 450 White and 750 Brown, running at large in a big grove of sycamore, cottonwood and gum trees, all remarkably healthy and free from vermin. The owners find a ready market at remunerative prices in Los Angeles and consider the business entirely satisfactory. One breeder of such fowls furnished the Hotel Green in year. One "chicken ranch" at Buena Park succeeds admirably in raising high-grade poultry. The owners run six large incubators and an eight-foot brooder, and before the first of last May they had hatched 3300 hardy chicks.

It only remains to inform the reader that fowls are as healthy and hardy here, with intelligent and faithful attention, as in any other part of the country. Though from sheer neglect, especially in the matter of cleanliness, too many people who raise small flocks find discouragement in the vermin pest, there is no real difficulty in this respect greater than in other countries if remedies are provided and assiduously applied. In spite of all hindrances the poultry industry is growing in importance faster than any other live-stock business except that of the dairy.

THE DAIRY BUSINESS

The dairy industry has prospered greatly during the past year, although pasturage and feed have had to be secured mainly by resorting to irrigation, and to provide an increased volume of water, artesian wells have had to be bored. In some instances this has been done by a large outlay of ready cash. A steady market with good returns, constantly stimulated by an increasing demand, however, has amply rewarded enterprise in this line of industry, and the end of such ventures is not yet in sight, for the imports of butter and cheese and condensed milk from eastern points are still about as large as they were last year. Some account of a few dairies will serve to indicate how the business is managed in Los Angeles county, and practically the same methods

agement of a superintendent, R. C. Andrews, and besides supporting a milking herd of 150 head, and a large number of young stock, it has yielded a surplus of alfalfa hay which has been marketed during the last two dry years. This ranch is the nursery where most of the young dairy stock is raised.

Two other dairies are located on a portion of the same ranch. Los Cerritos, known as the Jotham Bisby home place, which embraces 3500 acres of land on the old San Gabriel River, between Clearwater and Long Bench. Both of these dairies are leased to tenants who operate them on shares. J. F. Boyle, an intelligent and thrifty American farmer, occupies the buildings at the old ranch house, a two-story adobe of large dimensions, built over sixty years ago by Don Juan Temple, an interesting historical building of the pastoral era of the country under the Mexican government, very few of which now remain in a good state of preservation. The other home place dairy is leased to Mark F. Swanson, a native of Sweden, and well known in the valley as an enterprising naturalized citizen. Little by little substantial buildings and dairy accommodations are going up, which will soon make this one of the model dairies of the State.

Both of these dairies have a large amount of native pasturage, alfalfa and burr clover, for cows to graze upon in spring and summer. Large and abundant crops of alfalfa, beets, corn and pumpkins are raised on the bottom lands, where a complete system of irrigation has been developed, the water being supplied by a single artesian well of the water, which affords a steady flow of 250 miner's inches. This notable well is set deep and ten inches in diameter, and it throws a stream of water almost two feet above the top of the pipe. It is one of the objects of interest to visitors at Long Beach, and is about six miles northeast of town on Cherry avenue, just south of Clearwater line. Besides irrigating the fields of the owner, this well last year supplied water for hundreds of acres of alfalfa and corn belonging to neighboring farmers of small tracts in the district known as the Willows, about three miles northwest of Long Beach.

The details given of the Bixby dairy farms are intended to serve as a fair outline of what could be said without important modifications, of many large dairies in other parts of Los Angeles and two or three neighboring counties, thus avoiding needless repetition of similar information. A few of the more prominent dairies in the vicinity of Los Angeles are also given, but without many details. The Wright Brothers have a dairy of about 200 cows, mostly Jersey, six miles south of Los Angeles. C. A. Baldwin, on the Baldwin ranch, seven miles southwest of the city, milks 200 cows. Both of these dairies sell their milk to H. A. Bingham on Sixth street, who pasteurizes it and then sells it in the city to families and hotels. He also runs twelve separators at various points near the city and supplies

Ostriches are worth at the age of a week about \$50 a pair, at the age of four years \$500 a pair. While these birds do exist in the Northern States, properly protected by artificial means in winter, yet in the South only can the culture of the African ostrich be successfully carried on. The eggs weigh three pounds each; a nest consists of about fifteen, upon which the parents set for forty days, the male at night and the hen during the day. As soon as hatched the chicks are taken away and raised on green alfalfa, when they grow at the astonishing rate of one foot a month. The first crop of feathers is obtained when the bird is eight months old, and thereafter every nine months. At four years old ostriches are mature and will commence laying and are said to live till they are seventy years old. They stand seven feet high and weigh 300 pounds each.

During seven or eight years the business of the South Pasadena Ostlich Farm has been very successful during the past year. Over one hundred chicks have been raised, which is more than all the other ostrich farms in this country put together. Some of the feathers sent to the Paris Exposition were awarded a gold medal. The farm has shipped small lots of feathers to many of the States in the Union, and as far as Europe, England and Sweden, besides large quantities to Canada and England.

The California ostriches are gradually being concentrated in Arizona, where the land is cheap and the dry atmosphere seems to suit them, but the South Pasadena Ostrich Farm will not be moved away from its present location. A large sum of money has been spent during the past year or two in improving the grounds and planting out semi-tropical trees and flowers.

COUNTRY ESTATES.

Among the beautiful country places scattered through Southern California is a cluster of princely estates belonging to wealthy Chicago people around La Mirada, in Orange county. Notable among these is the fine large Windermere ranch, of Andrew McNally, the well-known Chicago publisher. It is magnificently improved, with many thousands of fruit trees of various kinds, especially lemons and olives, with beautiful park-like grounds and a small lake.

A notable feature of this estate, upon which Mr. McNally has expended over \$300,000, is a chemical laboratory, in which various by-products of the lemon and other fruits are manufactured. One of these, a tonic made from the juice and peel of the grape fruit, has already obtained a wide reputation.

Bekins Van and Storage, cut-rate shippers East and West.



A BLESSING, NOT A BURDEN.

WHY DON'T you come up here where you don't have to irrigate?"

Such was the cry of Central California twenty years ago to the wealthy people who were then beginning to pour into the south. The question has long since ceased.

The reason is simple enough. Instead of being a curse, the necessity of irrigation is a blessing, provided you have the means to meet it. Irrigation means sunshine on top as well as water, and the most experienced cultivator in the East will say that he would give almost as much to have the rain stay away when he does not want it as to have it come when he does want it.

But there is still better proof. Southern California is by no means a land where you must irrigate. Some of it is, and in all of it irrigation is necessary for the best results for many things, just as irrigation is used for oranges in Florida, although the rainfall is nearly double that of Minnesota. But the greater part of the arable land for forty miles about Los Angeles, with the greater part of Ventura and Santa Barbara counties, will in the average of ten years raise as much without any irrigation as the best parts of the East. This is done all the time. The entire grain crop, most of the corn, all of the beans, and more than half the deciduous-fruit crop never feel a drop of water after the last rains of winter.

Yet right where this can be done and crops of corn as good as the average of Kansas raised without a drop of water or rain touching the ground after the seed is planted, the land that has a good ditch supply is readily salable at three to five times the price at which the other goes begging. It is because in convenience and profit it is well worth the difference, and Southern California is what it is because so many sections have learned that it pays to irrigate whether it seems essential or not. Irrigation has made it what it is, and is still a long way from the full development of the power of the country.

There is no part of the Union where for some crops in all seasons, and nearly all crops in some seasons, irriga-

actually compelled. Having a greater proportion of wealthy settlers, with plenty of time as well as money, than any other section the world ever saw, the need of making a little water go a long way naturally led to experiments in distribution and handling. And as many of the new settlers were business men from the East, who applied business principles to all their experiments, it is not strange that they discovered ways of doing things that were closed to those of neither time nor means. For be it known that irrigation is not a thing that everyone can do naturally. It is exactly the reverse, and no one can irrigate properly if left to work out his own experience. Scientific irrigation is the result of many experiments, by many people in many places, the comparison of notes among them, and the study by each of the other's results. For the application of water to the soil that looks so simple, and is so simple when properly done, is really the hardest thing in the world at first. A frightful mess at the cost of much toil and infinite annoyance is the sure result at first, while the work you now see in the best orchards is mere play, producing twice the results of twenty-five years ago with one-third or one-fourth the work, doubling the quality of the fruits and drying the tears of the struggling tyro.

And why would we not feel a pride in such irrigation? Let earth match our irrigated settlements before she talks of our vanity. Where will you find so many people to the acre supported, not in comfort, but in luxury? Where will you find such an amount of money taken from the soil over so large an area for so many years in succession with such perfect regularity? Where else do you find farming sections like the suburban residence portions of the large cities, and where every farmer who attends to his business at all has always a balance in bank? And where else can you find such a gross weight to the acre of produce of every kind, from oranges to alfalfa, as this irrigated soil turns out every year with the regularity of the sun? Nor is it an answer to say that the length of the growing season does it, for without artificial watering the extra length would be of no use.

the porch at 11 o'clock, reading a paper or a book, makes more money than the best eastern farmers, and has nearly half his time left to play in.

All this is due not only to control of the water, instead of dependence on the capricious clouds; but also on the laying out of the ground and the ditches or distributing systems with such regard to the run of the water that it almost takes care of itself. Twenty-five years ago the irrigator had to hop around bare-legged all night, half the time up to his knees in swamps and a few days afterward had to swear all day to get the plow through the dry hummocks that had been unsoaked by the water. Today he merely spends a few hours in seeing that everything is in working order, goes down town or to bed, and lets the water run two or three days, when the irrigation is finished for one or two months, according to the soil and the crop. And for many things two irrigations a year are sufficient for the best results, while few besides oranges or alfalfa need more than three. And six is the limit for all of them where there is a proper supply of water.

This makes at once a kind of farming at which it will not do to sneer. When you find people with enough money to retire from business, not only taking up this kind of farming, but actually plying the hoe themselves a few hours a day, you may safely presume there is something in it besides necessity. And if you will watch the man with the hoe in Southern California you may learn a lesson which all lovers of their country's welfare may do well to heed. The danger point of the republic today is the congestion of the cities. It is useless to try to empty them if farming is really a thing to sneer at, or if the great majority thinks it is. Farming has unjustly fallen from its respectability of forty years ago, because there is so much more life and bustle in the cities, and so many more chances to get rich in haste. But the dense settlements that good irrigation makes are really cities, while the thinnest are like suburban places. And while there is no opportunity for immense wealth out of it, there is a far greater certainty of good returns with less work and less worry.



tion will not pay a good profit on the cost of plant and operation. In Illinois it has been on trial for seven years at the State Asylum at Kankakee, with results showing profit in all years and immense profit in some years. The same at Madison, Wis., under State charge, and in so many other parts of the Union that it is safe to say it will be an established institution in every State in ten years just as it has been in Florida for the past ten.

Therefore be not in haste to say that the necessity of irrigation is a drawback in Southern California. But take time to examine the work done at Riverside, Redlands, Pomona, Ontario, and similar places, and you will say that this part of the State is blessed in having so much sunshine as to make people believe irrigation necessary, twice blessed in having the water to gratify their notion, and thrice blessed in having had the time and the money to learn the best ways to use it.

When it is said that Southern California has the best methods of irrigation in the world, you will, of course, smile and say "Ah, yes; of course! When did California fail to have the best of anything?"

But wait a moment. We deserve no real credit for it. It was the case of the boy with the poor father over again. Water was so scarce here compared with water in other irrigating sections that economy in its use was

Nor is it an answer to the rest of the question to say that the farmers alluded to brought money with them and still draw eastern incomes. It is not wholly true, but suppose it were. If so many thousand acres can produce crops of millions for so many years with such regularity, what matters it whether the seed be native or imported? And if irrigation alone can grow a crop that hitherto has never flourished except in the suburbs of great cities, is it not in itself a greater phenomenon than even the raising of crops that pay \$300 or \$400 an acre?

But while it is true that Southern California owes more of her best development to the emigrant in the palace car than to the one in the "prairie schooner," there is enough success among the latter to show that the land would in time have been great without the well-to-do. For there are many sections where the wealthy have not settled, and where everything seems dull beside the places with the more imposing houses. Yet do not imagine that you will find any poverty there if the water ditch holds out. You might be surprised by staying awhile and learning how many of the farmers in plain houses have money in bank. And you might be still more surprised to learn that the men you think lazy because he is stretched out in the hammock under

than there is to get the same amount of money out of any business in the city. Irrigation alone can restore farming to its lost place of honor by making it profitable, by allowing it to be done on much smaller areas, with much less work, and in the midst of almost all of the advantages of the city, that the sensible really value. In Southern California "the man with the hoe" is the last man that is sneered at. And the reason is worthy of investigation.

While Southern California is proud of the results of her irrigation, she has still more reason to be proud of the way she can survive a drought that would kill everything living thing and dry up every stream in many of the States. The great, old-fashioned rain of November broke the drought that has no equal in the annals of the land, which go back fifty years in records of rainfall more than fifty in the records of the old Missions. We know from what we have seen in our own time a single short year that anything like the series of the last three years would have left so little live stock at the Missions that we should have heard of it. That of a country that for the last seven years has had two that were up to the average in rainfall, and did not pass it even then, with five equal to only one-half average. And then think that three of these come

succession and upon of about 18 inches of rainy States. But only about 6 inches in the series with tribulation that made

The first of the could stand, but the and one of the largest amount, last three we were fourths of the stream water was dug out, and the largest crop still larger amount positive we would streams flowed out crop on the trees up the record, which oped by wells, tunnel years is almost equal fore. It has been while alfalfa has less than ever before. The and annual crops, the deciduous-fruit gation, and in other the more valuable

And how is all the reader takes th But if he take bu country he will res but that it must be edge of geology, but that every one ha were far higher al

Salted mackerel the world, and Sou to become popular fresh state it is a with the New Eng ing the skill in cur here with practice mackerel are annu States west of the they find a ready s

Halibut and the the shallow water coast cities and to Salt Lake road the a stimulus that w important source o

Within the past has become an est the venture has m success. Sardines off the Southern C the ton in purse equipped to handle according to the F employed in this indu was distributed las

Sardines are take of water, and as cleaned and placed pack is ready the out-door air. They oil and packed for fully sorted for the and thousands of c found ready sale, e largest demand for ern and Southwest California sardine Mediterranean prod

The San Pedro cific Coast. The va ters is the same th and off the east co

When the Salt L harbor at San Ped commerce upon the ern and western co montane cities and the Southern Calif opening of the N cheaply carried to ern California fish the United States.

NEED OF R.

[Stockton Mail:] decided that the c rights holds in the adjacent to a stre diminished volume. cision of the Unit cannot be diverted tend to impair th suggests that the c the construction of Of what conseqj dozen reservoirs to the courts decide the regular course

succession and upon the top of the others. The average of about 16 inches seems ridiculous to those used to the rainy States. But in two of these years the rainfall was only about 6 inches and in the other less than 8, ending the series with the worst of the lot and with a distribution that made the rain equal to about nothing.

The first of the last three years we thought we never could stand, but the streams flowed on the same as ever, and one of the largest of our orange crops brought in the largest amount of money. The second year of the last three we were sure we could not stand, but three-fourths of the streams held out as well as ever, enough water was dug out of the ground to more than offset it, and the largest orange crop we ever sold brought in a still larger amount of money. The third year we were positive we would never survive, but two-thirds of the streams flowed on almost the same as ever, the orange crop on the trees shows not a sign of failing to keep up the record, while the total amount of water developed by wells, tunnels and various ways in the last three years is almost equal to the whole amount we had before. It has been nearly the same with other fruits, while alfalfa has been turned out in greater quantity than ever before. The principal failure has been in grain and annual crops, with a falling off in some sections of the deciduous-fruit crops dependent on rain without irrigation, and in others because the water was taken for the more valuable citrus fruits.

And how is all this possible? It is not strange that the reader takes this for more of the old-time boasting. But if he take but a glance at the formation of the country he will readily see not only that it is possible, but that it must be. And to do this he needs no knowledge of geology, but only a little of that native ingenuity that every one has. Time was when the mountains were far higher and the valleys and slopes far lower

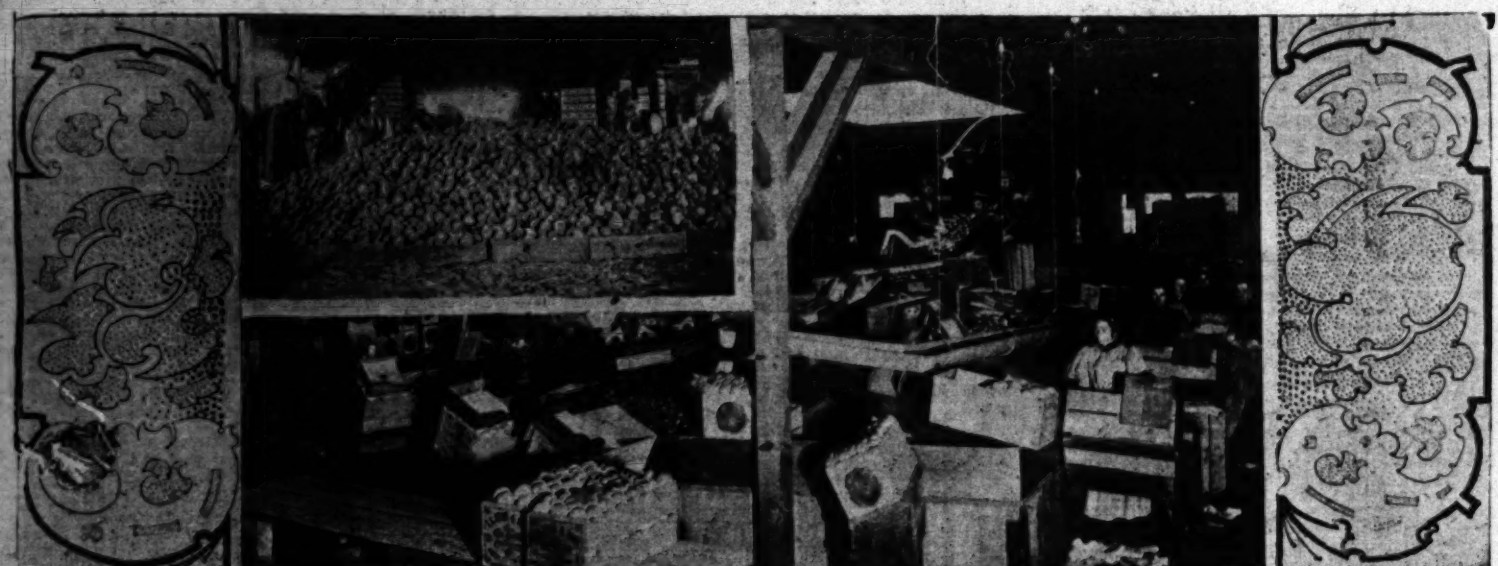
than at present. As the rocks of the mountains disintegrated and went, in sand, gravel and fine clay, to the valleys below, the water that carried them distributed them in layers of many different thicknesses, widths, and lengths. Here it was coarse gravel, and then succeeding years covered it with finer material, or settling and pressure made coarser material act in the same way. But the gravel and sand thus made reservoirs that would hold water in their spaces, while the intercepting layers of fine material aided friction in preventing its too rapid passage to the sea.

Thus, far beneath the present level of the valleys and slopes, are the old channels and gravel banks of the dim past, and into most if not all of them the water of the wet years that are here so certain finds its way. The tapping of these by deep boring has in the past given us the best of our artesian wells. But few, even of the best informed, had any idea of the enormous reservoir capacity of these old masses of sand and gravel until the last three years of drought compelled their exploration in ways undreamed of before. This accounts not only for the amount of water that has been brought up by pumps in the last three years, but also for the wonderful holding up of streams like the Los Angeles River, that are fed almost entirely by gravel reservoirs. And no one yet knows how much farther it may go, while the breaking of the great drought is likely to postpone the knowledge for at least another century.

The above makes it easy to understand the wonderful retention of moisture by the soil. In the East all streams are cutting lower until they are almost at the sea. Here they are cutting lower only in the mountains, and in nearly all the low country are building up the country along their paths. At the same time the rains

are washing down soil from the mountains upon the slopes, while upon the upper slopes the granite is decayed for many feet into which roots burrow and increase the disintegration and the formation of new soil. The consequence is a soil of great depth, with a subsoil that holds water like a sponge and yields it to the top soil by capillary attraction. But the burrowing of roots into this for ages has made it almost as rich as the top soil, while in most places where it is wash it is full of the richness of the vegetation that was first washed with it from the hills. Its grains are also of three or four different sizes, so that one grain comes near filling the spaces between the next sizes, and so on. This makes it hold moisture well, besides giving the roots a deep place to go to for moisture.

And all this is increased to a vast extent by the cultivation in which California excels the world. Go into the best settlements in the summer and you may ride for miles without seeing a weed or a spear of grass in the orchards that line the road on either side. One would suppose the object of this was to kill weeds. But you see the cultivator still running to and fro on ground that has not had a weed all summer. Its principal purpose is to retain the moisture in the soil until the roots of the trees extract it. This is done by making a mulch of the top soil which, by constant stirring, is kept from settling so that capillary ducts can be formed to evaporate the moisture. All this is well worthy the study of the visitor in California, and when he understands it he will see that the great national irrigation movement is, not to lend aid to fools who will persist in living in deserts, but to increase in the most effective manner that productive power of our country's soil that came almost to a standstill when the last acre that could be farmed under the rainfall alone was taken up.



[From a copyrighted photo by the Detroit Photo Co.]

FISH PACKING.

Salted mackerel is one of the favorite sea foods of the world, and Southern California mackerel are destined to become popular throughout the entire West. In a fresh state it is a most pleasing fish, but salted, it ranks with the New England product, the only difference being the skill in curing the latter, and skill will increase here with practice in handling the fish. Many tons of mackerel are annually shipped from San Pedro to the States west of the Mississippi, and in the local markets they find a ready sale.

Halibut and the various delicate flat fish caught in the shallow water near the shore find ready sale in the coast cities and towns, and with the opening up of the Salt Lake road the icing and packing of fish will receive a stimulus that will make that branch of industry an important source of wealth to this section.

Within the past two years sardine-fishing and packing has become an established industry at San Pedro, and the venture has met with marked encouragement and success. Sardines move in shoals in the warm waters off the Southern California Coast, and are taken by the ton in purse nets. The San Pedro cannery is equipped to handle fifty tons a week, and cures them according to the French process. Sixty persons are employed in this industry, and among them \$50,000 in wages was distributed last year.

Sardines are taken in from forty-five to fifty fathoms of water, and as soon as they are brought in they are cleaned and placed in strong brine. After the entire pack is ready the fish are flaked and dried in the warm out-door air. They are then boiled in California olive oil and packed for the market, after having been carefully sorted for the purpose. Several grades are canned, and thousands of cases were shipped East last year, and found ready sale, even in New York and Boston. The largest demand for these sardines comes from the Western and Southwestern States, and by many persons the California sardine is esteemed more highly than the Mediterranean product.

The San Pedro cannery is the only one on the Pacific Coast. The variety of sardines found in these waters is the same that abounds in the Mediterranean Sea and off the east coast of Asia.

When the Salt Lake road is built and the deep-water harbor at San Pedro permits the entrance of the world's commerce upon the nearest tide-water between the eastern and western coasts of the United States, the intramontane cities and towns will share in the benefits of the Southern California fishing industry. With the opening of the Nicaragua Canal our sea food may be cheaply carried to North Atlantic cities, and the Southern California fisheries become the most important in the United States.

NEED OF RATIONAL IRRIGATION LAWS.

[Stockton Mail:] The Supreme Court of Nebraska has decided that the old English common law of riparian rights holds in that State, and the owner of property adjacent to a stream has a right to the water in undiminished volume. This decision, together with the decision of the United States Supreme Court that water cannot be diverted from a stream if such action would tend to impair the navigable capacity of the stream, suggests that the reform of our laws is as essential as the construction of storage reservoirs.

Of what consequence would be the construction of a dozen reservoirs to conserve the water of a stream if the courts decide that none of it can be diverted from the regular course? This matter has been discussed to

some extent by the Irrigation Congress at Chicago, but it has not had the attention which it deserves.

The Mail pointed out several months ago that the United States Supreme Court decision above referred to could be invoked to stop nearly every irrigation enterprise in Northern California. That it has not been done is no guarantee that jealousy or misdirected zeal may not do it at any time. Congress ought to give its attention to the matter and enact such laws as will render absolutely safe the irrigation systems of Western States.

There is no special sanctity attached to riparian control of rivers nor to the general principle that the navigability of streams must be preserved irrespective of their value for navigation as compared with other uses. Both principles were developed in a country where irrigation was not thought of. This country needs a rational system of legislation based on theory that the water of our streams should be used in such a manner as will secure the greatest good for the greatest number.

If Congress has not the power to declare that the theories of riparian rights and the inviolability of navigable streams shall not be allowed to interfere with the use of water for irrigation, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted making it possible to enact a system of irrigation laws based on the needs of the arid West. Our newly-elected Congressman could give his attention to no more worthy subject.

FUTURE OF FRUIT GROWING.

[Leonard Coates in Fruit World:] As to the future, who can tell? With the hope of a Nicaragua Canal ever before us, with the prospect of gradually increasing demand for our fruit products from Europeans and Americans resident in Japan, China, India; with an assured growing market in Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and even in Southern Europe, there is no cause for despondency. The serious question is, can we extend the markets to keep pace with our increased production? From the orchards now in the State, making all allowance for varying seasons, the prune is the one fruit which will for many years tax the ability of the brainiest men in the business to profitably market. The continued grafting over of large trees of peach, plum, apricot and almond to prunes will make, in a very few years, a great addition to the larger sizes, and a correspondingly less yield of other stone fruits.

The requirements of the canners should be more carefully heeded, and, rather than lawsuits, let it be assumed that it is to the interests of both canner and grower to have each other's confidence and esteem.

More care and study must be given to the packing of cured fruits; while there is much improvement, there is room for more, especially for foreign markets. The boxes, packages, and material used should be better and more varied, according to quality of pack.

The State Board of Trade did a great work when it succeeded in the colonization of the fig wasp in a Fresno orchard. This, no doubt, will prove the commencement of the curing of figs which shall equal any that are imported, as the samples shown this year of the result of capricifaction give abundant promise.

In view of all these facts, thus very basily noticed, it would seem the better policy of the California fruit grower should be to devote his attention first to the better and more extended curing and preserving of fruits, rather than to the shipping of fruits in a fresh state. A very limited quantity only can ever be profitably shipped East, to come in competition with the increasing production of apples, peaches, grapes, plums and small fruits grown over so wide an area.

A certain quantity of early apples may well be grown

in California, and later varieties, mainly for points West and South. The consumption of Bartlett pears, both canned and dried, has increased so rapidly that the future for this fruit is bright for many years. Peaches and apricots, of approved canning and drying sorts only, are good property, but plums are in excess, and their production should be lessened.

ALONG THE NEW ROAD.

Mining engineers and experts will be employed to examine all sections to be traversed by the road or tributary to it, for the purpose of determining just what mineral is in sight. Senator Clark's Ophir mines and surrounding mines and prospects are to be developed, the Deep Creek region is to be investigated on a plan never before approached.

One of the important features will be the development of the coal, iron and sulphur of Southern Utah. Already have experts been over that section in the interests of the syndicate, and their reports have had a decided bearing on the subjects discussed for the last few days.

A commercial coal traffic is confidently expected to be successfully worked up not only on the Pacific Coast, but in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines and the Orient generally. The United States government is using a tremendous amount of coal at Pacific Coast ports for the many warships now in western waters and proof of the fact that the new company would be in splendid shape to take a hand in this traffic is cited in recent orders of the government for Utah and Wyoming coal. With the shorter and easier haul from Southern Utah to San Pedro, the new road and the development company would be in a most advantageous position.

And one fact always stands forth most prominently, says the Salt Lake Tribune. The coal fields of Southern Utah are the nearest to that section of country between Albuquerque and San Francisco. The development of the vast hills of iron ore in the same locality presents a bright picture for the investor. The exploration company will have the most accurate scientific reports made of the ore, and the development of that product will be one akin to the coal development. New railroads are to be built in the Orient, railroads that will need steel rails, structural iron and the like. If it can be demonstrated that the iron can be successfully manufactured, a great industry is promised in the southern part of the State.

CALIFORNIA'S FOREST RESERVES.

The following shows the area of the several forest reserves in California:

	Acres.
San Gabriel Timber Reserve	555,520
Sierra Forest Reserve	4,398,076
San Bernardino Forest Reserve	737,283
Tribute Canyon Forest Reserve	109,520
Stanislaus Forest Reserve	691,200
San Jacinto Forest Reserve	737,280
Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve	1,644,594
Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve	136,535
Santa Ynez Forest Reserve	145,000
Total	8,853,129

Eastern people, as a rule, find it difficult to understand how small an area of ground is necessary here to yield a good income. Many families make a comfortable living and save money on ten acres of irrigated land, while twenty acres is as much as one man can attend to properly.

Marketing Our Fruits and Vegetables.

FROM GROWER TO CONSUMER.

MARKETING the fruit and vegetable crops of Southern California is in all respects, a matter of much importance. The citrus-fruit crop of the current season amounts to not less than 20,000 carloads, of 362 boxes to the car. The figure may go a trifle higher. Of this crop, 2000 carloads, perhaps 2500, will be lemons. It is difficult to put these figures down exactly, for the crop of the groves are mostly young, and some years the increase astonishes the experts.

There are 400 to 500 carloads of nuts produced in the section.

The celery crop this year will run to 800, perhaps 1000, carloads, and might have been nearly 1500 but for the overflowing of the beds by the November floods, which damaged, more or less, 500 or 600 acres.

The crop of cauliflower this year will amount to about 250 carloads; and of cabbage, there will be marketed about 1000 carloads.

Of tomatoes, green peas, string beans, early potatoes and chiles, green and dried, there are perhaps 100 carloads shipped out.

The cured bean crop in good seasons amounts to almost 2000 carloads. The greater part of these are lima. The raising of beans is a growing business, a larger area being devoted to this crop year by year. The crop last year, and indeed for three years, has been short, the crop now about marketed having been less than 300,000 sacks for all Southern California. The sacks weigh about eighty pounds.

Of fresh deciduous fruits the State markets 4500 carloads a year, but of this very little is from the southern counties. In the best seasons the deciduous fruit crops of this section are hardly enough for home use and to supply the canners of the section. An exception must be made of apricots and prunes, but the surplus of these is dried and sent to market in that way. In good years the total crop of dried fruits produced in this section will amount to about 1000 carloads—including raisins.

The honey crop of Southern California is also an important item, coming as high as 300 carloads.

The oranges and lemons in boxes amount to about 7,500,000 boxes. These will bring the producers close to \$1 per box, or \$7,500,000 for the crop. The picking, hauling, packing, profit to shippers and ratio of freight charges, going to the credit of the section, will double that figure. An item of \$15,000,000 is important.

The nuts bring 3 to 5 cents per pound on 10,000,000 pounds. Freight added, as on oranges, this will come to \$1,000,000.

The celery crop brings the growers 15 to 16 cents per dozen bunches as it stands in the field, or where sold

in a lump, \$125 per acre. This year there are about 1800 acres not injured at all. The shippers get 15 to 20 cents per bunch, so the crop is easily worth to the section \$250,000.

Growers sell their cabbage at 65 cents per cental and shippers at 75 cents. A carload is worth \$150. The 1000 cars will bring \$150,000.

The 1000 cars of other vegetables will bring in twice that sum.

The bean crop is worth in good years up to \$1,200,000. Cauliflower is sold at 25 to 30 cents per dozen heads by the growers, and the shippers get 30 to 40 cents.

The shippers' prices above are all for carloads f.o.b. shipping station here in California.

The dried fruits, including raisins, will be worth about an average of 5 cents per pound, or \$100 per ton, to the grower. That is \$1000 for a 10-ton carload. The whole crop will be worth \$1,000,000.

The wine crop sells for about \$500,000. There will be to add to the above a considerable amount of butter, cheese, grain, hay and other products.

The canned goods output will add, with jams and jellies, a very large sum. The total output will run close to 3,000,000 packages. With pickled vegetables added, the gross value will be not far from \$500,000.

The 300 carloads of honey bring in something like \$300,000.

Thus it appears that the fruit and vegetables of the section marketed abroad will come to 25,000 to 30,000 carloads, and will return to the section a gross sum of some \$20,000,000, a sum rapidly growing to \$25,000,000.

Last year was a poor one, and a table compiled by the statistician of the Chamber of Commerce of this city puts the value of the products of the section at \$21,561,000. The coming year it will be close to \$25,000,000 if the season continues to run as it has begun. The Chamber of Commerce table gives the value to producers.

The matter of marketing these products is important.

During the past few years the growers have formed numerous combinations or associations for the purpose of marketing their products on a co-operative plan. Most districts are organized into citrus associations, and the same is true of the walnut growers. This subject is elaborately treated in a separate article in this issue of The Times, and with this reference to the subject it is dismissed here.

Those not in the associations for the most part dispose of their crops to mercantile organizations which do the work for them. Sometimes producers ship direct to the eastern markets, but this commission plan is for the most part abandoned. It often comes out all right. An orange grower of the San Gabriel Valley, just before last Thanksgiving day, sent a carload of oranges to an eastern city on consignment. He proudly showed account of sales and a check for over \$3400 for

the carload. The fruit sold at \$6 to \$7 per box. But as a rule producers prefer to deal with a buyer on the spot, who sees the crop and knows what it is and offers so much per given amount or a gross sum for the crop. The producers of vegetables, such as celery, cauliflower, cabbage and potatoes, usually sell at so much per dozen bunches, or so much per 100 pounds, the crop to be delivered at the car on a track near the point of production. Railroads or spurs from a station usually are near the fields.

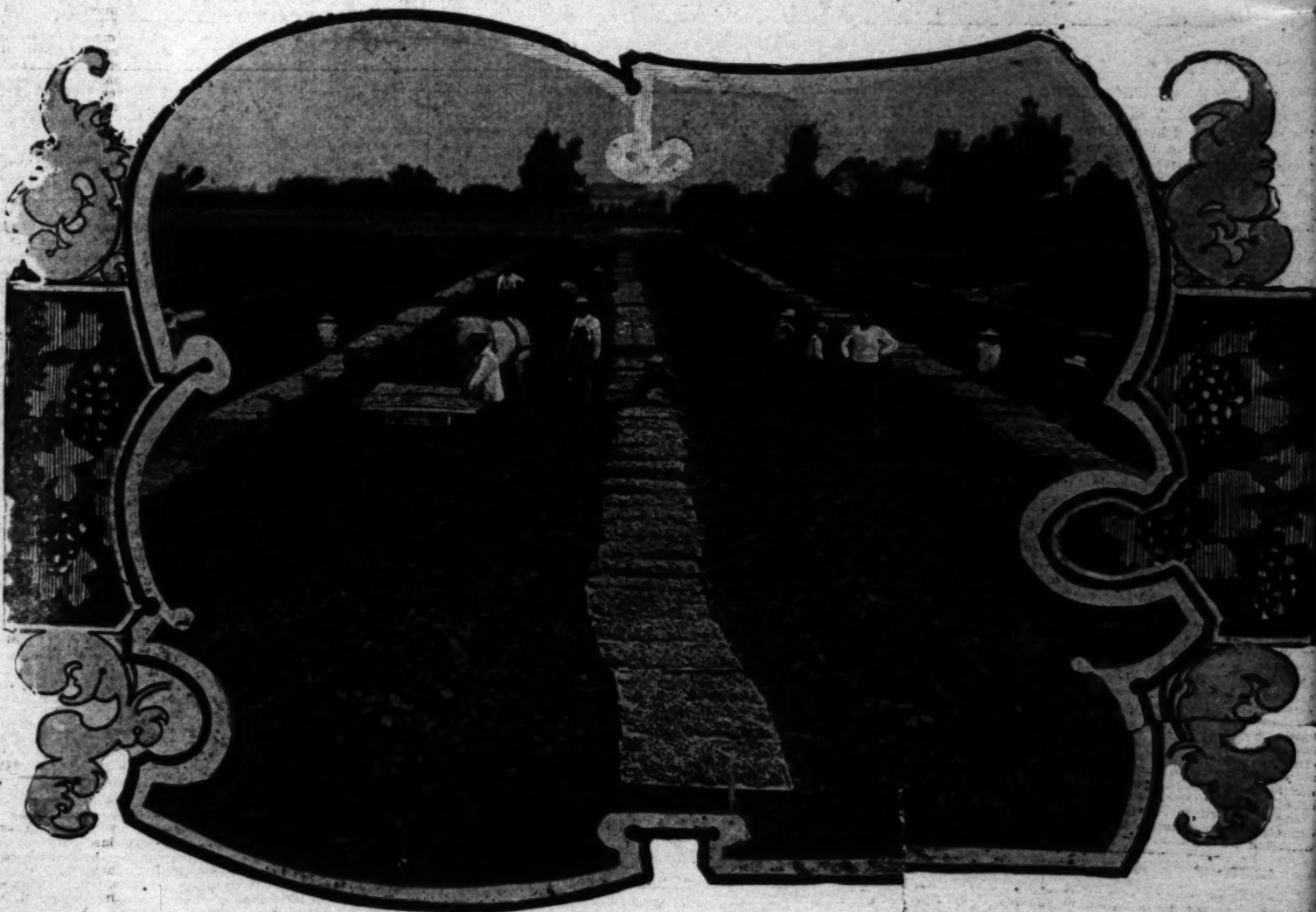
Prices paid for crops have already been referred to above. In many instances crops are sold in a bunch. Sometimes a buyer goes into an orange orchard and offers so much per box for the crop either on the trees, he doing the picking, or so much per box at the cars, the grower picking and hauling; or they may agree on a lump sum for the crop, the buyer doing all the work. So with fields of celery or other vegetables, a lump sum—\$100 to \$125 per acre for celery—is often paid for a crop, the shipper doing all the cutting, hauling and packing.

The markets for all these products are for the most part east of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. From Denver and Omaha to St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, down to Chattanooga, and further on, to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and up into Maine, this treasured sunshine of California winters is sent to delight the palates of millions of Americans who live 3900 miles from the fields where the stuff grows.

California products are coming to be recognized as far superior to any imported fruits and vegetables. Lemons from this State were sold in New York last November for \$6 per box, in the face of auction sales of 30,000 boxes of Sicily lemons upon the very same day, at prices ranging at from \$1.50 to \$2.75 per box.

As to the extent of the markets, they have only been touched. Thousands of cases of California canned fruits and vegetables and much of the dried fruits of the State go to Europe. Most of the apricots cured here go to Germany and France, where they are used merely for flavoring other fruit preparations. Compared with the whole of the well-to-do population of Europe, only a few persons here and there have been reached. So, at home. Of the 77,000,000 people in the United States not more than one-fifth of them have yet been reached with these popular products of this State. During the past five years much has been done in extending the markets for these goods, the work keeping pace with the increase in the amount of stuff seeking the market. But much remains to be done. As the orange crop runs to 25,000 carloads and the lemon crop to 10,000, the smaller towns and villages of the country must be reached.

The acreage devoted to these crops is constantly expanding. In Orange county, where few beans have been produced heretofore, 10,000 acres will probably be planted this year.



GATHERING RAISIN GRAPES.

BOOMING BARSTOW.

Barstow is on the boom. The Santa Fé has moved the Harvey House across the track, and intends adding a station, with offices and reading-rooms for employees, which, when furnished, will be one of the largest on the division.

The Santa Fé is also putting in numerous improvements in the yards. At present they have a large force

of men grading, laying out new tracks and doing work that will make the yard the largest this side of Albuquerque. In all they will expend about \$75,000. A very large oil tank is also being put in, to supply oil for the engines running on this division. Its capacity is to be 37,000 barrels. (San Bernardino Sun.)

Epidemic disease, poisonous insects, tornadoes, cyclones, and thunderstorms are conspicuous by their ab-

sence. It is twenty years since there was an earthquake severe enough to break crockery.

There is no danger of overproduction of oranges for many years to come. The area of land adapted to grow oranges to perfection is comparatively limited, and the home markets, which have not yet been reached, are large and expanding.



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The Southern California Fruit Exchange and Associations.

MARKETING CITRUS FRUITS.

ABOUT seven years ago the citrus-fruit growers of Southern California originated a cooperative organization for the purpose of packing and marketing the oranges and lemons grown by its members. The plan was based upon the formation of an association of citrus-fruit growers in each local field. These units incorporated under the laws of the State, with individual shares of stock proportioned to the acreage of each grower, and from which stock the funds were provided with which to build and equip packing-houses, and pay all expenses incurred in preparing the fruit for market and loading it upon the cars. These associations are usually governed by a board of from five to nine directors, whose duties are to manage the business of making ready the oranges and lemons of the stockholders for sale by their duly-appointed selling agent. From two to fifteen of these stock corporations united to form a district organization known as a local exchange. This is done by the selection of an equitable number of individuals by each association, these men incorporating without capital and forming a local or district exchange. The functions of these bodies, for there are over a dozen district exchanges, is to receive orders for fruit from the general management and pro rate them among the associations, to distribute market information, to collect the money on the sale of fruit and to serve as a medium of communication between the central office and the primary organizations. The Southern California Fruit Exchange is the central authority, the accredited selling agency, the originating and controlling power in the establishment of agents in each market for the selling of the fruit, the source of all marketing intelligence and the final arbiter in all matters relating to the welfare of the organizations which formed it and by agreement delegated to it these duties and powers. The Southern California Fruit Exchange is formed of one delegate from each district exchange. These delegates have incorporated with a nominal capital, and have a well-equipped office in Los Angeles from which an enormous business is done every year through the most approved conveniences. The board meets every week and is composed of fifteen members, each representing one district exchange. A group picture is presented on another page, representing these fifteen delegates who form the Southern California Fruit Exchange.

The Central Exchange, as the head organization is popularly named, was formed in 1895. For two years the directors engaged in strengthening the cooperative movement, without interfering with the prevailing practices in fruit marketing. In 1897 a novel plan was brought forward—that of selling fruit delivered in the markets of the country, and abolishing the f.o.b. order system that had not proved satisfactory to the cooperative growers. Beginning with that year the Southern California Fruit Exchange established agents of their own in the principal citrus markets. They disposed of 1739 carloads of oranges and lemons, the gross sales amounting to \$1,509,098. In 1898 the exchange sold 4025 carloads for \$3,013,000. The year 1899 was a year of general shortage of crops, the proceeds being 3.0 carloads, for which they received \$2,743,000. Last year the exchange handled 6633 carloads, the receipts showing \$5,409,000. The record showed a slow but constant gain in the percentage of fruit controlled by this institution, until the present season. From the year 1897 to 1900 the cooperative organization had a varying quantity each year, running from 25 to 35 per cent. of the total output of the orchards of Southern California. The coming season a close estimate gives the exchange 6000 carloads, or about 50 per cent. of the total crop.

The sales of oranges and lemons for the past four years amount to \$12,974,000. In the collection and disbursement of this immense sum, the losses from bad accounts, defalcations and all other sources amount to less than one-fortieth of 1 per cent. This is the largest volume of fruit business in the world done under one management. It is done at a very low cost of selling, collecting and disbursing. The plan gives the fruit the greatest range of distribution, exerting a powerful influence in sustaining the markets by properly supplying them and furnishing the consumers with fruit at the least possible cost upon an open market. This distribution is accomplished through thirty-eight selling agencies, at present, extending from Atlanta to Seattle and from Houston to Montreal. In the principal markets the exchange maintains in each an exclusive agent, whose duty is to receive and care for the fruit, sell it to the best advantage, supply daily telegraphic information on the markets for use at the Los Angeles office and to see that every section is supplied with oranges and lemons to the extent of its demand. This information is wired to the office of the Central Exchange every afternoon, and transmitted to the fifteen local exchanges by mail in typewritten form the next morning, thus enabling the growers to keep in close touch with the markets through their local offices. The total expense of maintaining these agencies, paying all telegraphic tolls, keeping up the main office in Los Angeles—the total cost, in short, of selling the fruit for the season of 1900, was three and seven-tenths cents per box, or nearly one and two-fifths per cent. The expenses of the selling service is met by assessing each local exchange so much per box on its estimated output, which is ample to meet all demands. At the end of the season the account with each district exchange is adjusted and the unused portion of the assessment returned to the office to which it is due. This is, in brief, a sketch of the plan, and some of the principal facts connected with the administration of the exchange method of selling citrus fruits.

As to the stability and progress of the exchange movement the records of last fall show the greatest gains acquired since the organization was formed. When the time came for the signing of the annual contracts with the Central Exchange, sixteen new associations were admitted into membership. These initiatives brought a heavy addition to the fruit controlled by the Southern California Fruit Exchange, one association alone adding 1000 carloads of fine fruit to the aggregation. In many localities, such as Azusa, Ontario, Claremont, Corona, Colton and a dozen smaller places almost the entire contingency of citrus-fruit growers have placed themselves in alliance with this great cooperative movement. At Riverside the exchange has doubled its percentage since the last crop was marketed, giving the exchange control of more than 50 per cent. of the crop. The records show a continued allegiance to the

plan in all the localities which were the pioneers in the formation of the system, and in no case is there a decrease in the amount of fruit, or the number of members in affiliation. So great has been the increase within the last two years that there are now over 3500 individual growers in the organization, most of whom have investments in packing-house facilities and other accessories necessary to the proper preparation of their citrus fruits for the markets. This gives the system an element of stability and permanence that has done much to further the aims of the organization and bring others into the movement who would not leave their old plans of marketing had the exchange members not provided lasting means for the maintenance of that scheme of marketing their products. In some instances even the district exchanges have built their own offices and invested in other property for the purpose of more economy in the administration of the affairs of their component associations. Altogether the exchange plan seems to have become as fixed in its tenure as any other business institution in Southern California.

The citrus-fruit crop of the present season is the most promising for quality that this State has ever produced. The output has been variously estimated, and the figures show a wide diversity. The most authentic sources place the crop at about 18,000 carloads of oranges and lemons. This estimate corresponds with that of the exchange percentage, arrived at by another calculation, giving to that organization 9000 cars, or 50 per cent. of the whole production of citrus fruits. From this the eastern trade may look for nothing greater than a nominal supply of citrus fruits, which should meet an even demand and a uniform price according to the quality of fruit offered. This is what the management of the Southern California Fruit Exchange considers the most favorable condition for both producer and consumer, for it has been the aim of that organization to eliminate all speculative, or uncertain elements, and an even, fair market has apparently been the result of its efforts. The officers of the Southern California Fruit Exchange not enumerated elsewhere or represented in the group photographs, are R. H. Wilkinson, secretary, and J. L. Merrill, cashier.

CITRUS FRUIT ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

The colony of Ontario was one of the first to follow Riverside's experience in the development of the orange. The colony is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of citrus fruits and these two facts give to that section today fine orange and lemon groves of mature age and fine producing powers. Although its members are located in one of the foremost citrus sections of the State, the present cooperative organization is only in its third year of work. The Citrus Fruit Association was formed in 1898, but its progress has been very rapid. It now contains a membership of 225 stockholders, said to be the largest in numbers in the associations in Southern California. The packing-house is located on the eastern side of the city of Ontario, with convenient truckage and containing abundant room. The house is 200 feet by 90 feet and is fitted up with the most improved machinery and appliances for grading, sizing and packing the fruit. As this house is also used to prepare lemons for marketing, storage room is amply provided for that department also, giving the management the best of facilities for the work.

Last season this association shipped 250 cars of oranges and lemons, making a record sale of a car of "Special Quail" brand of oranges which netted \$1115, or \$3.68 a box. The association did a fine business last season, averaging over 2 cents a pound for all grades. The secretary estimates the present season's output to be handled by his organization to be 300 of oranges and 150 cars of lemons, placing this association in the front rank for quantity of fruit on hand. Two brands are sent out, the fancy as "Special Bear," and the choice as "Special Quail." The officers of the association are: G. W. Russell, president; J. T. Lindley, vice-president; M. V. McCuik, G. T. Stamm, H. H. Morgan, B. Little and Dr. Gruninger. The manager is F. A. Little, and the secretary A. T. Hamilton.

CUCAMONGA CITRUS ASSOCIATION.

The Cucamonga Citrus Fruit Growers' Association incorporated four years ago with a very small acreage. It began by shipping 32 carloads of oranges, the first season. This year the output will be 200 carloads. It is located in a small, but very fine location for the development of citrus fruits, but the success of the three years following its formation has induced every fruit grower to join the cooperative movement, thus giving Cucamonga a prominent position among the other local organizations. It is a member of that strong agent, the Ontario-Cucamonga Exchange.

Last season this association shipped 142 cars, receiving \$40,451 for the crop. It cost the management \$15,502 to run the business, including labor, material for boxes, fuel and equipment. The Cucamonga district is in high favor with the judges of good fruit, as the soil is particularly adapted to the citrus family. The district includes the irrigated sections known as North Cucamonga, Jamona and Hermosa, and is supplied by an artesian belt of fine water and from the living springs of the mountains. Although the territory is not as large as many of the other citrus growing sections it will always be a prominent factor in the growth of fine oranges and lemons.

The growers of the latter fruit reach the market through the Lemon Growers' Association of Ontario, and they produced this year one of the most abundant crops of lemons in Southern California. The farmers have adopted a system of pruning that has worked a revolution in that line. Seven orange growers form the board of directors, namely, W. C. James, president; A. Stinchfield, vice-president; G. R. Thayer, W. Scott Way, M. E. Post, F. B. Van Fleet, and C. F. Thorpe. O. H. Stanton is the secretary and manager. The two brands of oranges are known as the "Big Horn," the fancy grade, and the "Dove," both of which are justly popular in the markets of the country.

THE UPLAND CITRUS ASSOCIATION.

This is the largest organization in the district of the Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange and the youngest member of that family. Its name arises from the fact that it handles the oranges grown by its members on the highest lands cultivated in the Ontario colony—the foothill territory which extends from the base of the mountains on the north to a short distance below the Santa Fe Railway on the south. North Ontario is the shipping point for all this "upland" fruit, and has the distinction this season of shipping the largest quantity of

early fruit sent out from any point in Southern California.

In the shipping-house of the Upland Association is found some of the best machinery now in use in that line. The house is lighted throughout by electricity and equipped with all the modern appliances run by electric power. The association has from the beginning taken great pains to maintain uniformity and excellence in its brands. The "Upland Bear" is the fancy brand and the "Upland Quail" the choice, these qualities having such a fine reputation in the East that it is not always possible to gratify all the dealers who prefer them. This season the association will ship 500 cars of Upland oranges and lemons. In 1898 the output was 45 cars; in 1899, 61 cars; and last season, 152 cars. Nothing in the history of the exchange shows more clearly the progress of the movement in the best localities than the records given of the increase in the output of this association.

The directors are as follows: J. L. Paul, president; W. B. Stewart, vice-president; B. K. Brant, J. N. Huehn, and W. T. Leeke. The secretary and manager is Charles H. Adams. The association has done its share toward making the acceptance of the exchange unanimous at Ontario, which will soon be accomplished if the achievements of the past season are a criterion for the next year's work. North Ontario, where this organization is located, is one of the leading fruit shipping points of Southern California.

HIGHLAND ORANGE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The growers who have organized this association have the honor of winning the first prize gold medal at the Atlanta Exposition in 1894. This indicates that the people of this section have fruit of very superior quality, and they have maintained their reputation to the present time, their groves this season bearing an immense crop of fine fruit. One of the single cuts in this issue represents the new packing-house of the cooperative members.

The Highland Association was not formed till the fall of 1898, and did not become a member of the Central Exchange till last July. Although there has always been an element at Highland strongly in favor of cooperation on a general plan, local difficulties stood in the way of an affiliation for two years after the growers organized. The association, however, formed on new lines this year and voted unanimously to join the exchange and it was admitted into the San Bernardino County Exchange and became a part of the general scheme.

The association has registered the marketing brands for the sale of its fruit. The "Arrowhead" trade-mark is named for a peculiar geological formation lying in the adjacent mountains, being the likeness of a perfect Indian arrow, and covering several acres of the mountain side. The "Pine Cone" brand and the "Carrier Pigeon" are the two other brands of the association. The area of fine groves embraced in this cooperative institution is about 500 acres, mostly oranges. Highland lies far above the coast line of the fogs, in a zone that never reaches the lower temperatures in which orange and lemon crops are often injured. It has no superior in the world for the perfect production of citrus fruits. The directors of the association are: M. B. Campbell, V. Peyton, W. T. Noyes, Pierce Coy, J. H. Slocum, Seth Marshall and E. J. Yokam.

LEMON GROWERS' EXCHANGE OF ONTARIO.

Five lemon growers of Ontario and Cucamonga form the directorate of this well-known association. They are C. E. Harwood, president; W. B. Stewart, vice-president; J. N. Huehn, W. Scott Way and C. E. Keyes. J. W. Freeman is the secretary and manager. This organization was formed in the fall of 1893, and is the oldest organization for the marketing of lemons in California. From its formation it has been loyally sustained by the growers at Ontario and Cucamonga, and last year was the most successful of its existence.

The books of the association show that 152 carloads of lemons were sold, netting the growers \$24,721. The total expense for packing and marketing was 64 cents per box, making the disbursements for all expenses connected with handling the fruit over \$20,000. This will give some idea of the amount of money each of these organizations distributes annually for material, help, freights and other services. The Lemon Growers' Exchange has a fine reputation on lemons. It sells under two principal brands—"The Bear" and "The Quail," both well known to the trade of the continent.

At the top of the page of packing-house illustrations may be seen several interior views showing how the lemons of this organization are prepared for the market. It is an interesting sight and typical of other lemon houses. The Ontario exchange handles a very superior quality of lemons, the roll being peculiarly adapted to the perfection of that fruit. It is claimed that the most successful lemon grove in Southern California is located at North Ontario.

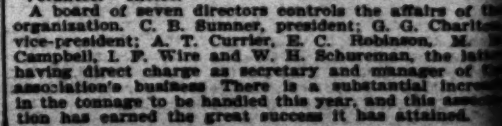
RIVERSIDE HEIGHTS ASSOCIATION, NO. 10.

With a record of 567 carloads of oranges sent to market in good condition during the season of 1899-1900, the Riverside Heights Orange Association, No. 10 stands first among the associations for quantity of fruit shipped last season. This popular organization is composed of 190 growers, representing 1488 acres of orange trees in bearing. This season the increase in acreage and bearing properties of the trees will give the institution an increase of about sixty carloads, or a total of 633 cars. The packing-house of this association is of a capacity calculated to handle large quantities of oranges in the best and most economical manner; its record showing the expense of packing to be 27 1/2 cents per packed box for the season closing last fall. The market returns for the past season after the selling expenses were deducted were \$200,771, the varieties handled being principally Washington navel, with a fair sprinkling of seedlings, Mediterranean sweets, St. Michaels, Valencia and Tangerines.

The favorite brand packed by the Riverside Heights Association is the "Blue Globe"—a brand well known for its superior quality wherever fine fruit is in demand. The less fancy quality of fruit is sold under the "Red Globe" label. The association has a modern equipment for grading, sizing and packing the large quantities of upland fruit handed annually by the organization. The president of the association is G. W. Garcelon, W. P. Russell is secretary and manager.

The business of the Riverside Heights Association is conducted by the following board of directors, all practical orange growers, who engage in packing the fruit

The Colton Fruit Exchange is an association, like many others having adopted its name before the lines were drawn so closely between the functions accredited to the two names. It is composed of 25 members, owning 1500 acres of citrus fruits. Last season this body of men shipped \$225,000 worth of fruit. This is the bulk of the fruit, and the association bids fair to have a large increase as the orchards of the new planters come into bearing. Colton is the seat of the San Bernardino County Exchange, the offices and managers of that district organization having in charge the cooperative business of the entire county. The brands of this association are the "Tiger" fancy and "Floral" choice, in favor everywhere for pack and quality. The directors of the association are: James Barnhill, president; E. A. Pettu-John, vice-president; E. F. Van Loven, secretary; J. B. Hanna, L. C. Newcomer, W. W. Wilcox, E. C. Merryfield, W. S. Bullis and E. D. Roberts.

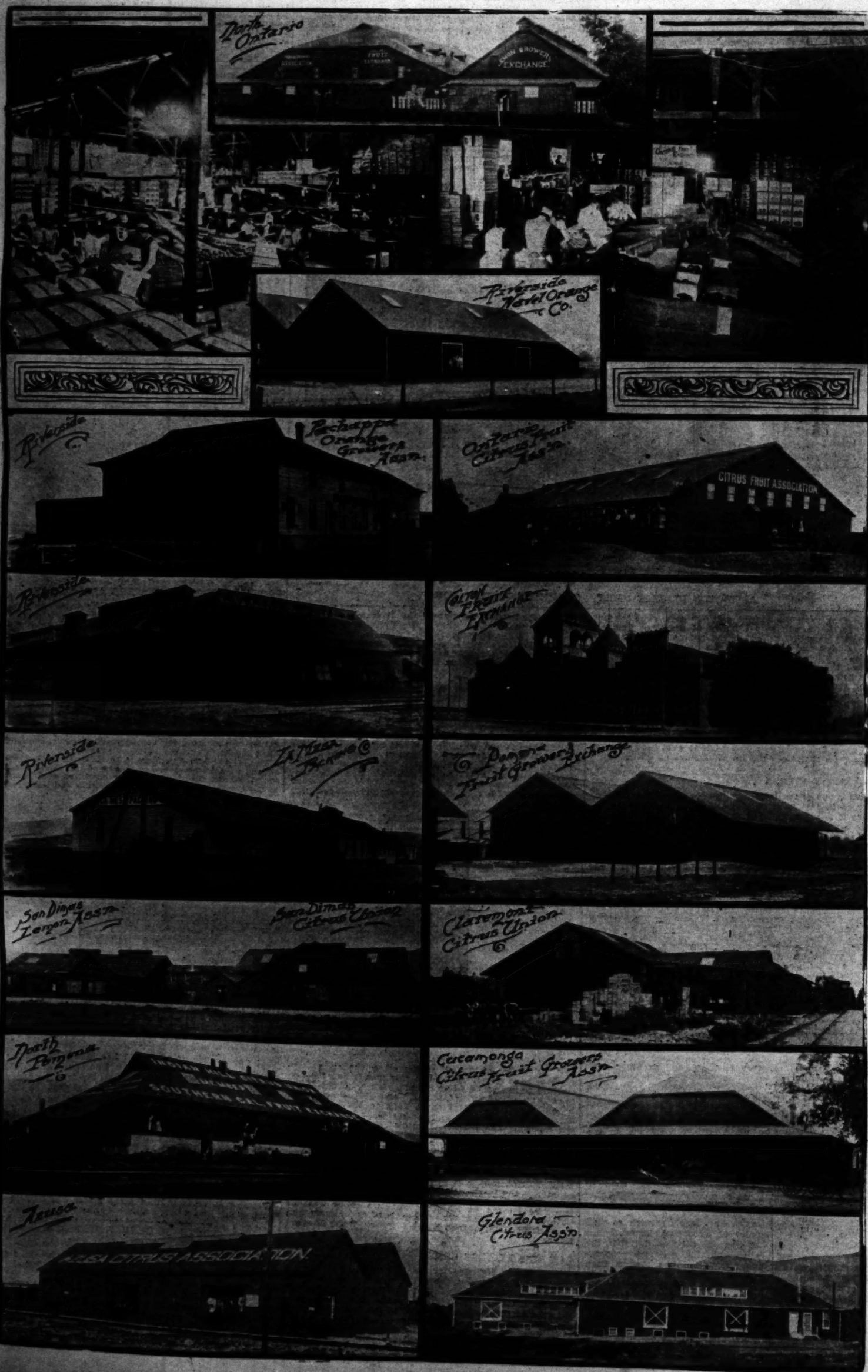


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LA MESA PACKING COMPANY.

La Mesa Packing Company, one of the associations of the Riverside Fruit Exchange, was organized in October, 1896. Two objects, which were thought to be necessary to the complete success of the cooperative idea, were sought to be accomplished by the organizers. They were, briefly, that all the orchards represented in the company should be in one section of the valley, and that these orchards should be of as even an age as possible. This would enable the association to put up a uniform pack and would insure them an even and thoroughly reliable grade of fruit. This theory has been conscientiously carried out, and the effect is shown in the splendid quality of fruit shipped by this association, the high prices received for it in the eastern markets and the rapid growth of membership during the past six months.

This association divides the season for marketing of fruit into several periods, known as pools. During each pool the delivery of fruit is kept separate, one pool being the same as an entire season. The object of this is to do entire justice to each member in the matter of returns, and this method has proven very satisfactory to the members.

growth of citrus fruits. The growers there shipped about ten carloads of fruit in October last, receiving fancy prices for the entire lot. It is the effect of the warm, sunny location which gives Glendora the reputation of producing the earliest oranges in Southern California. The unanimity with which the growers of this fruit have worked and its achievements are seen in the establishment of a commodious packing-house at a cost of \$6000, which is fitted for the economical handling of the oranges and lemons brought to this house. There has always been a close connection between the Glendora and the Azusa associations. They both use the same brands and differ only in the minor points of administration. The familiar antlers of the "Stag" appear on the association's best grade of fruit, the "Pointer's" head adorning the boxes of the choice quality. The directors of this association are J. H. Wamsley, president; Asa Hall, vice-president; W. R. Powell, secretary and manager; William Bowring and B. M. Given. The administration of the business of the Glendora Citrus Association has been in practically the same hands since the formation of the institution in 1895, and there is no cause for a change.

ONTARIO FRUIT EXCHANGE.

The Ontario Fruit Exchange is an association of the

its plant, assisted by the San Dimas Lemon Association. These two organizations now own two large packing-houses, joined together by an entry-way, which opens from each side into the common office rooms of the corporations. This gives the opportunity for the use of the same clerical force for both institutions. On the illustrated page, representing the packing-houses, the double structure at San Dimas forms a prominent figure. It will be observed that the lemon-house is in an incomplete state, the work having begun on the building only a short time previous to the visit of our artist. When these structures and their offices are completed, the associations at San Dimas will have facilities unexcelled for the transaction of the heavy business that will be the part of the organizations.

The Citrus Union has not been in the market with much fruit as yet, for it has just been organized. But its members grow the same fruit that has heretofore helped to make the famous brands of the Indian Hill Union, and the San Dimas fruit will soon become a prime favorite with the best trade of the country. The San Dimas Citrus Union and the Lemon Association are in the hands of a corps of thoroughly-qualified men, and the work of building up the new organization will be accomplished in a very short time.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS FRUIT COMPANY.

This company has heretofore occupied the position of selling agent for a corporation of capitalists which is engaged in orange culture on the most extensive scale known to the citrus industry, perhaps, in the world. The company's orchards are located upon the highlands of Riverside, and so extensive are they that the Arlington Company will market 1000 cars the present season, although their trees are just fairly coming into bearing. The section of the Riverside country known locally as Arlington Heights has splendid advantages for the cultivation of the orange and lemon, which attracted the attention of a number of wealthy men. They formed a corporation known as the Riverside Trust Company, bought several hundred acres of this superior land and planted it to citrus fruits. All that the application of skill and advanced methods could accomplish was applied to the work of bringing this great orchard into proper fruitage, and the result is this season the production of 1000 carloads of as fine oranges and lemons as Southern California is capable of turning out.

For a year or two, W. G. Fraser, the manager of the sales department, which is the Arlington Heights Fruit Company, has been convinced that the cooperative method of marketing the products of the orchards was expedient and right, and this fall the stockholders of the company decided to join the exchange, upon the recommendation of their manager. This act, with a similar move upon the part of two or three other independent organizations at Riverside, gave the Central Exchange control of the major portion of the fruit of that famous locality. In the group of portraits of the presidents of the district exchanges will be found the picture of William Irving, who is prominently connected with the management of the Riverside Trust Company. The Arlington Heights Company will still supply its old trade through the exchange channels, and continue to maintain the popularity of its famous brands.

PACHAPPA ORANGE GROWERS ASSOCIATION.

M. J. Daniels, who was sent to Washington on the occasion of the adjustment of the citrus-fruit tariff, and did such good work in maintaining equitable protection to the orange and lemon growers, is one of the leading men connected with the Pachappa Association. The other officers whose names we have at hand are E. A. Meacham, D. P. Chapman and H. P. Moore. No association of men has been more faithful to the interests of the exchange than the officials of this pioneer organization. Mr. Meacham, the manager, is a young man of marked ability, and with the counsel of the other members of the board, conducts the business of the association with success. The packing-house is located centrally, and is properly equipped for the economic preparation of the fruit for the special markets its qualities have made.

The writer had the fortune to drive through the orchards of several of the members of the Pachappa Association, and found them in fine condition, and in shape to supply the trade of this organization and loaded with



ARLINGTON HEIGHTS FRUIT COMPANY'S PACKING HOUSE.

The first year the output was 150 cars. The present year La Mesa will ship 500 cars of oranges. This remarkable growth testifies to the popularity of the exchange idea and especially of La Mesa Packing Company.

Since the organization of this association there has been practically no change in the officers of the company, the roster being as follows: L. C. Waite, president; S. H. Herrick, vice-president; F. M. Dunbar, secretary; C. F. Marcy, manager. The directors are L. C. Waite, S. H. Herrick, C. F. Marcy, A. Haeblerlin, F. D. Cover, Priestley Hall and L. H. Briggs.

The extra fancy fruit is sold under the "La Mesa" brand and the only other grade as the "Golden Rule." No association in the entire exchange gets better prices for its fruit than does the La Mesa Packing Company.

CLAREMONT CITRUS UNION.

This is one of the later additions to the exchange. Organized in 1898 with only eighty-seven carloads of oranges it has just finished the season of 1900 with 195 cars, which sold for \$175,000, the growers receiving about \$100,000 after freight and other expenses were paid. The present membership consists of sixty-five growers, whose lands are situated upon the highlands in the vicinity of Claremont, the union limiting the membership to that locality because of its justly-famed citrus conditions. This has given a uniformity of product from the house of the union or association that makes a demand wherever the fruit has been sold.

The Claremont Citrus Union is rapidly popularizing its fancy grade of fruit everywhere, under the "King" brand representing the figure of a huge lion. It is a strictly fancy grade and great care is taken in holding it up to the highest standard. The officers and directors of the union are J. R. Moles, president; George F. Ferris, vice-president; H. H. Wheeler, secretary; A. W. Towne and Walter Shafer. J. N. Teague is the manager. This association owns the best facilities for preparing its oranges for market, but does not handle lemons. It is in a prosperous condition and gaining ground every year.

The lemons of the Claremont territory are cared for by an organization known as the Claremont Lemon Association, an offshoot from the union, the interested growers deciding that the lemon interests needed the special care and separate curing and packing conveniences. This led to the formation of the lemon association, with A. T. Currier as president; I. F. Wire, vice-president; Edwin Squire, secretary; G. J. Mitchell, J. R. Moles as the officers and directors of the association. The lemon growers are at present using the orange packing-house for their fruit. They will build a lemon-curing house of their own this winter, as the demand for such a structure is urgent. The lemon brands are the "King" for fancy, and the "Knickerbocker" for choice. The Citrus Union packs its choice fruit under the "Stork" brand—a fine quality for that class. The union is one of the most progressive in the exchange.

GLENDDORA CITRUS ASSOCIATION.

This popular organization has done its work so well that the entire community of citrus-fruit growers has joined the exchange. It was not till this fall that the entire contingency became affiliated with the cooperative movement, but the association has always been strong. It was organized in the fall of 1895 with only twenty-three members, presenting a great contrast with the present unanimity in the community. The membership now numbers 105, which will furnish an estimated shipment of 300 carloads of fruit the coming season. There are perhaps only two or three growers outside the exchange, and they disposed of their crops early in the season. Last year the output was 202 carloads, showing that the association has had practically all the fruit before this year.

Glendora is one of the most salubrious places for the

Ontario-Cucamonga district of the Southern California Fruit Exchange. Directors L. S. Dyar, president; G. P. Daum, vice-president; D. R. Crawford, John Crawford, A. P. Harwood; secretary and manager, Charles D. Adams. At a public meeting held June 3, 1898, in Ontario, Cal., the Ontario Fruit Exchange was organized. On September 25 it agreed to become an association of the San Antonio Fruit Exchange. Two years later it withdrew from this corporation in order to enter, on November, 1899, the Southern California Fruit Exchange, as a separate district exchange, representing itself and the lemon growers' organization. This position it occupied for two years. In 1897 it withdrew from the double function of both a district exchange and an association within a district, in favor of a new corporation formed to act as district exchange, and it became one of the associations comprised in the Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange. This is a brief history of the parent exchange organization of western San Bernardino county, comprising Ontario, Cucamonga



and Etiwanda, about which the other exchange associations have grown up, and to this fact is due the distinctive term applied to its brands, viz.: "Nucleus Bear" brand, "Nucleus Quail" brand, and "Nucleus Owl" brand. Great care is taken to keep up the high character of these brands, and justify their reputation in the market. The numerous special orders sent in for them are an indication of the esteem in which they are held.

In the apportionment of the territory of our Ontario-Cucamonga district among the different associations which comprise it, the extreme western part of the Ontario district, which is also that of San Bernardino county, is the territory which comes under the care of this association, and its principal packing-house is therefore located at Narod, about two miles west of Ontario proper. This association handles oranges and grape fruit only; shipments last season were 285 carloads.

SAN DIMAS CITRUS UNION.

This corporation was formed last summer to operate the business of packing the oranges of the region round about San Dimas, a typical citrus-fruit section of Los Angeles county. For several years the cooperative growers of this section belonged to the Indian Hill Association, but the membership became too large for the most convenient administration of the affairs of the stockholders. Hence, the formation of the new body of orange growers at San Dimas. Not content with ordinary facilities for handling their fruit, the board has been engaged in building and improving in other ways

that fine quality of fruit that has made Riverside so famous. In the orchard of D. P. Chapman we found the proprietor engaged in hand-sorting the fruit he expected to deliver to the packing-house the next day. Such extreme care as this has given that association a splendid reputation for the care and quality used to supply the trade with a grade of fruit always up to the highest standard of merit. In another place will be seen a picture of the packing-house of the Pachappa people. In looking over this page of engravings of the great fruit houses of the eighteen associations represented, the observer will see the presentment of the business end of the orange and lemon industry. These houses are not built for architectural effect, but they represent about one-third of the associations from which about ten thousand carloads of fine citrus fruits will be sent out during the first orange season of the new century.

YOUTHFUL GERMAN TIPPLERS.

[Unidentified:] In an investigation by the authorities at Bonn, Germany, not long ago, upon alcoholism among the pupils in the primary schools, it was found that sixteen children out of 100 did not drink milk because it had no savor. Of 337 pupils, from 7 to 8 years old, all habitually drank beer or wine, and 8 per cent. of these drank a glass of whisky daily in order to become strong. As a result of these investigations it was found that the children were accustomed to spirituous drinks were least intelligent. The number of girls who took whisky with their breakfast was larger than that of the boys.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FRUIT EXCHANGE.

The Largest Citrus Fruit Marketing Organization in the World.

HEAD OFFICES: - - - - - BYRNE BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

OFFICERS:

A. H. NAFTZGER, President and General Manager.

F. Q. STORY, Vice-President.

R. H. WILKINSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A. H. Naftzger, Los Angeles, Cal.
F. Q. Story, Alhambra, Cal.
G. W. Garcelon, Riverside, Cal.
E. F. Van Luven, Colton, Cal.
W. H. Young, Duarte, Cal.
P. J. Dreher, Pomona, Cal.
I. W. Brink, Orange, Cal.
F. B. Meriam, Chula Vista, Cal.

Frank Scoville, Corona, Cal.
A. P. Harwood, North Ontario, Cal.
W. R. Powell, Azusa, Cal.
H. E. Cheesebro, Covina, Cal.
N. W. Blanchard, Santa Paula, Cal.
I. R. Baxley, Santa Barbara, Cal.
C. E. Maude, Riverside, Cal.

Azusa, Covina, Glendora Fruit Exchange, Azusa, Cal.

H. L. MACNEIL, President.
W. R. POWELL, Vice-President.
F. C. DANIELS, Secretary.
The following associations constitute the A. C. G. Fruit Exchange:
AZUSA CITRUS ASSOCIATION, Azusa, Cal. James Shuman, president; W. C. Hendrick, vice-president.
GLENORA CITRUS ASSOCIATION, Glendora, Cal. J. H. Wamsley, president; Asa Hall, vice-president; W. R. Powell, secretary.
IRWINDALE CITRUS ASSOCIATION, Azusa, Cal. M. Rehman, president; H. D. Briggs, vice-president; Elmer Thompson, secretary.
AZUSA VALLEY LEMON CURING CO., Azusa, Cal. A. P. Griffith, president; Asa Hall, secretary.
A. P. GRIFFITH ASSOCIATION, Azusa, Cal. A. P. Griffith.
A. C. G. LEMON ASSOCIATION, Glendora, Cal. R. J. Miller, president; J. J. West, vice-president; E. O. Kennard, secretary; Ernest B. Owens, manager.
COVINA FRUIT EXCHANGE, Covina, Cal. A. P. Kerckhoff, president; S. P. Jennison, vice-president; H. E. Cheesebro, secretary.
The following association is a member of the Covina Fruit Exchange:
COVINA CITRUS ASSOCIATION, Covina, Cal. S. P. Jennison, president; B. P. Edwards, vice-president; H. E. Cheesebro, secretary.
DUARTE-MONROVIA FRUIT EXCHANGE, Duarte, Cal. W. H. Young, president; Wm. Chippendale, vice-president; John P. Lunn, secretary and manager.

Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange, North Ontario, Cal.

JAS. L. PAUL, President.
W. C. JAMES, Vice-President.
B. A. WOODFORD, Secretary and Manager.
The following associations constitute the Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange:
ONTARIO FRUIT EXCHANGE, North Ontario, Cal. L. S. Dyer, president; G. P. Eason, vice-president; Chas. D. Adams, secretary and manager.
CITRUS FRUIT ASSOCIATION, Ontario, Cal. G. W. Russell, president; J. T. Lindley, vice-president; F. A. Little, manager; A. T. Hamilton, secretary.
CUCAMONGA CITRUS FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Cucamonga, Cal. W. C. James, president; A. Rickhild, vice-president; O. H. Shuman, secretary.
UPLAND CITRUS ASSOCIATION, North Ontario, Cal. James L. Paul, president; W. B. Stewart, vice-president; Chas. D. Adams, secretary and manager.
LEMON-GROWERS' EXCHANGE, North Ontario, Cal. C. E. Harwood, president; W. B. Stewart, vice-president; J. W. Freeman, secretary and manager.
JAS. L. PAUL ASSOCIATION, North Ontario, Cal. Jas. L. Paul.

Orange County Fruit Exchange, Orange, Cal.

W. H. BURNHAM, President.
M. L. ROGERS, Vice-President.
I. W. BRINK, Secretary and Manager.
The following associations constitute the Orange County Fruit Exchange:
SANTAGO ORANGE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Orange, Cal.
ANAHIM, Chief Association, Anaheim, Cal. W. L. Kirby, president; M. L. Rogers, vice-president; M. Nebelung, secretary.

Queen Colony Fruit Exchange, Corona, Cal.

C. O. TRIBOU, President.
F. SCOVILLE, Secretary.
The following associations constitute the Queen Colony Fruit Exchange:
ASSOCIATION NO. 1, Corona, Cal. C. O. Tribou, president; F. Scoville, secretary.
W. H. JAMISON ASSOCIATION, Corona, Cal. W. H. Jamison.

Riverside Fruit Exchange, Riverside, Cal.

M. J. DANIELS, President.
G. W. GARCELON, Vice-President.
R. H. HERRICK, Secretary.
JOHN JAHN, Manager.
The following associations constitute the Riverside Fruit Exchange:
LA MESA PACKING CO., Riverside, Cal. L. C. Wain, president; S. H. Herrick, vice-president; F. M. Dunbar, secretary; C. F. Marcy, manager.
RIVERSIDE HEIGHTS ORANGE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Riverside, Cal. G. W. Garcelon, president; W. P. Russell, secretary and manager; H. W. Leighton, vice-president.
PACHAPPA ORANGE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, D. P. Chapman, president; M. B. Ogden, vice-president; E. A. Meacham, secretary and manager.
CO-OPERATIVE FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Riverside, Cal. A. P. Johnson. (Not incorporated.)
RIVERSIDE NAVAL ORANGE COMPANY, Riverside, Cal. G. B. Norton, president; C. H. Low, vice-president; Geo. H. Dole, secretary; D. W. McLeod, manager.

San Antonio Fruit Exchange, Pomona, Cal.

D. C. TEAGUE, President.
P. E. ADAMS, Vice-President.
P. J. DREHER, Secretary and Manager.
The following associations constitute the San Antonio Fruit Exchange:
CLAREMONT CITRUS UNION, Claremont, Cal. J. R. Miles, president; George F. Peria, vice-president; H. H. Wheeler, secretary; J. E. Teague, manager.
INDIAN HILL CITRUS UNION, North Pomona, Cal. C. B. Sumner, president; G. G. Charlton, vice-president; W. H. Schureman, secretary and manager.
POMONA FRUIT-GROWERS' EXCHANGE, Pomona, Cal. J. T. Brady, president; J. H. Graber, vice-president; P. K. Adams, secretary and manager.
SAN DIMAS CITRUS UNION, San Dimas, Cal. D. C. Teague, president; J. B. Rutherford, vice-president; W. A. Johnston, secretary; C. D. Nelson, manager.
SAN DIMAS LEMON ASSOCIATION, San Dimas, Cal. J. A. Johnston, president; E. J. Fleming, vice-president; W. A. Johnston, secretary; F. H. Harwood, manager.
CLAREMONT LEMON ASSOCIATION, Claremont, Cal. A. T. Currier, president; L. F. Wire, vice-president; Edwin Squires, secretary; C. J. Dreher, manager.

San Bernardino County Fruit Exchange, Colton, Cal.

JAMES BARNHILL, President.
S. H. BARRETT, Vice-President.
EARL F. VAN LUVEN, Secretary.
The following associations constitute the San Bernardino County Fruit Exchange:
COLTON FRUIT EXCHANGE, Colton, Cal. James Barnhill, president; E. A. Pettibone, vice-president; Earl F. Van Luven, secretary.
RIALTO FRUIT ASSOCIATION, Rialto, Cal. James Moffatt, president; William McD. Henderson, vice-president; George A. Brua, secretary.
DREW FRUIT ASSOCIATION, San Bernardino, Cal. H. L. Drew, president; A. L. Drew, manager.
EAST HIGHLANDS FRUIT ASSOCIATION, East Highlands, Cal. J. S. Edwards, president; A. M. Apila, vice-president; S. H. Barrett, secretary.
HIGHLANDS ORANGE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Highlands, Cal. Seth Marshall, president; M. B. Campbell, vice-president; E. J. Yokum, secretary; Robert S. Thompson, manager.
REDLANDS CITRUS ASSOCIATION, Redlands, Cal. William Fowler, president; Will L. Fowler, vice-president; R. H. Jacobs, secretary; C. J. Homes, manager.
REDLANDS FRUIT ASSOCIATION, Redlands, Cal.

San Diego Fruit Exchange, Chula Vista, Cal.

P. S. BURGER, President.
J. D. HAMMONDS, Vice-President.
F. B. MERIAM, Secretary and General Manager.
The following associations constitute the San Diego Fruit Exchange:
CHULA VISTA FRUIT ASSOCIATION, Chula Vista, Cal. P. W. Beck, vice-president; S. W. Malner, secretary and manager.
EL CAJON FRUIT ASSOCIATION, Bonita, Cal. J. M. Paul, president; D. H. Ogden, secretary and manager.
FALLBROOK FRUIT ASSOCIATION, Fallbrook, Cal.
NESTOR FRUIT ASSOCIATION, Nestor, Cal.
ESCONDIDO ORANGE AND LEMON ASSOCIATION, Escondido, Cal. W. L. Ramsey, president; W. W. Prior, treasurer; E. M. Tarvin, secretary.

Arlington Heights Fruit Company, Riverside, Cal.

WILLIAM IRVING, President.
C. E. MAUDE, Packing-house Manager.
W. G. FRASER, Sales Manager and Treasurer.
C. W. POST, Secretary.

Santa Barbara Lemon Growers Exchange, Santa Barbara, Cal.

I. R. BAXLEY, President and Manager.
RUSSELL HEATH, Vice-President.
ALPHONSE CRANE, Secretary.

Semi-Tropic Fruit Exchange, Los Angeles, Cal.

F. Q. STORY, President.
GEORGE E. HULL, Vice-President.
J. A. REID, Secretary.
The following associations constitute the Semi-Tropic Fruit Exchange:
ALHAMBRA ORANGE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Alhambra, Cal. F. Q. Story, president; R. F. Bishop, secretary; R. C. Devereux, manager.
FERNANDO FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Fernando, Cal. F. A. Kidder, president; C. D. Hubbard, vice-president; B. F. Wolf, secretary.
PASADENA LEMON-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Pasadena, Cal. A. W. Armstrong, president; E. M. Beman, vice-president; T. J. Ashby, secretary and manager.
PIONEER FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Station K, Los Angeles, Cal. H. R. Smith, president; E. H. Morgan, vice-president; S. D. Palletta, secretary and manager.
LA CANADA FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, La Canada, Cal. Jesse Knight, president; D. J. Green, vice-president; W. H. Chamberlain, secretary.
PASADENA ORANGE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Pasadena, Cal. J. H. Woodworth, president; Byron Lisk, vice-president; J. F. Jones, secretary; M. H. Wright, manager.
WHITTIER FRUIT ASSOCIATION, Whittier, Cal. George E. Hull, manager.
CHAUENGA VALLEY LEMON EXCHANGE, Colton, Cal. Alan Gardner, president; W. J. Jackson, vice-president; Edward Cole, secretary.
A. DUFFILL ASSOCIATION, Rivera, Cal. Albert Duffill.
DUFFILL & BROS ASSOCIATION, Fullerton, Cal. Albert Duffill, Sydney Ross.
E. L. BURDICK ASSOCIATION, Downey, Cal. Los Angeles County Farm; E. L. Burdick, superintendent; G. W. Loeshamp, foreman.
C. E. THOM ASSOCIATION, Glendale, Cal. C. E. Thom.

D. D. ACKER ASSOCIATION, The Palms, Los Angeles county, Cal. D. D. Ackers.
BALL & TWEEDY ASSOCIATION, Downey, Cal. Ball & Tweedy.
ALAMITOS HEIGHTS LEMON-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Long Beach, Cal. Dr. J. D. Moody, president; George Simmons, secretary and treasurer.
LAMANDA ORANGE AND LEMON ASSOCIATION, Lamanda, Cal. H. E. Allen, president; J. C. Pegler, vice-president; V. H. Craig, secretary; D. O. Hills, manager.

Fillmore Citrus Fruit Association, Fillmore, Cal.

D. PELENTHAL, President.
JAMES WALKER, Vice-President.
G. E. WEBB, Secretary.

Nathan W. Blanchard Association, Santa Paula, Cal.

NATHAN W. BLANCHARD

Limoneira Company, Santa Paula, Cal.

NATHAN W. BLANCHARD, President.
W. L. HARDISON, Vice-President.
NATHAN W. BLANCHARD, JR., Secretary.
C. H. McKEVITT, Treasurer.

Lindsay Growers Association, Lindsay, Cal.

H. S. ELACK, President.
ARTHUR J. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

List of Agents and Brokers, Dec. 3, 1900.

General Eastern Agent, D. B. Campbell, 44 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Name	City
W. P. Winnick	Atlanta, Ga.
J. H. Seward & Co.	Baltimore, Md.
E. P. Burton	Boston, Mass.
D. D. Black	Buffalo, N. Y.
George Gifford	Butte, Mont.
H. D. Phillips	Chattanooga, Tenn.
W. H. Garvin	Chicago, Ill.
F. Delisnore & Co.	Cincinnati, O.
Pisaw Fruit Co.	Cleveland, O.
H. F. Ralston	Columbus, O.
O. H. Kefton	Denver, Colo.
J. J. Foy	Des Moines, Iowa.
Geo. G. Harris	Detroit, Mich.
C. J. Hicks	Fort Worth, Tex.
H. B. Williamson	Houston, Tex.
W. G. Cochran	Indianapolis, Ind.
R. A. Radford	Kansas City, Mo.
R. R. Cochran	Louisville, Ky.
E. F. Brown	Memphis, Tenn.
John Barry & Sons	Minneapolis, Minn.
W. A. Hill, Jr.	Montreal, Que.
H. D. Foy	New Orleans, La.
J. E. Graves	New York, N. Y.
Wm. Weinst & Co.	Omaha, Neb.
F. S. A. Mande	Peoria, Ill.
George Gifford	Philadelphia, Pa.
Seavay & Farnheim	Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. - - - - -	Portland, Ore.
E. F. Hanna	St. Joseph, Mo.
L. Scatena & Co.	St. Louis, Mo.
J. O. Cook	Salt Lake, Utah.
C. G. McKinley	San Francisco, Cal.
Joseph Ferrero	Scranton, Pa.
H. M. Reed	Seattle, Wash.
W. H. Metzner & Bro.	Washington, D. C.
A. H. Wright	Waterloo, Iowa.
	Wheeling, W. Va.
	Wichita, Kan.

The Counties of Southern California Described.

CREME DE LA CREME OF CALIFORNIA.

WHAT is usually known as Southern California is a stretch of territory beginning to the extreme northwest, where the Sierra Madre range of mountains meets the ocean at the boundary line of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties, and running thence irregularly south-easterly, bounded on the north by this mountain range, on the southwest by the ocean, extending inland to the Colorado River, which separates it from Arizona, and southerly to Lower California, or the republic of Mexico. To this are sometimes added the four counties of Kern, Tulare, San Luis Obispo and Inyo on the north.

Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego are on the ocean, and San Bernardino and Riverside inland. This is what the late Charles Dudley Warner termed the "Italy of America," a subject on which he lavished the warmest adjectives his vocabulary could supply, and on which he exhausted his fertile and brilliant imagination in trying adequately to describe its charms.

Nature herself seems to have conceived a peculiar fondness for this corner of the globe. Where the great mountain chain comes down to the sea at one extremity of this region, the shore line turns sharply to the east, and thence runs almost due east to San Pedro. Thence to Lower California the trend is southeasterly. The great bay thus formed in the long arms of the land is protected from rough weather from seaward by a long chain of islands from Santa Rosa on the north, off of Santa Barbara, to San Clemente on the south, off of San Diego, the largest being Santa Catalina off of San Pedro.

The mountain chain rising from 2000 to 8000 feet in height forms a great rampart to the north, which shelters this area from all the fierce northern storms. Cape Mendocino turns far out to sea all cold ocean currents from the north. The islands and curving shore of the mainland husband all the warm currents from southern seas. The mountains protect the land from cold wind currents from the north. Down on the region thus hemmed in almost perpetual sunshine pours all the year round. The latitude is far to the south, thus increasing the warmth of the sun. But lest its summer rays should be too ardent, the air is made as dry as possible by the absence of summer rains, and the trade winds from the northwest come down over a thousand leagues of sea, cool and refreshing, pure and vitalizing beyond that of any other sea breezes on the globe. In the winter the wind currents come mostly from the southward, and are much more gentle as a rule than the summer currents. It is the Italy of America; but the mistral from the Apennines and Alps which make Italy so dubious a paradise, have no counterpart here, thus rendering ours indeed an earthly paradise, beyond any other corner of the globe.

This section is as rich in its resources as it is charming in its climate. From the great mountain chain three principal streams come down, bringing a fertility to the soil unknown in less favored localities. Clad with forests almost to their tops, with the highest peaks piercing the altitudes of perpetual snow, these mountains are the natural reservoirs to treasure water for the streams below. The ages of summer rains and winter snows which have washed the bed rocks of New Eng-

land and the central Atlantic tier of States bare, have not passed over Southern California, where the bed rocks lie far below a deep deposit of rich alluvial soil washed down from the mountain tops, which are not yet denuded of their deposits. As some one has said, "California rivers run bottom upward." The water sinks deep into the soil, to come up in artesian wells all along the plains. The mountains sink gently into plains below, down to the river bottoms and to the sea. A great variety of soil, from the dry slope at the mountain's base to the damp lands along the rivers, is found in nearly all parts of Southern California. The rivers are used as irrigating canals, or artesian water is brought up from the deep strata, and fruitfulness covers a large portion of this area.

The products are as varied as the soil. Broad stretches have been selected as the natural home of the lemon and the orange. The product of these groves this winter will be not less than 7,250,000 boxes, and the value of this crop will be to all interests, \$14,500,000. Other stretches of the territory are found peculiarly fitted to the cultivation of the apricot, the peach, the nectarine and the prune. Orchards of these delicious fruits are found covering 200 acres in one body. Certain portions of the mesas or the valleys are found to be peculiarly suited to the growth of the grape, and vineyards for wine grapes or for raisins spread their wealth of green leaves over the purple fruit in August days to protect them from the sun, making a beautiful prospect, as beautiful in their way in summer as the waxy foliage of the orange tree mingled with the golden spheres of fruit are in winter, when the mountain peaks are white with snow. Here and there stretch wide patches dark with the sombre foliage of the olive. There are cured here 2000 puncheons of fine olive berries each year.

By the rivers the meadows of the dairymen, as luxuriantly green in December as in June, are a most refreshing sight. These fields of alfalfa are responsible for 500,000 pounds of butter per month, nearly every month in the year, besides furnishing milk to the population, and cheese enough for the section.

Frostless belts exist along the bases of the hills, where tomatoes, green peas and blackberries ripen in December. The section sends forth to eastern markets 1000 carloads of these winter vegetables each year. Down on the rich peat lands, near the sea, 1500 carloads of crisp, tender celery, white as snow, are raised for New York, Boston and Philadelphia dinner tables.

The soil is fruitful as the air is balmy, and beneath the soil the riches are as wonderful as on the surface. The river bottoms produce six crops of hay a year. The orange groves yield a carload of fruit to the acre, and that carload is worth \$700 on the track here. Where the mountains rise too steep for meadows, or rise too high for oranges, the miner delves into the rocks and finds precious metals in great abundance.

Southern California last year produced \$4,400,000 of gold and silver, and \$700,000 of copper. Where the desert extends in great unwatered plains, were gathered \$1,500,000 worth of crude borax, or a valuable deposit of salt which is refined for table use.

During the past ten years the extraction of crude petroleum from the earth in Southern California has developed into a great industry. It is said that the investments in this industry at the present time amount

to \$116,000,000. The product last year, will approximate 3,000,000 barrels, the present value of which is \$1.25 per barrel. The greater part of this wealth is to be credited to Southern California. This year, there will be 5,000,000 barrels pumped from the earth.

The charm of this climate, the richness of this soil, the wealth of these buried deposits, are known the world over. These are the powerful magnets which have attracted hither so many thousands of the most intelligent and progressive people in the world, and from all parts of the world.

Every State in the Union, and every foreign country on the globe, have sent their brightest and most energetic people to help develop Southern California. This tells the story of the growth of Los Angeles city in twenty years, from 10,000 to 100,000; of Los Angeles county from 20,000 to 70,000; and of the seven counties from 35,000 to 304,000. Sunshine, soil and mineral wealth have developed Los Angeles City from a little adobe town with a few mud streets to the magnificent metropolis of today, with six-storied business blocks and beautiful residences, with wide, paved streets, and all the accessories of a modern city of the first class. The sunshine, soil and mineral wealth have wrought a magical change in transforming the sheep-walk of twenty years ago into the charming city of Pasadena, into the great orange groves of Pomona, Riverside, Redlands, and a hundred settlements of less importance. The sunshine and soil have to their credit 500 carloads of walnuts, coming from two or three places, the total orchard area being only a few hundred acres.

With the growth of population and wealth, and the horticultural developments, have grown up a network of railroads here that rival Massachusetts in this respect. Three transcontinental lines have crowded in here to compete for the business of the section. A fourth will be begun this year.

All this material wealth is pleasant to contemplate. But it is not the most attractive feature of life in the Italy of America. Thousands of these new residents of Southern California are people who come here more or less run down in health. The sunshine, the life in the open air, the calm days, the breezes from the sea or mountain top have worked together for their good and they are now full of vitality. The life which was a burden, has become a joy. Children who were weak in the East, and whose future was a matter of grave anxiety to their parents, have grown robust, full of spirit and full of promise, giving assurance of useful, pleasurable, happy lives.

For young and old, for weak and strong, the days pass comfortably in this earthly paradise. Extremes of heat and cold, disease-bearing influences, are all unknown beyond what can be truly said of any other portion of the globe. The sunbeams, day by day, bring an inspiration to effort, hope is born with each new morning, and comfortable repose falls from peaceful skies with each setting of the sun. Instead of a struggle to maintain life, there wells up perennially an ambition just to go on enjoying an existence that has so much of unsought-for enjoyment in its hours.

Such is the feeling a residence in Southern California brings to almost all who live here, and this feeling grows stronger with the years, and increases as age creeps upon us all.

Los Angeles County, Head of the Southern Group.

QUEEN OF THE SOUTHERN REALM.

IF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is to be called the Italy of America, it is not a reflection on the other counties to say that Los Angeles is the Naples of this new Italy. For the great Mendocino Cape, the easterly trend of the shore line, the chain of islands out to sea, and the great Sierra Madre Mountains inland form natural barriers to the whole region against storms and cold winds; then Point Dumas, at the northwest corner of Los Angeles county, the largest of the islands, Catalina, lying along the shore line and the Cahuanga and Beaudry hills, a wall within a wall on the north, combine to protect the territory of the county in a twofold degree. Again, two of the three streams that water the plains of this whole southland lie wholly within Los Angeles county, and the largest body of fertile land in all the seven sister counties is in this one.

The shore line is over eighty miles long. The fertile plains and mesas stretch thirty miles from the sea to the San Bernardino county line, and twenty miles from the hills to the line of Orange county. The total area of the county is about 4000 square miles. The sea coast is indented by several bays, which afford good landing places and make ideal seaside resorts. The mountains afford enchanting retreats from the summer heat at altitudes 6000 feet high, among great pines and on peaks that pierce the clouds.

Nearly two-thirds of the population of Southern California are found in the borders of Los Angeles county and most of it in the little area 30 by 20 miles square of which Los Angeles city, with one-third of the whole population, is the center.

This territory, taken all in all, would be hard to match upon the globe. Besides Los Angeles city, Pasadena, Pomona, Monrovia, Whittier, Downey, San Pedro, Long Beach and Santa Monica, cities of 1000 to 7000 souls, and a score of smaller towns all lie here at the base of the mountains, by the river courses, or along the sea shore.

These cities all rank very high in the style of their homes, in the culture and wealth of their inhabitants, in their schools and in their churches, in their artistic development and in their social life. They all stand embowered in a perfect sea of emerald foliage starred with the hues of myriads of flowers. The territory is griddoned with good roads. A dozen lines of railroad radiate from Los Angeles to all points of the compass, reaching almost every village in the county. Half a

dozen "trolley" lines run between the larger cities and to points on the sea shore.

To stand upon one of the mountain peaks and look over this panorama of wealth and loveliness is a sight as inspiring as the earth affords. Nor is this a difficult thing to do. One railroad line runs up nearly to the very apex of the range, reaching an altitude of almost 5000 feet. From this outlook the vista stretches fifty miles and the sight loses itself out at sea, far beyond the blue ridge of the island range that lies beyond the shore. City and village dot the plain. Orchard, vineyard and meadow lie around. Church spires rise amid the orange groves and beautiful homes, embowered with roses, lie beneath the shadows of "olive" spires.

In January, one may stand ankle deep in snow upon these heights, in a clear atmosphere, under a cloudless sky, and look down upon busy orchardists picking oranges upon the upper plain, while in the lowlands by the rivers, cattle appear half hidden in the luscious grasses. He may descend in an hour to pick the ripe oranges from the trees, and blooming heliotrope from the vines by some pretty porch. Another hour's ride on an electric car will land him at the seaside, where he may enjoy a comfortable midwinter plunge in the surf.

This is no fancy sketch. It is something which takes place by no means infrequently.

In the products of the soil, Los Angeles stands prominently among the other counties of Southern California. Not so preëminent as in population and wealth. The county has nearly two-thirds of the population of the section, the city of Los Angeles having half of the population of the county. Manufacturing and the number of people of leisure who live in Los Angeles city, in Pasadena and Pomona account for the preponderance of population.

Of the 400 carloads of walnuts produced in Southern California, about 175 carloads may be credited to Los Angeles county. The greatest of all the walnut districts is in the county at Rivers, overlapping into Los Nietos, into Downey and into Whittier. The value of this crop is close to \$300,000. It is almost all produced in an area, the circumference of which is not on an average four miles from the depot at Rivers.

The oranges and lemons in the groves in the county this year will fill 4000 cars. There will be 1,500,000 boxes, and they will bring in to growers, packers, shippers and railroads centering here, nearly \$3,000,000.

The fruit and vegetable canning industries are very important to Los Angeles county. In average years some of these establishments put up over 1,000,000 cans of goods. They all pack upward of 5,000,000 tins in years of exceptionally large crops and when the demand is good at the East. These factories are a source of large profit to the communities in which they operate. They pay the farmers large sums of money

for their fruits, including apricots, peaches, pears, grapes, berries of all kinds, tomatoes, peas, string beans, and other vegetables. The women on the farms, young boys and girls from the villages and towns are employed in large numbers for months in the factories. Families make in some instances several hundred dollars in this way every season. The gross receipts from the canning industry are large, running at not less than 10 cents per can and aggregating \$600,000. When deciduous fruit crops are good, there are dried as much as 9000 tons of fruit, and this will average 6 cents per pound, or \$180 per ton. This sum of \$600,000 is paid to farmers who grow the fruit, children and men who pick it, others who prepare and dry it, others who pack it, the merchants who sell, and then the railroads receive a further sum for hauling it to market. This does not include 1300 tons of raisins.

The wine-grape industry, which fifteen years ago was one of the leading interests of the county, was almost destroyed twenty years ago by some mysterious disease. At Sunny Slope, in the palmy days of the industry, 6000 tons of grapes were crushed a day, many days for a month each year, making at this one establishment 700,000 gallons of wine on some days. That is now about the total output of the whole county for a year. But the disease has spent its strength, and the vineyards are again being planted. They are doing well. A good vineyard will yield five tons of grapes per acre, and the best yield, eight tons. Last fall they sold for \$16 per ton. The vineyardist who makes his own wine and does it properly, can double his profit, but he must have capital to buy cooperage and carry his vintage about a year.

The farmers who own small places in the "frostless belts" have crops of green peas, tomatoes, strawberries and other products to sell in the heart of winter, when the vegetables command 5 to 10 cents per pound, the tomatoes \$3 per box, and the berries 20 to 25 cents per pound.

In certain districts, celery and cauliflower yield large crops, which are marketed from the first of November until nearly spring. These sell for 40 to 50 cents a dozen heads, or dozen bunches, and pay large profits.

Dairying is one of the most profitable pursuits in the county. The alfalfa meadows along the lowlands are mowed six times a year, yielding about 10 or twelve tons of hay. Ten acres will feed a good band of cows, and the flow of milk will be as high as from the best meadows of Central Illinois. Good bands of graded cows have been bred here. The product of the county is perhaps 20,000,000 pounds a year. Nearly 1,000,000 pounds of butter, selling at 10 to 15 cents per pound, are produced. The average gain for the year is 25 cents.

One local cheese factory turns out \$21,000 pounds of cheese in a year. It is the largest factory in California

and perhaps in the 10 cents per pound. The dairymen here are importing from the East, and central counties as loads of cheese a year from outside, in the In a separate art provision made for life of the people, found, art study is discussed. Quite to the conditions and, indeed, in immigration into seven counties has progressive and the older States. boast as fine schools equal population in States. The smaller Asuna and Whittier people. In country or passing their day of more active university graduates. Governors of some successful business in the highest circles.

Twenty years ago all Los Angeles county. The count 600 souls. It is a The growth of the in the twenty years tantities for progress emptied by any new opportunities as eving to the new com will find better city moving about, bett erally higher type ges than he would. Openings for large or if his means w more ambitious a be difficult to disco continental railroads. There will soon be built. Soon af fact. Manufactur past, the man wh now in the forem With the growth come other opening With all this, in country and city, will prove fortune years. As populatio life more highly of All that is artistic in culture and refin

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and perhaps in the world. The cheese sells for 9 to 10 cents per pound at the factory.

The dairyman has a very secure future before him. There are imported 2,000,000 pounds of butter a year from the East, and perhaps half as much from the central counties of the State. As much as twenty carloads of cheese a year are imported from the East and from outside, in the State.

In a separate article on the city of Los Angeles, the provision made for education in that city, the church life of the people, the high grade of social culture found, art study and other conditions of life here, are discussed. Quite, or nearly, all said there, will apply to the conditions found in the other cities of the county, and, indeed, in all the cities of Southern California. The immigration into Los Angeles county and to all the seven counties has been largely made up of the most progressive and most highly cultivated people from all the older States. Pasadena, Pomona and other cities boast as fine schools and churches as any cities of equal population in New England, or in the Middle States. The smaller places, such as Monrovia, Duarte, Azusa and Whittier are filled with the same type of people. In country places engaged in orange growing, or passing their days in leisure on the accumulations of more active years, are found in large numbers university graduates, ex-Senators, men who have been Governors of some of the largest States in the Union, successful business men whose lives have been passed in the highest circles of city life in the East.

Twenty years ago, there were only 33,881 people in all Los Angeles county, which then included Orange county. The county as it is today, has more than 170,000 souls. It is a growth of more than 500 per cent. The growth of the present period is as large as any in the twenty years. There is no stay to it. Opportunities for progressive enterprises are not all pre-empted by any means. There exist this year as good opportunities as ever before. The prospect is as inviting to the new comer as to those who preceded. He will find better cities, better roads, quicker means of moving about, better schools, better churches, a generally higher type of civilization, more social advantages than he would have found twenty years before. Openings for larger business enterprises will appear, or if his means will not justify enterprises on those lines, more ambitious schemes, more modest ones will not be difficult to discover. In 1880 there was not a transcontinental railroad completed. Now there are three. There will soon be four. In five years the harbor will be built. Soon after, the isthmian canal will be a fact. Manufacturing must develop here, and as in the past, the man who began early in a modest way is now in the foremost rank, so it will be in the future. With the growth of factories and of population, will come other openings for business enterprises.

With all this, lands will increase in value, both in country and city, and investments wisely made now will prove fortunes at the end of the next twenty years. As population and wealth increase, all that makes life more highly enjoyable, will grow with equal pace. All that is artistic and intellectual, all that is highest in culture and refinement, will be augmented.

Better roads, better systems of water supply, a greater number of fine houses and handsome lawns, more numerous railroads, finer schools, more magnificent churches, longer stretches of streets, better paved, better sidewalks, better kept, aligned with more beautiful trees and flowers, will come year by year, as the population increases.

The Hudson River of fifty years ago was a modest place of residence compared with the magnificence of the Palisades, of the Tarrytown and the Tuxedo of today. Matters move faster now than then, and the work of a year is done in a month. Those of us who saw Los Angeles county in 1880 are astonished at what it is today. Those who live to see it in 1920 will be still more astonished at what it will be then. In two decades the population will more than double again. From Santa Monica to Pomona, along the foothills, the population will be nearly as dense as in Pasadena. The orchards on the mesas and the farms by the rivers will increase 100 per cent. The enjoyment of life will increase 500 per cent. in that time.

North of Los Angeles.

A VERDANT VALLEY.

THAT portion of the San Fernando Valley occupying the somewhat narrow bit of territory between the Los Angeles River and the Verdugo hills, six or eight miles square, is a very interesting spot. The villages and towns of Tropic, Burbank, West Glendale, Glendale, Verdugo and Eagle Rock, are in this bit of territory. The soil is rich and the climate very fine. The whole country-side is occupied by small fruit and berry plantations, which are a source of large profit. This district is remarkable for its good roads, which are smooth and hard, and sprinkled three or four times a day.

TROPICO.

TROPICO is a suburb of the city of Los Angeles, being near the Los Angeles River on the Southern Pacific Railroad, three miles north of the city limits and six miles from the Plaza. The Terminal Railway also reaches this point. It lies in a beautiful valley and has a water supply from the mountains. The people who live here have about three to ten acres of land each, mostly devoted to fruit. Something like 600 people get their mail at the Tropic postoffice. The school is divided into three grades, and there are churches within easy reach of the people.

The most important development of the year is the establishment of the Pacific Art Tile Manufacturing Company, of which Col. G. J. Griffith is president, and Joseph Kirkham, manager. This industry has but just been set afoot, but as excellent clays have been found in Southern California, easy of access to the factory, a great future lies before the industry.

Another new departure here is the extensive planting of strawberry plants. The soil is a warm, sandy loam with an abundance of iron in its composition. As much as fifty acres have been planted with strawberry vines this year. D. W. Griswold, H. Davenport, George Nagel and Mr. Dutton are the leaders in this new industry. C. C. Chandler and C. W. Winne have put up nice new houses during the past year.

BURBANK.

THE town of Burbank lies on the Southern Pacific Railroad, nine miles north of the Los Angeles city limits, and twelve miles from the center of the city. It lies in the heart of the San Fernando Valley, just where it begins to widen out into a broad plain. The Los Angeles River flows a mile or so westerly of the town and the Beauty hills run along the Valley easterly.

There are perhaps 1500 people in this part of the valley. There are four churches in the place and a good

school, with four teachers and about 300 children in attendance.

Burbank has two general stores, one kept by C. C. Chase, the other by Cash Edmonds.

The year 1890 was not as prosperous as years usually are at this place. The scant rainfall resulted in a failure of fruit crops on which the people around the town mostly depend. The copious rains of this season have put new heart into the people. By December 1, the grass was good, the cows were giving plenty of milk, and the store was getting a good supply of butter as aromatic as that of eastern States in June. Farmers have already put in a large acreage to barley and wheat and the prospects look bright.

Many fruit farmers during the dry years put down wells and installed good pumping plants, which resulted in good fruit crops. The Farmers' Water Company, did good work in this way.

Northeast of Burbank, along the foothills, are several flourishing vineyards. John McClure, the wine maker at Shorb, in this county, two years ago, put in thirty acres of vineyard and the vines are doing well. Last year he picked two tons to the acre which were worth \$32, and next fall he will pick twice as large a crop.

GLENDAL.

GLENDAL is one of the most attractive of all the Los Angeles suburbs. It is six miles from the city limits on the northeast, and nine miles from the Plaza. The Terminal Railroad reaches Glendale and the Southern Pacific station at Tropic is only two miles away. The place is at the very base of the Verdugo hills, from which a supply of pure water is obtained. This part of the valley is thickly settled with people engaged mostly in the fruit business. Strawberry berries take the lead, there being perhaps 100 acres covered by these vines. Capt. C. E. Thom has put in a good many vines during the past year. The situation is elevated and free from fog and frost. The strawberry vines bear fruit all winter long. The sandy soil is so full of iron that the berries become very large and of a beautifully high color. In winter they sell as high as 25 cents per pound.

There are many orange groves here, some of them large. Those of Judge E. M. Ross and Capt. C. E. Thom are the largest and are very fine.

There are four churches at Glendale. A good public school with four teachers and 175 pupils is here.

VERDUGO.

THE village of Verdugo is situated nine miles northwest of Los Angeles at the very mouth of Verdugo Cañon, at the foot of the hills, and is one of the most picturesque suburbs of Los Angeles. The water system supplying Glendale and Tropic, comes out of the cañon through Verdugo which enjoys the use of it for domestic and irrigation purposes. It is piped through the streets and is pure and clear as crystal. The small holdings are devoted to orange culture and strawberry beds which are very profitable. There is a small store at Verdugo, kept until recently by O. W. Huston, but recently purchased by D. Campbell of Los Angeles, who is also postmaster.

EAGLE ROCK VALLEY.

EAGLE ROCK VALLEY is nestled among hills which shut it in on all sides, six miles northeast of the city of Los Angeles. It is only about three miles from the city limits. The soil is very rich and the temperature is high because of its inclosed position. The hillsides slope up gently, rising several hundred feet above the lowest points in the valley. In the winter-time frost is unknown. The fertility of the soil and the warm atmosphere have attracted many people to this spot, which is covered with houses. During the winter time tomatoes, green peas and string beans ripen here, which bring high prices in the markets. The prosperity of the people is indicated by their pretty homes, with excellent houses as a rule.

The valley has a good school, attended by nearly fifty pupils. During the past year the people have put up a neat little church, in which a Congregational minister preaches.

One of the beauty spots of the valley is a bed of roses of five acres in area, from which thousands of buds are shipped to eastern markets in winter.

San Fernando Valley.

WHERE THEY RAISE GRAIN.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY proper begins at Burbank, twelve miles north of the city center, where the narrow strip of land between the river and the hills is like the handle of a pan. At Burbank the hills receding to the right hand, the river makes a sweep to the left, and the valley opens like a great fan. The valley is used mostly as grain fields.

SAN FERNANDO.

THE principal place in the valley is the town which bears its name. San Fernando is one of the choice spots selected 100 years ago by the Spanish priests as the site of a mission. The old mission church, a noble edifice, in a fine state of preservation, is still standing, and is the object of frequent pilgrimages on the part of tourists and artists. The town is about twenty-five miles from Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific main line, to the north. There are two general stores in the place, one kept by the MacLay & MacLay Company, and the other by E. L. Brown, who is its postmaster. There are a meat market, notion store, two blacksmith shops and a livery stable, kept by J. Jonneffer, one of the old timers of the county. Three physicians live here. One of them, Dr. Mackay, a young man recently married, is now building a pretty home.

San Fernando is noted for its orange orchards. The Porter Land and Water Company has 250 acres in oranges, 40 in lemons, and George K. Porter has 100 acres more in oranges and 25 in lemons. There are many others having from five to thirty-five acres in oranges and two to twenty in lemons. H. De Garmo & Son have 40 acres in oranges and 100 in lemons. The total orange groves amount to 1250 acres and lemons 800. Last season the San Fernando Orange Growers' Association shipped 45 carloads of fruit and the Porter Land and Water Company 41. The Lemon Growers' Association had 30 cars in its crop. The orchards are all young and the product is increasing rapidly.

The Los Angeles Olive Growers' Association has its orchard here of 1250 acres planted. There are many other olive growers. Ex-Sheriff John Burr, president of the Lemon Growers' Association, has 25 acres. There is a total of 1600 acres.

A large packing-house to handle fruit will be built this spring.

During the past three partially dry seasons, the fruit

growers here have put down wells yielding 300 inches constant flow of water.

TOLUCA.

THE Southern Pacific has a branch line running off at Burbank to Chatsworth Park, at the head of the valley. A few miles off upon this branch is the pretty town of Toluca, in the heart of the big valley. It is noted as a place of fine orchards of apricots, peach, pear, and other deciduous fruits. It is a recently built town, with modern homes and very pretty gardens.

CHATSORTH PARK.

AT THE head of the valley, on the terminus of the branch road referred to above, is Chatsworth Park, right under the mountains, and at the entrance of the Santa Susanna Pass. This is a new town, the people being mostly engaged in fruit growing. A large reservoir has been put in to store water for domestic and irrigating purposes. The Southern Pacific is now driving a tunnel over 7200 feet, under the Santa Susanna Pass. It will be completed in eighteen months, and then this place will be on the great coast road to San Francisco.

NEWHALL.

NOT exactly in the San Fernando Valley is Newhall, thirty-two miles from Los Angeles, three and a half miles north of the San Fernando tunnel, with about 200 people. Geo. Compton is postmaster, and keeps a general store. The Southern hotel here is a well-kept place. There is a good school, with two teachers and a neat Presbyterian Church.

Here is where the first oil was found in this section, twenty-five years ago, and the wells are pumping still. There are twenty-four companies operating here now, and more coming. The Standard Oil Company has come here with an investment that reaches millions. This oil development is spreading, having gone south of the mountains, over the tunnel, to the San Fernando side, where several companies are now in what promises to be good territory.

The Cabuenga Valley.

FROSTLESS SLOPES FACING THE SEA.

THE district known by the above name lies just west of the city of Los Angeles, extending from Griffith Park on the north to Sherman on the south, a distance of about ten miles. From the city limits to the Cabuenga hills the width is about two miles. These hills sweep in a large horseshoe from the Los Angeles River northerly to the sea, northwest of Santa Monica. Since the Pirtle waterworks were put into this valley at a cost of \$250,000, development has been rapid all along the higher levels of the land. It is a stretch of unsurpassable attractions. The scenery of mingled mountain, plain and sea is charming. The soil is exceedingly rich. The climate is frostless and almost fogless. The lemon orchards which abound, and the fields of winter peas, string beans and tomatoes, furnish contrasts in lively shades of green seldom matched anywhere. The improvements are very costly, as this slope is fast becoming the residence of many wealthy people of the city. There are four points in the valley which are briefly sketched below.

PROSPECT PARK.

PROSPECT PARK is a pretty village lying just outside the city limits at the northern end of the Cabuenga Valley. A country store is kept by J. B. Murphey, who is also postmaster. The village is very accessible since the Los Angeles and Pacific Electric line has been completed during the year, passing right by Prospect Park. The Methodists have a church here, and the Kings Daughters of the place have a covey hall. H. K. Vickroy has erected a handsome home in his lemon grove at the edge of the village. From this place to half way up the slopes of the hills, fine orchards of lemons, figs and olives cover the country side. Four or five hundred people dwell in this end of the Cabuenga Valley.

COLEGROVE.

THE center of the Cabuenga Valley was for a long time occupied by the handsome ranch house of Ex-Senator Cornelius Cole. For years this was the only residence in this part of the valley. Within the past few years the soil and climate have attracted many settlers, who are mostly occupied in lemon culture. There are more than 500 acres planted to these trees, the product of which is already over 250 carloads, and will soon be 500 cars. The Cabuenga Valley Lemon Growers' Association has its packing-house here on the electric railroad line, and last year the capacity had to be doubled. The Episcopalians have a church here, and within the past year the Hollywood Cemetery Association has purchased 100 acres of land, for the improvement of which elaborate plans are out. By degrees it will be planted with fine trees and ornamental shrubs. Three lakelets will relieve the monotony of the scene. A mortuary chapel and a crematory will be erected. The intention is to make this one of the most beautiful places in the country. A couple of hundred thousand dollars will be spent on it ultimately. The streets are now being laid out and graded and in the spring the trees will be planted.

HOLLYWOOD.

IN THE deepest part of the bend of the hills, just at the mouth of the Cabuenga Pass, which leads across the river into the San Fernando Valley, is Hollywood, a place of lovely homes and of beautiful lemon groves. The streets are all well made and graveled. They are aligned with graceful pepper and other ornamental trees, and every yard is a miniature park. An inspiring view of the whole valley and of much of the city of Los Angeles is enjoyed from this high level.

The village is quite large. It is lighted by electricity and served with pure water piped to every house. H. D. Sackett conducts a general store and is postmaster. H. D. Wilkerson has a well-kept grocery store. There are a bakery, a butcher's market and two restaurants at the edge of the village. The roads to Los Angeles city are excellent, and the electric railroad passes through Hollywood. There are estimated to be 600 acres of lemon grove around the place. The South Methodists and the Christians each have churches here. The Ca-

huengo Pass, Laurel Cañon and other gorges in the mountains are ideal places for picnics or a drive.

This place is attracting many of the most wealthy people of the city, who are putting up country houses here. Homer Laughlin has paid \$25,000 for a twenty-acre lemon grove, and will put up a house costing between \$35,000 and \$50,000. Paul de Longpre, the celebrated artist, "King of flower painters," has a most artistic home here, in the mission style of architecture. It is costing \$10,000 to complete. Lee A. McConnell is planning to put up a handsome home on his five-acre lemon grove. L. A. McCrary, a successful Los Angeles oil man, has paid \$8500 for a lemon grove on which he will spend \$5500 in adding to the house. H. J. Whitley, a wealthy jeweler of Los Angeles, paid \$24,000 for twenty-four acres of lemons, and has erected a handsome residence on the place. He has a landscape gardener engaged in keeping the whole place in the highest style of art. Some thirty families have moved into Hollywood during the year. In the foothills near by, Mr. Rapp has two acres planted to pineapples which are doing well, coming to a fine degree of maturity.

SHERMAN.

THE village of Sherman is the site of the power-house of the Los Angeles and Pacific Electric Railroad line. It is half way between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, eight miles from each place. L. J. Quint keeps a neat store here and is postmaster. About 300 people get mail at this office.

The foothills above Sherman are dotted with beautiful homes of wealthy Los Angeles people. The valley lying below, a line joining Hollywood and Sherman, is being rapidly explored for oil. Many derricks have been put up in the last few months, and some wells are yielding good results in oil. The belt seems to lie south of Colegrove, but may widen out there. One oil company is now exploring in the hills northwest of Sherman.

At many points in the valley fine artesian water is found at thirty-five to sixty feet below the surface. Ten are flowing wells and these add much to the value of the land.

The whole countryside between Hollywood and Sherman, nearly four miles, is covered these winter days with many acres of green peas, tomatoes and string beans. Some fields are small plants, some in blossom, and some are ready to pick. The effect in the bright sunlight is like a bit of fairyland created by a poet's imagination. But it is a blissful reality in this land of bright winter sunbeams.

Pasadena and Environs.

THE CROWN OF THE VALLEY.

THE closing year of the nineteenth century was one of progress for Pasadena, and the city, which a year ago stood at the turning of the ways, now waits at the portal of the new century with even greater development in prospect. The event of the greatest municipal importance in the year just closed was the adoption in November of a special city charter which will go into effect in April next. This instrument lifts Pasadena from the constricted form of government framed for cities of the fifth class and gives it privileges and powers peculiarly adapted to its needs, making possible many improvements which shall make for the attractiveness, health and comfort of the city.

Although a proposition to issue sewer bonds was voted down at a special election, the construction of sewers has gone forward in a gratifying manner under the provisions of the Vrooman Act, and five miles of sewers have been laid in five months, greatly improving the sanitary conditions of the most thickly settled parts of the city. The construction of sewers still continues, and the close of the year 1901 undoubtedly will find the system practically complete.

In the matter of municipal ownership of water, favorable progress has been made. A special commission of engineers employed by the city has made a comprehensive survey of existing plants owned by the different companies now supplying water, and the report of that commission soon will be submitted to the people. The sentiment is strong in favor of municipal ownership of the water supply, and it is likely that the proposition will carry when it is submitted to the voters.

Expansion is the motto of the dominating progressive element of the population, and an era of greater development is in sight, promising the acquisition of public parks, the annexation of suburbs, better and more progressive government, and a cleaner, brighter, more attractive city.

Building improvements have been many in the past twelve months and the demand for labor never has been greater, even during the early boom days. Principal among the new buildings are the new First Methodist Church, costing \$65,000, at the corner of Colorado street and Marengo avenue, the corner-stone of which was laid December 8; the Guirnalda, Mrs. E. O. Davis' new sixty-room hotel adjoining the Methodist Church property on Colorado street, which was built at a cost of \$50,000; A. R. Dodworth's \$55,000 modern, four-story brick business block, in course of erection at the southwest corner of Colorado street and Fair Oaks avenue; A. F. M. Strong's \$10,000 business block at the corner of Colorado street and Marengo avenue; a \$10,000 block, now building by the Ward estate, just east of the postoffice on Colorado street; a \$12,000 addition to Throop Institute, and a \$12,000 addition to Miss Orton's school for girls. In addition to this, there have been built a number of stores and buildings of less cost, and many alterations and improvements have been made to stores and office buildings, while many handsome houses have been built in the residence sections. The capacity of the public library has been doubled by the addition of a substantial stone annex, costing \$10,000, and that institution's force for good has been consequently increased. The building of a city hospital seems now to be assured; the plans for a fine building having been prepared, and the matter now resting in the hands of a number of public-spirited persons who have contributed largely to the building fund.

Not only in material things has Pasadena prospered, but the forces which make for good, intellectually, spiritually and socially, have made substantial advancement. The free kindergarten maintained at the Garfield School a year ago by Mrs. J. M. Smith, continues to receive the assistance of that public-spirited woman, and in addition is receiving aid from the Free Kindergarten Association lately formed, which also has established a kindergarten at the Columbia School. Other schools of like kind are to be established in different parts of the city as soon as funds can be raised sufficient to justify their organization.

The public school census taken in May indicated no increase in attendance for the year which closed at that time, but the registration for the present year shows a gratifying growth. Throop Institute has a registration far in excess of any previous year and there has been a large increase in the number of instructors em-

ployed at that institution. The needs of this school have necessitated the addition of a three-story annex to East Hall for the accommodation of the increased number of pupils and classes. Miss Orton's school for girls, and various private places of instruction, also feel the increased demand for educational advantages and have been compelled to make additions to their buildings.

Social and study clubs, for which the city is noted, have grown in number, strength and influence, and their work planned for the coming year indicates a growing interest in literature, art, music and other things which make for culture.

Local business houses have done well in the past year, notwithstanding the proximity of Los Angeles with its large stores, and nearly all the merchants who cater to the wants of the people report an excellent trade for the year, increases in stock, space and the number of employees being necessary in many cases. In the shipment of oranges, lemons, canned and dried fruits the records show an increase over previous years, and, while Pasadena lays no claim to being a fruit shipping center, the handling of this product has given employment to a large number of persons and has returned many thousands of dollars to growers in this vicinity.

ALHAMBRA.

ALHAMBRA, one of the prettiest of the small suburbs of Los Angeles, is situated on the Southern Pacific Railway, about seven miles from the metropolis, and is the home of many Los Angeles business men, among whom are F. Q. Story, Jacob Beam, T. J. Stewart, J. A. Graves and N. G. Felker. There has been a steady growth in the past year, and a drive through the town indicates that its residents are prosperous and progressive. Large quantities of citrus and deciduous fruits are shipped each year, and the present prospects are for an exceptionally good season. A number of new residences have been built and a new store building is in course of erection by Mrs. Ellen M. Adams at the corner of Garfield avenue and Main street. Rural California life, is enjoyed to its fullness in Alhambra by many eastern tourists, who are arriving this year early and in large numbers. Closer communication with Los Angeles and Pasadena is expected soon, the surveys for an electric line having been made, and this innovation is expected, to be of great benefit to the town.

SAN GABRIEL.

THE home of the old mission, which was built in 1789, probably is one of the most representative native Californian towns in Southern California, the old part of the town being occupied by Mexicans, and the picturesque old mission, which still is in good repair, serves as a reminder of the days when the settlement was a stronghold of the padres several decades ago. Grain and oranges are raised in large quantities in the vicinity of San Gabriel, and shipments of fruit are made by the Fay and the Ruddock-Trench fruit companies, the latter organization being now engaged in erecting a commodious packing-house.

LAMANDA PARK.

LAMANDA PARK adjoins Pasadena on the east and is the center of a rich fruit-growing section. Three packing-houses handle the products of the orchards, the last house having just been completed by the Lamanda Orange and Lemon Association. While there has been little growth in population or in building operations during the year just closed, the growth of business has been of a healthy nature and the community is prosperous.

Valley of the San Gabriel and Its Foothills.

POMONA.

THERE are few localities in Southern California that have enjoyed more prosperous growth and healthful development during the past year than the beautiful San Gabriel Valley, with its waxing area of citrus and deciduous orchards, its fertile fields, lovely homes and increasing population. Pomona, the largest city of upper San Gabriel Valley, and third only in Los Angeles county in wealth and population, is making steady and most satisfactory advancement. No better indication of a city's prosperity can be found than the building of large, substantial residences, and in no former year have so many beautiful homes been built in Pomona. The present population of the city will easily reach 6100, and the total assessed valuation is now up to the \$2,000,000 mark. The postoffice has done a largely increased money-order and stamp business, and has handled many more pieces of mail matter than last year. It has been necessary to secure larger school accommodations as there are at present 1350 pupils enrolled and forty teachers employed in the public schools. During the summer the Board of Trade was reorganized with a membership of over two hundred, and a vigorous campaign for city improvement has been started, meetings being held once a month. Special attention has been paid of late by the City Council in conjunction with citizen property-owners, to the matter of good roads. Many public highways have been graveled, and there are now excellent thoroughfares to Ontario, Chino, Lordsburg, San Dimas, Spadra and Claremont. The city is now better lighted than ever, a number of new arc and several series of incandescent street lights having been added to the street system. The public library rooms in Union block have lately been refitted with new fixtures, and more book-shelf room provided for new books, which are constantly being purchased. The Pomona Cooperative Union has completed a \$5000 brick building, which it is now occupying as a store. Greatest in the form of municipal improvements has been the voting of \$30,000 in sewer bonds for the construction of an adequate outfall-sewer system sufficient for the city's great need. A good part of the line is completed and work will soon be commenced upon the system of laterals, the estimated cost of which is \$56,000. Water development has been a large work here during the continued drought. Many thousands of dollars have been expended by individuals and companies in sinking wells and installing pumping plants, till now this section has a supply of over 3000 inches of water. About 1000 cars of oranges and ninety-three of lemons were shipped from Pomona and vicinity the past season. Of these, the San Antonio Fruit Exchange sent 898 cars of oranges and forty-eight of lemons. This organization, which is steadily growing in popularity, is a branch of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, and is made up of the Pomona Fruit

Growers' Association, Indian Hill Citrus Union, Claremont Citrus Union and San Dimas Citrus Union. The San Dimas Lemon and Claremont Lemon associations. Manager Dreher of this exchange estimates that the organization will ship 1250 cars of oranges and 150 cars of lemons during the season now entered upon. There will be a large increase also this year in the amount of oranges and lemons shipped by private firms. In order to care for this increasing citrus output it has been necessary to enlarge all of the exchange packing-houses hereabouts. C. K. Short and McClenny & Co., have also built additions to their packing-houses, and have put in improved machinery. Ten cars of tomatoes, ten of apricots and fifty of peaches and pears were canned by Waters & Pitzer at the Pomona cannery this season, giving employment to about 400 workers during the busiest time. The cannery's capacity is being increased by the addition of a large new fruit-cooking room and new machinery, so that from 35,000 to 40,000 cans may be put up daily. Loud & Gerling, the largest shippers of dried fruits, walnuts and raisins here, report \$500,000 worth of business done during their season. Altogether the outlook is most promising for a prosperous new year for merchants and ranchers alike, and a general good feeling prevails.

MONROVIA.

THE Southern California citrus-fruit-growing district, being in a flourishing condition, Monrovia and its sister suburb, Duarte, a mile and a half east, are exceptions to the rule. The former city has a present population of 1800, while Duarte claims about 600. There are no vacant houses in this vicinity and property values are holding up well. In Monrovia seventeen new houses have been erected lately. There is a noticeable increase in the postoffice business, and in business activity generally. In July, the United Electric, Gas and Power Company, owned principally by Los Angeles parties, commenced to furnish electric power to the city, and now electric street lights have been installed and incandescent lamps put in many residences. An electric railway to Pasadena is contemplated by a company of capitalists, and a ride from the "Gem of the Food hills" to Los Angeles via the electric road is a possibility. Both Monrovia and Duarte have given much attention to the matter of water development lately and over 600 inches of water have been procured in this region by private individuals and companies. The city of Monrovia owns its water system, bonds having been issued for the purchase of the same, and now has one of the finest-equipped, smoothest-working systems in Southern California, the water being pumped by an air compressor, one well alone yielding about 10 inches. Five storage reservoirs with a total capacity of 11,000,000 gallons, are used to supply water for irrigating and domestic purposes. Electric power is used to pump water from the wells to one reservoir which supplies the lands on an elevation above White Oak avenue. Water is plentiful at 2 cents per inch an hour.

DUARTE.

AT DUARTE the Mutual Irrigation and Canal Company has expended \$25,000 in water development and is pumping a forty-inch head of water. A. C. Thomson, the originator of the celebrated Thomson Improved orange, has a good pumping plant for a well which is giving 100 inches of water on his Duarte ranch. The Duarte-Monrovia Fruit Exchange is a constantly-growing organization, now numbering 175 members and having two packing-houses, one on the line of the Southern California Railway, and the other on the Southern Pacific. The exchange handles a good share of the citrus crop of the locality and it estimates that it will pack 350 cars of oranges and twenty-five of lemons this year. A large addition has just been built to one of the packing-houses. G. P. Fitzgerald, the owner of Mt. Olive ranch, is just completing a new orange and lemon packing and storehouse, 100x40 feet, with a commodious stone basement. The Duarte Company, orange growers, composed of Messrs. Thomson, Newhall, Fitzgerald, McKenzie, Radbourne, Maddock, Fowler, Church and Fraulios, estimates its output of oranges at 50 carloads this year.

AZUSA.

EAST of Duarte, over the San Gabriel River, Azusa is able to report a highly satisfactory year. Conservative estimates place the population at 800. New water bonds have been issued and the municipality owns the water system. One hundred and sixty acres of barren land have recently been purchased for the extra water stock which is apportioned thereto, and the domestic supply is now adequate. Extensions have been made in the Glendora-Azusa Water Company by which an increased supply of irrigating water is obtained, and there has been other private development. This year the Azusa Manufacturing Company has been reorganized and is doing a good foundry business manufacturing and repairing steel and iron work. The Azusa Ice Company, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in Southern California, now has a storage capacity of 4900 tons of ice. The output of this plant is taken by the Santa Fe railroad system. Vacant houses are scarce in Azusa, the deposits of the bank are growing, and prosperity is evident in the town. An improvement society for the advancement of community interests and the betterment of the town is about to be formed. The orange crop here is now practically handled by the Azusa Citrus Association, which will ship about 300 cars of oranges this season. The lemon association will probably handle 175 cars of lemons. Good citrus fruit land is at a premium.

GLENDORA.

GLENDORA holds the palm this year for being the point from which the first shipment of Southern California oranges was made. In October the Glendora Citrus Association sent out six carloads, the first going on October 18. Twenty more were shipped during November. The output from this community this year will probably be 300 carloads. A new stone store building 100x50 feet, has just been erected and is occupied by Kamphefer & Co., dealers in general merchandise. The stone of which this building is constructed was quarried a half mile from Glendora. It has been tested and found to possess excellent building qualities, being fireproof. Steps are being taken to work the quarry from which this stone was obtained, and it is expected that much will be made of this industry here. The Alosta-Glendora hotel has recently been sold and is said will be transformed into a fruit-packing house, common with other localities, much attention has been given to the development of water. By an expenditure of over \$35,000, the Glendora-Azusa Water Company obtained 117 inches of water, and with proper pumping facilities it is thought this amount can be greatly increased. The Glendora Water Company and the Glendora and Artesian Belt Water companies contribute

to a plentiful water supply. The Water Company built across Dalton Glendora by G. D. V. many people claim to destroy the work of the force of the New Gabriel Valley, and the 'practicability of experiment has been that it has stood the test of time. It has been utilized in other be used for concrete construction of concrete

EL MONTE.

THE town of El Monte and the mission claims 1100 residents, an increase and services was introduced in the Mission. The business is flourishing, vegetable growing, packing-houses here of vegetables, including tomatoes. The business raising in the school attend three teachers are. It is an interesting that the first Mission was founded lodge room having

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THE QUAKER TOWN.

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The citrus fruit during the past year ing much heavier oranges, is of excellent was the case in 1900 amount of land now the acreage at 1900 and another year a big boon to the by the development. At least for able supply during direction are extended. During the past shipping oranges and raised in this vicinity. The walnut crop some time and the over those that previously, which was and Ranchoito. Wal from 4 to 18 cents, tion is growing. The valley nut growing section been planted along Valley.

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in general merchandise.
is constructed and
quality, being
to work the quarry
and it is likely
industry here. The old
has sold and it is
packing house. It
attention has been
by an expenditure
Water Company has
with water pumped
can be greatly in-
Company and the Citrus
the community further

to a plentiful water supply for the locality. The Glen-
dora Water Company has a large mud dam which was
built across Dalton Cañon in the mountains north of
Glendora by G. D. Whitcomb, largely as an experiment,
many people claiming that a big rain would completely
destroy the work. This dam, however, well withstood
the force of the November flood which deluged the San
Gabriel Valley, and no damage was done, thus proving
the practicability of the venture. The success of this
experiment has been watched with interest and now
that it has stood the test, it is likely that the idea will
be utilized in other sections where big mud dams can
be used for conserving water, thereby saving the costly
construction of cement reservoirs.

EL MONTE.
THE town of El Monte, including the Mountain View
and the mission district or "The Willows," now
claims 1100 residents. The postoffice business is show-
ing an increase and last August the rural-mail-delivery
service was introduced. A good walnut crop has been
grown in the Mountain View district, amounting to
thirteen carloads, and aggregating \$45,000. The dairy
business is flourishing and much is being made of
vegetable growing. The Earl Fruit Company has a
packing-house here and last year shipped out 125 cars
of vegetables, including celery, cauliflower, cabbages
and tomatoes. Chinese gardeners also do a profitable
business raising vegetables. There has been a growth
in the school attendance, so that now the services of
three teachers are necessary, one more than last year.
It is an interesting fact, and one not generally known,
that the first Masonic lodge organized in Southern Cal-
ifornia was formed at El Monte, the furniture for the
lodge room having been shipped around the Horn.

PUEBLO.
AT PUENTE conditions are about as they were a year
ago. The continued dry seasons have shortened the
principal crops, hay and grain, and little has been ex-
ported. The chief interest is centered in the oil de-
velopments of numerous companies operating in the
Pueblo hills and Brea Cañon. The Puente Oil Company
is refining its output at China, all of the refined oil be-
ing taken by the Standard Oil Company.

Whittier and Vicinity.

THE QUAKER TOWN.
WHITTIER was one of the incorporations in Cal-
ifornia that fell just outside of the 2000 mark, ac-
cording to the recent census, and the announce-
ment of that fact was a great disappointment. Never-
theless, the city has made a remarkable growth. Dur-
ing the twelve months ending January 1, 1901, there
have been constructed nearly 100 buildings, most of
them substantial cottages now occupied by their owners.
Two large brick blocks have been completed within the
past month, and the brick is on the ground for two
more which will be put up as soon as winter rains are
over. The rapid development of the oil industry is re-
sponsible for the larger portion of the growth. At the
present time the eight producing companies in the field
are pumping close to 25,000 barrels a month, and are
still developing. In addition, there are twelve more
which have begun operations in the territory outside
of the proven field. The latter have excellent prospects,
but as yet have not drilled deep enough to reach the
oil-bearing sand. Thirty-five strings of drilling tools
are putting down holes as fast as continuous work can
drive them, and the next six months will see a vast
increase in the business. One company, the Palo Solo,
has begun operations just north of the city and a
strike there would mean the converting of the very
side of the city into an oil field.

The citrus fruit industry has made a rapid growth
during the past year. The trees are older and are bear-
ing much heavier than last year. The fruit, especially
oranges, is of excellent quality and ripened earlier than
was the case in 1899. A conservative estimate of the
amount of land now in bearing citrus fruit trees places
the acreage at 1800. New orchards are being set out
and another year will see many more trees with fruit.
A big boon to the citrus fruit industry has been created
by the development of artesian water for irrigating pur-
poses. At least 500 inches has been added to the avail-
able supply during the past year and operations in this
direction are extending into La Habra Valley.
During the past month the packing-houses have been
shipping oranges and lemons from the local Southern
Pacific station and a large quantity of these fruits
raised in this vicinity is sent out from Rivera.
The walnut crop this year was one of the largest for
some time and the prices were a great improvement
over those that prevailed in 1899. The crop from this
vicinity, which was handled through the Los Nietos
and Rancho Walnut Growers' Association, amounted
to 27,803 sacks, or 2,019,162 pounds. The prices ranged
from 8 to 10 cents per pound. The industry in this sec-
tion is growing. There are young orchards in many
sections. The valley west of the city is the greatest wal-
nut growing section in California and many trees have
been planted along the county road leading to La Habra
Valley.

The heavy rain in November brought encouragement
to the grain ranchers in the East Whittier district and
hundreds of acres of land are there being put into
barley. Frequent rains during the winter will insure
a large crop.
The rapid growth of the city during the past two years
has attracted outside capital and attention. The Santa
Ana and Orange Motor Company has made applica-
tion for an electric road franchise to connect the cities
of Santa Ana and Los Angeles with a loop line running
through Whittier. According to the terms of the applica-
tion, the road must be in operation within two years
from the date of the granting of the franchise.

One of the surveys for the new road to be con-
structed by the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway
Company passes directly through the city and the people
here are hopeful that it will be the route selected
for the great highway. A through line of railroad
would have a tendency to bring the advantages of
Whittier before the tourists, who now seldom visit the
vicinity.

DOWNEY.
THE chief products about Downey are milk-making
materials, deciduous fruits and oranges. The busi-
ness of the Downey Cooperative Creamery was doubled
within the year. The receipts of milk amounted to about
12,000 pounds per day. From it there
was made butter that sold at from 15 to
20 cents per pound. The creamery has about 120 patrons.
In the season of 1899-1900 nearly fifty carloads of

oranges were shipped away. The conditions indicate
that the present season's crop will be nearly as large,
notwithstanding the dry season, and that the fruit will
be of better quality. The Arroyo Ditch Company ex-
pended \$20,000 in the construction of cement flumes
along its ditches. The company is about to expend
\$10,000 more in extending the cement work and when
that is done, it will have twelve miles of ditches. The
saving of water which is effected by the improvement
is reckoned as equivalent to a flow of 400 or 500 miner's
inches.

NORWALK.
GRAPES and milk products were among the most
notable things in the year's products of the lands
about Norwalk. From about 400 acres devoted to vit-
iculture, about forty carloads of grapes were shipped
away. The grapes sold for from \$12 to \$15 per ton.
Nearly six miles of roads in the neighborhood were
sprinkled with oil. The Union Oil Company completed
its pipe line from the Whittier and Fullerton oil dis-
trict through Norwalk to Bixby on the Terminal Rail-
way, and the line is in operation.

LOS NIETOS.
ALFALFA and walnuts are among the chief products
about Los Nietos. Of the nuts, about sixty cars
were shipped away within the year. The alfalfa fields
aggregate about 1000 acres. The irrigation service is
cheap and good. The revenue from the alfalfa amounted
to nearly \$40,000, the hay being shipped away mostly
by teams. The present season's orange crop from one
fifteen-acre grove near Los Nietos sold for \$4200.

ARTESIA.
NEARLY 250 acres near Artesia were devoted to
grapes during the year and the average yield was
about ten tons per acre. A store building was erected
at a cost of about \$2500 and other buildings were put
up at a cost of about \$4000. A number of artesian wells
were sunk.

RIVERA.
MOST of the walnuts produced about Rivera are
marketed through the Los Nietos and Rancho
Walnut Growers' Association. The report of the associa-
tion for the season of 1900 shows that there were
handled 27,803 bags or 2,019,162 pounds of nuts, making
151 carloads, from which was received a net return of
\$274,157. The expenses for officers' salaries and hand-
ling the crop, amounted to \$1696. The association hand-
led 15,500 sacks of soft-shell nuts, 800 sacks of soft-shell
nuts, No. 2; 10,400 sacks of standards, 800 sacks of
standards, No. 2 and 300 sacks of paper-shell nuts. The
prices were: First grade soft-shell nuts, 10 cents per
pound; second grade soft-shell, 8 cents; standards and
paper shells, 9 1/2 cents and second grade standards,
7 1/2 cents. The association has 4007 shares or acres in
bearing, divided among 230 growers. The growers ex-
tend about Whittier, Rivera, Downey and on down as
far as the Southern Pacific Railroad. The oldest trees
were planted thirty years ago. The association crop
for the season of 1899 amounted to 17,833 sacks or 1,
899,167 pounds of nuts, for which the association received
a net return of \$128,512. The expenses, including officers'
salaries, amounted to \$1705. There were 156 car-
loads of oranges and about fifty carloads of other prod-
uce shipped away from Rivera within the year.

Villages of the Plains.

COMPTON.
ALFALFA milk and deciduous fruits were among
the chief products of the past year about Compton.
The quantity of alfalfa grown in the vicinity and
shipped away by teams is estimated at 10,000 tons. The
cheese factory in town and the creamery northeast of
town handled most of the milk produced by the large
dairy herds in the neighborhood. About 350 tons of
apples and pears were shipped away.

FLORENCE.
WALNUTS and vegetables have yielded large re-
turns to the husbandmen about Florence within
the year. From B. C. Lattin's thirty-five-acre grove,
which is one of the best in the vicinity, over thirty tons
of walnuts were harvested and the crop sold for about
\$4000. The trees in that grove are eight years old. On
the 2700-acre Cudahy ranch, which is under the man-
agement of Joseph Cudahy, a son of Michael Cudahy,
there are 300 acres of two-year-old trees. There will be
1000 acres more set out to walnuts on that ranch. A
pumping plant was put in on the ranch within the year
at a cost of about \$15,000. The plant operates in four
wells by means of compressed air, and develops about
250 miner's inches of water. From fields near Florence
aggregating about 700 acres, cauliflower and cabbage
were shipped to all parts of the United States. About
375 tons of sugar beets were shipped to the Oxnard
factory.

CLEARWATER.
HAY, milk and fruit are among the leading products
about Clearwater. Large quantities of hay were
raised within the year on the ranches in the neighbor-
hood and shipped away by team. About fifteen houses
were built within the year at an aggregate cost of nearly
\$3000.

GARDENA.
ALFALFA and milk products were among the year's
chief sources of income about Gardena. In 1899 the
Gardena creamery paid to its patrons about \$7800.
Within the past year, based on the records of the
creamery to December 1, and the estimated sum for
December, the patrons of the creamery received about
\$14,000. Improvements which cost \$750 were made in
the creamery. The Gardena tract proper contains 1200
acres in which, allowing for the streets, there are 800
acres of tillable land. The tract has a water system
owned on a basis of one share per acre. The system
cost \$45,000 and has four artesian wells and a pumping
plant for dry years. Within the tract there were about
200 acres devoted to alfalfa, which acreage was about 20
per cent greater than that for 1899. From C. M. Wallin's
eight-acre place, which is probably a fair sample for
the neighborhood, eight cuttings were made, the pro-
duction averaging ten tons per acre for the year. The
crops sold at an average of \$7 per ton in the field.

Within the year three wells were sunk and from them
200 miner's inches of water is obtained by pumping.
Six houses were built at an estimated cost of \$3950. The
improvements made on the Gardena public hall cost
about \$1500.

INGLEWOOD.
VEGETABLE products have been among the chief
sources of revenue about Inglewood during the past
year. The cucumber fields, which in 1899 occupied about
forty-five acres, have extended to cover about sixty
acres. The cucumbers have been sold at the pickle
factories in Los Angeles and have yielded about 350
per acre net to the growers. The alfalfa patches have
been extended over 150 acres. A ten-acre piece is de-
voted to the culture of calla lilies for bulbs. Sixty-
five carloads of brick were shipped away from the
brick yard. The establishment of new brick machinery
there is contemplated. Of potatoes, cabbage, caulif-
lower, and other vegetables, about seventy carloads
were shipped away.

MONETA.
SUCCESSFUL cannery enterprise and a notable
advance in water development are among the chief
new features of the year about Moneta. The new pack-
ing plant of the Moneta Canning Company represents
an investment of about \$10,000. Fruits and vegetables
grown in the vicinity are sold fresh on the Los Ange-
les market when the prices are high enough, and when
a full market causes a drop in the figures the produce
is packed at the cannery. Among the products put
up are peas, tomatoes, several kinds of berries, apric-
ots, peaches and pears. In connection with the can-
nery a well 250 feet deep has been sunk and from it a
flow of 150 miner's inches of water is obtained by pump-
ing with power from the cannery. The water is used
for irrigation in the neighborhood.

HYNES.
BUSINESS in milk products, to which the country
about Hynes is largely devoted, has doubled within
the year. The cooperative creamery has received a
daily average of about 17,000 pounds of milk, from which
the butter fat obtained has amounted to about 22,500
pounds per month. Improvements costing not far from
\$1500 will soon be made at the creamery. The Hynes
cannery was built by J. M. Hill and J. M. Brennan at
a cost of about \$5000. The season's output included
about 12,000 cases of canned goods, chief among them
being apricots, tomatoes, corn, beans, figs and sauer-
kraut. The pack was composed largely of tomatoes,
of which nearly 10,000 cases were shipped away. Practi-
cally all of the tomato pack was purchased for con-
sumption in Southern California, the tomatoes of the
Southwest being pronounced superior in flavor to those
of the East.

PALMS.
THE dairy and fruit interests furnish the chief oc-
cupation of the husbandmen about Palms. About 1000
acres in the neighborhood are devoted to alfalfa. The
creamery is paying to patrons about \$5000 per year.

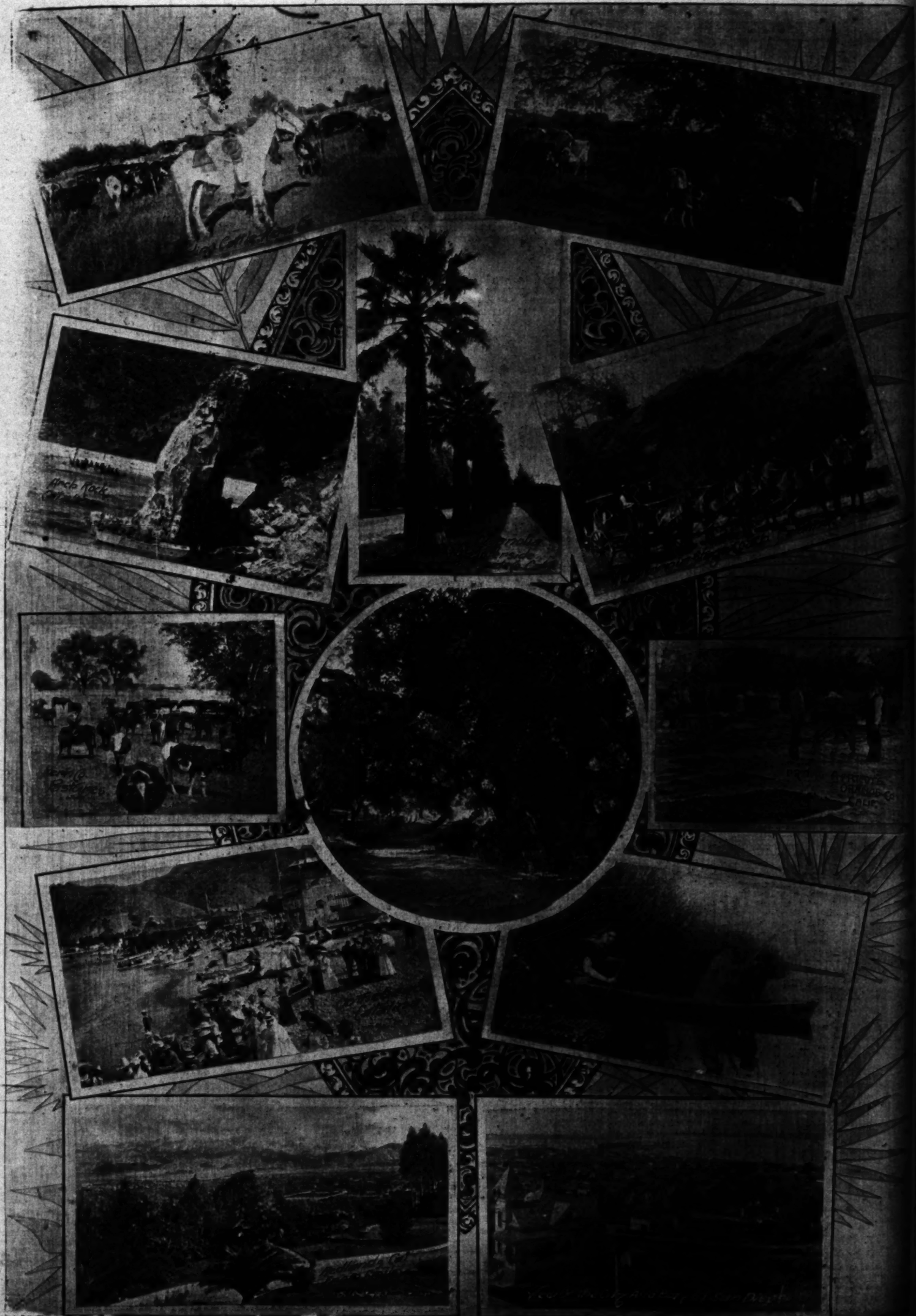
COUNTY FARM.
THE County Farm, as the almshouse establishment
of Los Angeles county is known, is to a large extent
self-supporting. The orange yield from the thirty-acre
grove on the farm for the season of 1899-1900 netted
the county about \$7500, after paying all freights and
commissions. The net returns for the season of 1899-99
were practically the same. The dairy herd supplies
milk and butter for the farm and for the County Hos-
pital. From the thoroughbred swine a considerable
revenue is obtained, and the hundreds of chickens kept
under excellent sanitary conditions yield no mean re-
turns in eggs.

WORKMAN.
THE producing capacity of the 500-acre tract west of
Workman station on the Terminal Railway has been
largely increased within the year. Three twelve-inch
water wells have been sunk and two of them are flow-
ing. The total output of the wells amounts to about
280 miner's inches. The land is devoted to cabbage,
cauliflower and other vegetables. The Yick Sang Com-
pany pays \$24 per acre per year rental, \$16 being for the
land and the balance for the water.

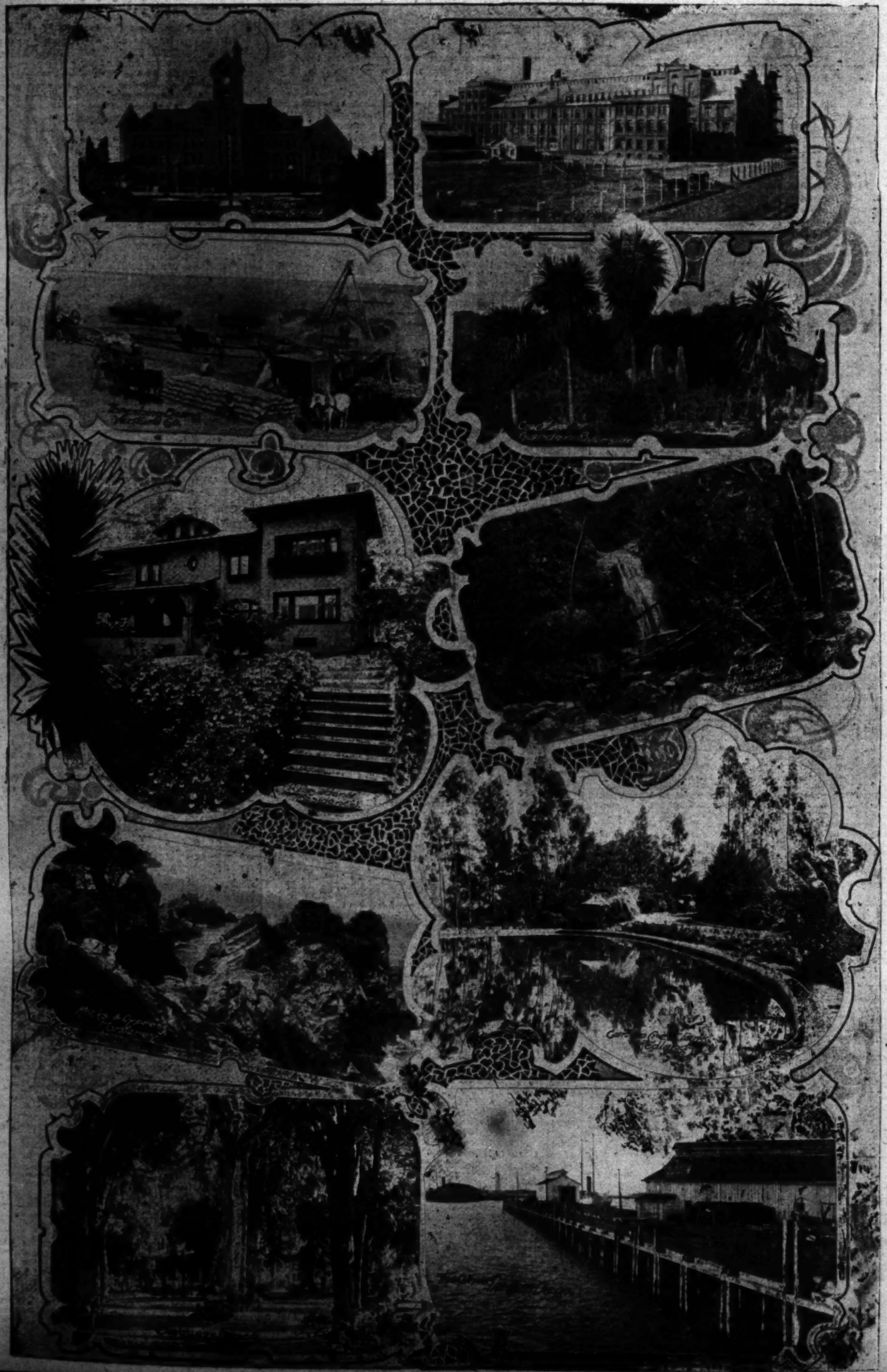
Soldiers' Home.

AN IDEAL RESTING PLACE.
DURING the past year, although about 150 acres in
the home land were planted to barley, but little
attention was given to results, and most of it was de-
voted to the pasturage of some seventy head of cattle,
the property of the home. Fresh pork, for home con-
sumption, in sufficient quantities, has been secured by
patient attention on the part of the farmer, who keeps
the supply up to 700 head of hogs all the time, as
against 150 last year. These are abundantly fed from
refuse of the kitchens, and the product of the farm and
garden. The product of the latter for the year was
400 tons of vegetables of every variety, exclusive of
potatoes, which are purchased under contract. Besides
this, 230 tons of squash and beets have been raised as
forage for the cattle and hogs. Forty-nine acres, cover-
ing the fruit orchards, have yielded abundantly in figs,
walnuts, oranges, lemons, apples, peaches, apricots and
olives. Considerable improvement has been made in
the park, under Gov. La Grange's administration and
personal direction, such as better roads and additional
graveled paths, and more improvements are contem-
plated as soon as funds are available for that purpose.
A number of buildings have been completed during
the year and others are in course of construction.
Among these is the canteen and store, which was
erected at a cost of \$5221. An additional barrack now
being erected will cost, when completed, \$25,000; an ad-
dition to the hospital, upon which work is now well
advanced, will cost \$14,000; a septic plant, for the dis-
posal of sewage, is well under way, and when finished
will cost \$3800; a steam condenser and purifier, already
contracted for, is to be placed in the power-house, to

Some Typical Views from



from California's Southern Counties.



cost \$3300. Besides this, the sum of \$26,500 has been expended in remodeling and reconstructing old buildings and for general repairs. When to this is added \$8500—the contract price for lighting with electricity by direct current—which is a recent improvement, the total will show expenditures amounting to \$67,821. The pay rolls show that there has been disbursed for labor this year, \$80,952, as against \$76,403 for the preceding year. Pension money paid during the year is \$384,000, being an increase over last year of \$4284. The total membership is 23,331, of which 639 are absent with leave. There have been 131 deaths during the year, twenty-four of which were members on furlough.

Antelope Valley.

WHEAT, ALMONDS AND GOLD.

THREE successive years of drought have told heavily against the Antelope Valley, as the elevated tableland comprising the northern section of Los Angeles county is termed. With the prospect of a good rainy season, the hopes of settlers in that section are now reviving, and a renewed era of prosperity is looked for.

The main products of the Antelope Valley in the past have been wheat, of exceptionally fine quality, and almonds. In former years over 1000 carloads of wheat have been exported in a season. At a recent date there were 4000 acres of almond orchard planted out. Prunes and other deciduous fruits are also raised, including apples of fine quality.

What the Antelope Valley particularly needs is an extensive development of its water resources, so that the farmers may be entirely independent of an occasional dry spell. In the center of the valley is an artesian belt containing about 100,000 acres. It is true that much of this land is so strongly impregnated with alkali as to be valueless for agricultural purposes, but probably one-fourth of it could be successfully cultivated. Immense crops of alfalfa have been raised under irrigation.

During the past year many of the settlers have turned their attention to the gold ledges which exist in the valley, and in some cases with most encouraging results. One claim was recently sold for \$100,000, after \$30,000 had been taken out. There are also good indications of petroleum in the valley.

Along the Seacoast.

SAN PEDRO.

A GROWING lumber traffic, considerable building activity, the inauguration of crude oil shipments and a large fish output are among the notable items in the year's progress about San Pedro. From statistics compiled from the records kept in the customhouse, it is shown that in 1899 there were 33,246,553 feet of lumber discharged from vessels at the San Pedro wharves. By a foot of lumber is meant the quantity contained in a board one foot square and one inch thick. Exclusive of material classified as lumber, there were lath, shingles, piles, shakes, ties and other wood products, the computed equivalent of which, expressed in feet of lumber, and added to the receipts of lumber proper, made the total receipts for 1899 equivalent to 114,973,943 feet of lumber. By compiling from the customhouse records for the eleven months of the past year to December 1, it is shown that the receipts of wood products for that period were equivalent to 110,782,604 feet of lumber. The estimated quantity for December was 12,000,000 feet, making the total receipts for the year 1900, equivalent to 122,782,604 feet of lumber. The items were 36,773,133 feet of lumber proper, 26,904,000 shingles, 2,143,375 shakes, 232,370 ties, 2769 poles, 1117 piles, 587,800 lath and 7466 posts. There were discharged from vessels within the year 5488 tons of freight. Early in the year, the Union Oil Company laid its pipe line from the Whittier and Fullerton oil fields to Bixby on the Terminal Railway and built a 26,000-barrel tank and docking arrangements at East San Pedro, so that the oil piped to Bixby could be hauled by rail to East San Pedro and there discharged from the tank cars into the big tank or directly into tank vessels for shipment by sea. The tank, pumping plant and other apparatus installed at East San Pedro cost about \$12,000. The first shipment by sea was in May, in which month, 21,000 barrels of oil were taken away by vessels. Previous to December 1 the shipments amounted to 125,300 barrels. The estimated quantity of fish shipped away from San Pedro within the year is 2,000,000 pounds, the figures being based largely on shipments made by express. The California Fish Company packed and shipped away from its East San Pedro cannery 13,000 cases of sardines, the goods going to every State in the Union and also into Canada. The company's monthly pay roll amounts to \$3000. The Crescent Wharf and Warehouse Company expended several thousand dollars on its dock and warehouse at East San Pedro. The dock is said to be the only one in Los Angeles county not controlled by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company or the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The United Electric Gas and Power Company expended between \$15,000 and \$20,000 in San Pedro within the year for a new brick block, a sub-station, transformers, new wiring and other items. About thirty cottages were built at an average cost of about \$200. A schoolhouse was built at a cost of \$10,000. A bank block which will cost \$5000 is under construction. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the E. K. Wood Lumber Company made wharf improvements, the cost of which aggregated about \$30,000. A piece of West street, 4180 feet long, was graded at an expense of \$2314. In connection with the government breakwater work, a wharf nearly 2000 feet long has been built by the California Construction Company and rock for the seawall is hauled out over it and dumped.

WILMINGTON.

ABOUT 500 tons of fish, caught in the waters off Wilmington and San Pedro, were shipped away from San Pedro within the year. The Banning Company bored two wells, one of them being seven inches diameter, in which a good flow of water was struck at a depth of 350 feet. About fourteen acres were devoted to the production of violets, carnations and fuchsia. Ten additional acres are to be devoted to the floral culture. A large acreage about Wilmington is being plowed for wheat and barley.

TERMINAL ISLAND.

MANY improvements to meet the growing demands of the beach traffic have been made within the year. Seven cottages have been built at an aggregate cost of \$12,500. The Gordon Arms pleasure wharf, built

within the year, was finished at a cost of \$1000. Other improvements, including extension of walks, additions to bath-house and tavern and open pavilion, which were made by the Terminal Land Company, cost \$2000. The mains of the Bouton Water Company, which has a number of artesian wells near Bixby, were extended to Terminal Island within the year. That improvement was made at an expenditure of about \$8000 and it gives the people of the island an excellent water supply from a five-inch main, taking water directly from the large pipe connecting with the wells. The United Electric Gas and Power Company made improvements on Terminal Island costing about \$7000, completely rebuilding its distributing system.

LONG BEACH.

A MARKED growth in building and the greatest patronage from summer visitors that the town has ever had, are among the most notable points in the year's progress in Long Beach. In 1899 there were sixty-three cottages built in the city at a total cost of \$86,500, based on the expense of each estimated separately. Within the past year seventy-eight cottages were built. According to separate estimates made on each of them by one especially well informed on that line, their total cost was \$67,350. Improvements made on cottages and business buildings within the year amounted in part to \$6000. Business buildings of wood were erected at a cost of about \$14,300. One three-story brick block and three two-story brick blocks which in the aggregate will cost about \$53,000 are in course of construction. The Methodist Episcopal Church, which was completed within the year, cost about \$6000. The Episcopal Church, built within the year, cost about \$1500. Two hotel and lodging house buildings were erected at a cost of about \$9000. The Long Beach Gas Company is completing the installation of a generating plant and distributing system at an expense which is said to be not far from \$30,000. The United Electric Gas and Power Company has spent about \$35,000 in new machinery, including a sub-station, installed within the city and in the rebuilding and equipping of its electric lines. That company contemplates the establishment of a gas plant and a bath-house and plunge within the city at a cost of about \$50,000. Five and one-eighth miles approximately of streets were graded within the year at a cost of about \$20,000. About two and one-half miles of sidewalks were laid in widths of five and six feet at an average cost of about 11 cents per square foot. The gross receipts of the Long Beach postoffice for the eleven months to November 30, 1899, were \$124,34. For the corresponding period of the year 1900, they were \$204,32, making an increase of \$80,98, or over 17 per cent. The California Conserving Company began in August the packing of lobsters at its cannery near Asbury, in the western part of Long Beach. Nearly the entire pack thus far has gone to the Orient. The company is about to enlarge its capacity so as to employ from fifteen to twenty hands. Practically all of the materials and supplies used at the cannery are produced in Southern California.

OBISPO.

OBISPO, the oil and asphalt refining establishment on the line of the Terminal Railway, three miles west of Long Beach, was founded last June. The plant, as far as constructed, cost \$54,000 and \$30,000 more will be expended in completing it. The plant is operated jointly by two concerns, the Sunset Oil Refining Company and the Globe Asphalt Company. The asphalt company refined and shipped East about 25,000 barrels of refined asphalt, or about \$75,000 worth, in July, August and September. The oil refining portion of the plant has a capacity of 1000 barrels per day of crude oil, from which are obtained refined oil, distillates and benzene and the black residuum used in connection with rock asphalt in producing refined asphalt. Eight more stills are to be installed with a capacity of 125 barrels of crude oil each, per day, making the capacity of the plant 2000 barrels of crude oil per day.

REDONDO.

A GROWING lumber traffic, a big fish output, a magnificent summer beach business and a considerable manufacture of salt have yielded a handsome income to the people of Redondo within the past year. Within the year ended June 30, 1899, 15,052,354 feet of lumber was discharged from vessels over the Redondo wharves. Within the year ended June 30, last, the quantity of lumber received amounted to approximately 18,000,000 feet. Within the same period, 13,153 tons of freight, other than lumber, were handled over the Redondo wharves. A large quantity of solar salt was produced from the saline lake north of town, and shipped away. The demand for carnations produced in the Redondo gardens has been brisk and the fragrant flowers have been shipped in large quantities, both to Los Angeles, and to distant points. Exclusive of the fish caught from the wharves and the fish sold on the beach, there were shipped away within the year about \$11,000 pounds of fish. There were 2700 tons of grain received from the North within the year and discharged from vessels over the Redondo wharves. Early in the year, a municipal bond issue amounting to \$40,000 was authorized by popular vote for street, sewer and other improvements. The prosecution of the improvements is awaiting the settlement of certain technical points in the courts. A pavilion and other buildings and cottages were built within the year at an aggregate cost of about \$15,000.

SANTA MONICA.

NEW churches, new cottages and valuable improvements in electric lighting, electric power and gas service are among the points in Santa Monica's advancement within the past year. The school building for the Sisters of the Holy Names, a Catholic order, is nearly completed at a cost of \$15,000. The new Christian Science Church cost about \$4000. The new Christian Tabernacle cost about \$4500. Two cottages, costing about \$1000 each, were erected on Sunset Beach and a cement walk and curb was laid there at an expense of about \$2000. The Casino, built within the year, cost about \$4000, and the bowling alley on the beach is said to have cost about \$3000. For the use of the Santa Monica Fire Department, \$3000 worth of apparatus was purchased. Two main sewers were built in the southern part of town at an outlay of over \$4000. One lateral sewer 3700 feet long is under construction in Santa Monica proper. It will cost about \$2500. The United Electric Gas and Power Company made \$50,000 worth of improvements in its power house on the beach, increasing the capacity of the plant from 200 kilowatts to 500 kilowatts. The company expended about \$3000 in improvements on its gas mains.

OCEAN PARK.

A LARGE and rapidly increasing beach traffic and a continuation of the building activity have been among the chief marks of the year's advancement in Ocean Park, at the southern part of the city of Santa

Monica is known. There were built within the year about 175 cottages, ranging in cost from \$400 to \$1000. A bowling alley was erected at a cost of about \$3000 and improvements in the water supply system were made at an expense of about \$3000. Five new streets each 50 feet long were opened from the Santa Fe Railway through to the beach. The plank walk along the beach was extended a mile southward at a cost of about \$5000. It will be extended 300 feet further for the coming season. About 150 cottages were connected with the public sewer system. Many carnations grown in the gardens back of the beach were shipped to distant points.

PORT LOS ANGELES.

FIGURES based on the records of the customhouse for eleven months of the past year and on the estimated quantities for December show that within the year there were received at Port Los Angeles from vessels discharging at the dock there, 145,935 tons of coal, 6,196,134 feet of lumber, 11,578 tons of cement, 31,300 posts, 417,150 railroad ties and 18,723 tons of other merchandise. The receipts of lumber exceeded those for 1899 by 25 per cent, and the imports of cement exceeded those for 1899 by 55 per cent.

CATALINA ISLAND.

ONLY a short decade ago, Santa Catalina, the Magic Isle, was unknown as a seaside resort. Today it has achieved the distinction of being the Mecca of devotees of pleasure, whose lines have been cast upon the Pacific Slope. There are resorts and resorts, but there is but one Catalina. From the frozen wilds of Alaska to sun-kissed Mexico—from "the backbone of the continent" down to the sea, they flock to her shrine and pay grateful tribute to her bright sunshine, her glorious climate, her calm, crystal waters and her rugged hills. There is a charm about these same rugged hills that is indefinable. Verily, there are sermons in stones and as one contemplates these jutting crags and towering cliffs, his thoughts are turned to things sublime, the petty world of care is lost to sight and the mighty Creator stands revealed.

Avalon entertained some three thousand persons during the past season in excess of any previous year. The preceding year was thought to record a high-water mark by reason of the flood of excursionists brought here by the educational convention, but that record was easily exceeded and the future is bright with promise. Before another season opens, the pavilion, which from 250 to 300 couples are sometimes found upon the floor, with tireless feet keeping time to the mellower strains of the fine orchestra, will be doubled in capacity, the water and sewer systems will be extended and various attractions added to keep pace with the procession.

At the isthmus, where work has been going on for more than a year, creating a rival town, wonders have been accomplished. The old barracks' building, around which many romances have been woven, has been added to and modernized out of existence. The floor space has been trebled and the barracks now becomes the hotel of the isthmus. Water, the best yet found on the island, in inexhaustible quantity, is brought from Howland's, three miles away, over three successive ranges of hills to a reservoir several hundred feet up the mountain side. Twelve thousand trees have been planted and through their marvelous growth, some of them having made a growth of seven feet in five months, the entire aspect of the place is changed. A spacious pavilion has been erected, several stone buildings and a well equipped bakery are awaiting the call for use; streets are graded and a little gem of a park is being beautified. Swansford, the tent man, is under contract to maintain a hundred tents there the coming season, and thus the isthmus is in the field as a candidate for public favor. Given a few years and she will win. Avalon is beautiful, nestled in her little valley, surrounded by an amphitheater of everlasting hills, but the isthmus has charms of her own, and half a dozen years hence will be known as "the gem of Santa Catalina."

CHOICE RESIDENCE SITES.

Every variety of location for a residence may be found within the city limits of Los Angeles, and the person who cannot be suited here must, indeed, be hard to please. The city lies about midway between the Sierra Madre range of mountains and the ocean, and about 300 feet above the sea level. The Los Angeles River, which is almost devoid of water during the summer, but is sometimes transformed into a torrent for a few days in winter, runs through the city from north to south. In the northern and western portions of the city limits are hills of considerable altitude, from which magnificent views may be obtained of the surrounding valleys, with the ocean in the distance, the picture being framed on the north by a succession of grand mountains. These mountains are one of the greatest charms of Los Angeles. From most of the streets, and from all the hills, inspiring views of the majestic Sierra Madre may be obtained. The mountains change their aspect with every variation of the sun and clouds. At times they appear so near that an inexperienced person might start to walk to them between meals; then, again, they apparently recede into the distance. The color varies through all shades of gray and blue, at times as night falls, assuming a black shade. At no time do these picturesque mountains present a more beautiful aspect than in winter, when their summits are capped with snow, while in the valleys the vegetation and flowers present the appearance of an Eastern spring.

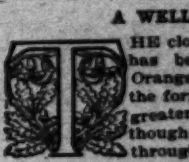
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

All things considered, there are few localities which offer such attractions to the mountain climber as Los Angeles. It is true that there are many sections where the mountains reach a higher elevation, and are more rugged, but for those who like to enjoy mountain scenery without going entirely away from civilization, or undergoing the hardships which attach to a long and difficult trip, Los Angeles county offers a most attractive field. Making headquarters at Los Angeles, a dozen or more interesting mountain trips can be made with facilities each of them taking in an entirely new section of country, with different scenery and surroundings, and none of them occupying necessarily more than three days, while several of the most attractive can be made within twenty-four hours.

Another great advantage which the mountain climber has in Los Angeles county is the favorable nature of the climate, which enables him to altogether dispense with any anxiety in regard to the weather.

EARLY LOS ANGELES.

The pueblo of Nuestra Señora Reina de los Angeles was founded on September 4, 1571, by soldiers from the mission of San Gabriel, under the protection of the Spanish governor. The first census of the little city was taken in August, 1790, gave the total population at that time as 1000. They were a mixed class, composed of one European, seventy-two Spanish-Americans, seven Indians, two mulattoes and thirty-nine mestizos. As recently as 1831, fifty years after the founding of the pueblo, the population was only 770. In January, 1847, the population was 1000.



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The first rain of of November, and be five inches of water valley and mountains from two to three fo for future use. As a the good prospects fo all over the county of available land. O five to ten gang-plo to seven plows, and horses, may be seen morning until late a tensive scale would average eastern far to see. One man dir ten gang-plows gain one hundred and tw control of ten men, would be turning a plowing of a forty-o or beasts an appetit

VEGETABLES AND

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HEADQUARTERS

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RIVERSIDE.

THIS city is beyon ing district in the area of over thirty a nearly two-million t quantities, and grap below the citrus bel to alfalfa, for whic supply the growing uation of Riverside tion is, in round fig son the local orange loads of oranges and not less than \$2,000, One of the factori Riverside's rapid gr water system, that supply. In Riverside, the year round. Th fertile valley is fur extensive being that whose canals suppl under cultivation. miles of main cana laterals. During the about 800 inches of Over \$12,000 was exp Riverside Land Co the water company, a large cement d to convey water to of Arlington. The

Orange County and Its Brilliant Prospects.

A WELL-WATERED SECTION.

THE closing year of the nineteenth century has been one of material progress for Orange county. In no single year since the formation of the county has there been greater development of resources. Although undergoing a drought extending through three years, progress and prosperity have been the happy lot of industrious residents, for they did not wait for the heavens to bring them "showers of blessings." With a will they set about to bring water in abundance from the subterranean streams which underlie the greater portion of the Santa Ana Valley. By sinking hundreds of artesian wells the water supply was greatly increased, so with that already provided from mountain streams and carried over the valley through irrigating canals, orchards, vineyards, vegetable and grain fields, received the requisite moisture for growing and maturing good crops. Another year of little or no rainfall would, it is estimated, not seriously affect the more favored sections of the valley. But the drought has been broken, and unless all signs fail, this, with the other counties in the southern part of the State, will receive a most thorough soaking before the ground-hog has a chance to see his shadow.

The first rain of the season came after the middle of November, and before the clouds cleared away, over five inches of water in as many days fell upon the valley and mountains, soaking the ground to a depth of from two to three feet, and filling mountain reservoirs for future use. As a result of this liberal rainfall, and the good prospects for a plentiful future supply, farmers all over the county are preparing to utilize every foot of available land. On many of the large ranches, from five to ten gang-plows—each "gang" having from five to seven plows, and drawn by from eight to twelve horses, may be seen turning the fertile soil from early morning until late at night. Farming on such an extensive scale would be a sight well worth while of an average eastern farmer traveling across the continent to see. One man driving twelve horses to a gang-plow; ten gang-plows going in one field, which would mean one hundred and twenty horses in harness. Under the control of ten men, these horses hitched to ten "gangs" would be turning seventy furrows at one time. The plowing of a forty-acre field would scarcely give men or beasts an appetite for breakfast.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

There is perhaps no other section of country in the world where there is such a diversity of soil as may be found in this county, and consequently almost every variety of fruit, nut, vegetable and grain known to tillers of the soil is here produced with profit. During the past year much attention has been paid to the damp lands in the western portion of the county, where the finest celery in the world is grown. Only seven years ago the fact was discovered that celery would do well in this soil, which was then waste land. As a result of this discovery thousands of acres have been reclaimed in this portion of the county. Large drainage canals have been constructed, carrying the surplus water on to the ocean and bringing about a most wonderful transformation. Last year this product brought a half million dollars into the county, and this year the receipts will probably exceed one million. It is estimated that there will be between 1700 and 2000 carloads of celery shipped from this peninsula to the populated centers of the East for winter use.

There has also been increased interest in the cultivation of deciduous fruits, especially of apricots, peaches and pears. This is no doubt on account of the establishment of several canneries in the valley, all of which have done a very large business. In years past, the deciduous fruit growers had to dry their fruit and then find a market for it in the East. The fruit men were not well organized, and the prices obtained were not always

satisfactory. Now there is a home market for all the deciduous fruit that can be raised in the county for the next ten years, and as a result thousands of young trees are being planted each year. But oranges still may be considered the leading product of the county. At Santa Ana, Tustin, Orange, Anaheim, Fullerton and Placentia, the orange-packing houses present a busy scene from December until April, several thousand carloads being shipped to points east of the Rocky Mountains. The English walnut harvest is just over, the last shipments being made now. This crop is a money maker for those fortunate enough to own orchards, the nuts this year bringing from 8 to 10 cents per pound. This product is worth \$300,000 annually to the county.

The raising of vegetables is gradually growing in importance. Last year over one hundred carloads of cabbage were shipped East from this county, and perhaps half as many "spuds" (potatoes). Tomatoes find a ready market at the local canneries, and green peas are shipped to Chicago and New York during the months of December, January and February. Corn is raised for local consumption, and wheat and barley for eastern and foreign shipment. Stock raising has been declining for the past few years on account of the drought, but at the present time there is an upward tendency along this line. Bee culture is confined almost wholly to the mountain regions of the county, where it is extensively followed.

SUGAR AND MILK.

The cultivation of the sugar beet promises to become one of the leading agricultural pursuits of the valley. Los Alamitos beet-sugar factory, owned by the Clarks, has a large capacity, using up all the beets raised in the extreme western portion of the county. In the vicinity of Anaheim and Buena Park, the farmers have been raising beets for the factory at Chino, shipping the product from this county by rail.

Dairying is carried on to a considerable extent in the valley, a dozen or more creameries now being in operation, besides a condensed-milk factory at Buena Park, whose product finds a ready market throughout the United States. Alfalfa farming has been quite profitable the past few years, small ranchers making as much money from their ten and twenty-acre hay farms as the average eastern farmer does from a quarter section of land. From five to eight crops of hay are raised in a year. The yield is from one to two tons per acre, and the market price has been from \$10 to \$15 per ton. The expense of caring for the crop is very light. Orange county produces over one-third of the poultry and egg production of the seven counties constituting Southern California.

PETROLEUM.

There has been no greater development along any line in Orange county the past year than in oil. For the past several years oil has been pumped from a number of wells in the northern portion of the county, but the great development has been during the past year. Many thousands of dollars have been expended during the past twelve-month in sinking new wells and many big strikes have been made, until the hills back of Fullerton have become one of the great oil centers of the coast. The success of the industry in that portion of the county caused trials to be made in other sections, with the result that the field has been greatly increased, thus solving the question of cheap fuel for manufacturing purposes. There is apparently an unlimited quantity of oil in the hills and valleys of this county, and it is found at a depth of from 500 to 1200 feet. Several pipe lines have been laid from the hills to points along the railroads, and there are being delivered now over one thousand barrels of oil per day from these wells. New wells are being constantly put down and the field gradually enlarged. A number of prospect wells in the county, remote from the location of the present producing wells, have been put down within the past several months, and

while some of them furnished good indications of the near presence of the liquid, it was not found in paying quantities. That oil will be found in paying quantities south and east of Santa Ana, near the ocean, in the near future, is considered here as morally certain, for it has already been found at certain points seeping into the ocean. It is only a matter of locating the bed of it back in the hills. Several different companies are now working on prospect wells at different localities in these hills, and the result of their work is anxiously awaited by many others who hold leases on contiguous land. It may also be remarked, in passing, that the presence of gas at several points south and west of Santa Ana has been known for the past ten years, and it is not improbable that Orange county may yet be known as a gas, as well as an oil center.

PLENTY OF WATER.

One feature that has done a great deal to bring this county into its present enviable position as a great producer is its efficient water system. Water for irrigation purposes over a great portion of the Santa Ana Valley, particularly under the system of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company, costs but a trifle, the maximum expense during the summer months being but 20 cents per 100 inches per hour for day water, and 10 cents for "night runs," while the minimum expense during the winter months has been 10 cents per 100 inches per hour for day water and 5 cents for "night runs." At all times there has been an abundance of water, so that irrigators have not had to wait for "turns," but have received the water upon application. This is less than one-tenth of the cost for similar service in some other localities. This cheap water and the abundance of it have, no doubt, had much to do in convincing settlers to locate in Orange county during the past few years.

THE CHIEF CITY.

Santa Ana, the populated center of the county, is making rapid strides forward in the way of erecting substantial buildings. Several fine business blocks have been erected near the center of the city during the year and the City Board of Education has just completed a \$30,000 High School building. The county at the present time is building a \$100,000 Courthouse, which will be completed about July or August. It already has a \$20,000 jail. The city is well paved, owns its own water works, and has a splendid electric light and power system, the current being transmitted from the Santa Ana Cañon, some hundred miles or more back into the mountains. It has churches of almost every denomination the Methodists just completing a \$10,000 edifice, and many secret orders. Its schools are of the best—the High School standing near the head in the mark of credits with the State University. There are also high schools at Anaheim and Fullerton, which rank among the best in the State.

There are three incorporated towns in the county: Santa Ana, Anaheim and Orange. According to the census just taken, Santa Ana has approximately 5000 inhabitants, Anaheim, 1500, and Orange, 1200. Orange is connected with Santa Ana by a street railroad, and a local company is now endeavoring to secure a franchise for an electric railroad from Santa Ana to Los Angeles, a distance of thirty-three miles, passing through the towns of Orange, Anaheim, Fullerton and Whittier. In time it is proposed to build the road to some point on the beach from this city.

Santa Ana is especially desirous of securing factories. It is provided in the articles of incorporation of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railroad, that this road will build to and through this city, and work is to begin on this road in the very near future. This will give Santa Ana three trans-continental railroads, besides making it a terminal point, the ocean terminus being at San Pedro, thus affording the best of shipping facilities, and making it possible for capital to find profitable investment in any legitimate manufacturing enterprises. The local Chamber of Commerce stands ready to render any reasonable assistance to manufacturers who desire to establish such enterprises.

Riverside County and Its Flourishing Cities.

HEADQUARTERS OF ORANGE CULTURE.

SEVERAL large tracts of land in Riverside county, formerly considered valueless for any cultivation except such as could be made with the ordinary rainfall, are now being irrigated by pumping from wells. This is particularly noticeable in the Perris and San Jacinto valleys, where an apparently inexhaustible water supply has been struck at no great depth.

RIVERSIDE.

THIS city is beyond doubt the greatest orange-growing district in the world. Its orange orchards cover an area of over thirty square miles, on which are planted nearly two-million trees. Lemons are raised in large quantities, and grape fruit to some extent. In the lands below the citrus belt, a large acreage has been planted to alfalfa, for which there is a steady local demand to supply the growing dairy interests. The present population of Riverside is about 10,000. Its assessed valuation is, in round figures, \$5,500,000. During the past season the local orange shipments approximated 4500 carloads of oranges and lemons, which netted the growers not less than \$2,000,000.

One of the factors that have contributed largely to Riverside's rapid growth and prosperity is its splendid water system, that yields a large and never-failing supply. In Riverside, the canals have been running full the year round. The water for the irrigation of this fertile valley is furnished by several systems, the most extensive being that of the Riverside Water Company, whose canals supply over 10,000 acres of land, mostly under cultivation. These waters are carried in thirty miles of main canals, and about two hundred miles of laterals. During the year the company has developed about 500 inches of water at a cost exceeding \$25,000. Over \$12,000 was expended on artesian wells alone. The Riverside Land Company, which is closely allied to the water company, recently let the contract to construct a large cement ditch in the lower end of the valley to convey water to lands owned by the company west of Arlington. The Gage Canal system supplies about

7000 acres, embracing the Arlington Heights tract, one of the most beautiful and favorably situated portions of the settlement. The canal was constructed in the early '80s by Matthew Gage, and was begun originally to bring water to what is known as "Section 30," to perfect Mr. Gage's title under the Desert Land Act. It is gratifying to note that after long years of litigation, Mr. Gage finally won in the early part of the year, and already most of the section, which lies just beyond the eastern border of the city, has been planted to orange trees. Farther south, in the Arlington Heights district, extensive improvements have been carried on. The Hawarden boulevard has been built, along which several slightly residences, noticeably those of Robert Henderson and J. M. Mylne, are nearing completion. Water is supplied to the land above the canal by a pumping plant, located in an arroyo east of the Irving place, where a dam has been built. The Riverside Highland Water Company and the Jurupa water systems carry water for several thousand acres, both companies having made extensive developments during the year. Each owner of land is a stockholder in one or another of the water companies, so that the supply is managed by the irrigators themselves, and not by corporations organized for purposes of profit. Besides the Santa Ana River and Warm Creek, over 100 artesian wells pour their waters into the Riverside canals and reservoirs, the supply for the colony being a continuous flow of over 6000 inches.

The healthfulness of Riverside is largely increased by a satisfactory sewer system, which is constantly being extended, and the domestic water supply, by which pure artesian water is supplied, under heavy pressure. An attractive feature of the city is the public park, known as White Park, which contains, besides a wealth of beautiful flowers, the largest and rarest collection of cacti in the world.

The city owns its electric plant, which for several years has been supplied with power by a Redlands company. The service has not been satisfactory, owing to the diminishing propensities of a mountain stream, resulting from a succession of dry seasons. The city determined it should have its own steam-power plant. Bonds were voted in the sum of \$40,000 for its construction, and the new plant is now practically completed. It has a capacity of 700 horse power, which can be doubled without requiring additional buildings.

Bonds were recently voted to the amount of \$40,000 for the erection of a High School building, so that the

handsome structure now used for that purpose may be devoted exclusively to the lower grades. A block of land in the heart of the city has been purchased for \$9000, and work on the new building will begin as soon as plans can be agreed upon.

At the last session of Congress, an appropriation of \$15,000 was made to establish a government Indian School at Riverside. A site has been purchased on Magnolia avenue, six miles from the business center. Work on the buildings will begin soon.

During the year eleven acres of land were purchased on lower Magnolia avenue, as a site for a new county hospital. The new structure has recently been completed at a cost of about \$22,000. The building is commodious and modern in its appointments.

A beautiful church, erected by the Christian Scientists, at a cost of \$20,000, is nearing completion. Scores of residences and cottages have been built during the year. A branch of the electric road is in process of construction in the southeastern part of town. It is completed almost to Victoria bridge, and in the near future, will be extended around Victoria Hill and down Victoria avenue. East of Victoria Hill the Chase Nursery Company is making extensive improvements on a large tract of land, recently purchased, which, together with the proposed residences of the Messrs. Chase, their beautiful nurseries, their work of development at Ethanac, East Riverside, and elsewhere, receive more extended mention in another column.

The Riverside Machine Brick Company was incorporated during the year and has built a modern plant on its own land, in the southeastern part of the city at a cost of \$14,000. The plant has a capacity of turning out 35,000 bricks a day. It is operated by a 30-horse-power electric motor, and oil is used as fuel for burning the bricks in immense kilns, the present one composed of half a million bricks. A pressed-brick machine will soon be installed. An abundance of clay suitable for the ordinary brick is obtainable on the company's land. Clay for the pressed brick will be brought from Corona and Elsinore.

The Riverside Fair and Driving Association was organized early in the year, and purchased the old race-track grounds, one mile southwest of the business section of town. A new grandstand and stables were erected, and the track was remodeled and improved, making it one of the finest half-mile tracks in the State. Several successful race meets have been held during

the year. The association has already expended over \$6000 on the grounds and improvements.

CORONA.

THIS town, formerly known as South Riverside, is located fifteen miles south of Riverside. It is the second largest city in the county, and is a prosperous and growing fruit center. In little more than a decade of years it has developed from a barren waste of land into a thriving, up-to-date community, with a population exceeding 1500. Aside from its fruit and agricultural interests, the place enjoys other important sources of wealth. There is a large factory in constant operation which turns out vitrified sewer pipe, terra cotta goods and pressed brick, a superior quality of clay being found in immense deposits in the foothills. Porphyry rock is quarried for paving purposes. The Temescal tin mines, once a source of large revenue, and whose possibilities have never been fully developed, are located within a few miles of the town. While oranges and lemons constitute the principal products, considerable attention is devoted to the honey business, and a large acreage is planted to hay and grain. The town has an excellent water supply and system. Last season's shipments approximated 300 carloads of oranges and 200 carloads of lemons. A number of young orchards have come into bearing during the year.

TWO RIVERSIDE SUBURBS.

HIGHGROVE is a citrus-fruit-growing colony, located three miles northeast of Riverside, where the orchard interests have developed with amazing rapidity during the past few years. Hundreds of acres of oranges on land situated high above the frost belt, and watered by the Gage canal and the East Riverside Improvement District's water system, are just coming into bearing. A large packing-house is located here, and more will follow. Both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific have stations here, and the place will soon develop into an important fruit-shipping point.

Across the Santa Ana River from Riverside lies a stretch of country designated as West Riverside, whose resources are rich and varied, embracing orange and lemon groves, deciduous-fruit orchards, vineyards, alfalfa and grain fields, stock ranches and dairies. The local water system has been extended and improved during the year. New orchards have been set out, and a considerable amount of land planted to alfalfa. The district hopes soon to enjoy the advantages of a free rural-mail-delivery system.

PERRIS VALLEY.

PERRIS is the commercial center of the Perris Valley, where remarkable progress has been made during the year in developing water, resulting in the planting of thousands of acres of formerly barren land to alfalfa, and the building up of large dairy interests. For years the settlers suffered from a scarcity of water, being dependent upon the Bear Valley Company for an uncertain supply. The happy discovery, made about two years ago, that an abundant water supply underlies the valley at a moderate depth, led to the sinking of a number of wells with satisfactory results. The most extensive work of this kind has been carried on by the Chase Nursery Company. It has founded a new colony, called Ethanan, which hints at the possibilities of a wide stretch of country, where for years the land has been held in rather poor esteem.

term. The Perris Indian School, a government institution, is located a few miles from the town. Perris is the base of supplies for a large and rich mining district.

Winchester is situated on the line of the San Jacinto branch of the Santa Fe road, between Perris and Hemet, in the midst of a great grain-growing section that has been developed during the past few years. Deciduous fruits thrive in this locality, and the development of water by sinking wells has made it possible to grow alfalfa with profit. A modern creamery is in operation here.

Menifee is situated near by, in the center of the wheat belt. There is an abundance of water, and wheat and barley are grown to perfection. A considerable acreage has been planted during the year.

Lakeview is a promising settlement, the terminus of a branch of the Santa Fe road, built about a year ago from Perris, a distance of nine miles. The tract comprises about ten thousand acres. Over one thousand acres are planted to oranges, olives, apricots and peaches. An abundant supply of water is derived from artesian wells above San Jacinto Lake.

THE SOUTHERN SECTION.

ELINORE has a wide reputation for the curative properties of its hot springs. The town is picturesquely situated at the base of a mountain, on the borders of a beautiful lake, one of the few inland bodies of water in Southern California. There are over one hundred hot springs within the city limits, whose waters possess many and varied medicinal qualities. Elinore is a favorite resort for sportsmen. A variety of small game is found in abundance, and there is excellent fishing. The orchards are planted largely to deciduous fruits. There are coal mines near Elinore. A few miles distant is an immense deposit of potter's clay of superior quality, for which there is a steady demand.

Wildomar and Murietta are small settlements, situated a few miles southeast of Elinore Lake. Deciduous fruits are raised to a limited extent without irrigation. Considerable attention is devoted to stock-raising and a large acreage in the vicinity is planted to grain. The towns have a domestic water system.

Temecula is the southern terminus of the Temecula branch of the Santa Fe road. It is situated in a stock and grain country, at the mouth of Temecula Cañon, and is a trading center of some importance.

SAN JACINTO VALLEY.

THE town of San Jacinto is located thirty miles southeast of Riverside, in the midst of a rich farming country. It is the terminus of a branch of the Santa Fe Railroad, running from Perris, and is a trading center of importance. In the earthquake last Christmas day, that rattled things in certain sections of Southern California, San Jacinto got rather the worst of it, being located apparently near the center of the disturbance. But the town did not falter. The buildings that were mused up have been repaired and improved. One of the hotels has been enlarged and some new residences have been erected during the year. A large box factory is in successful operation. Deciduous fruit and alfalfa growing, farming and stock-raising constitute the principal industries. There is an abundant artesian water supply. Several hot springs, celebrated for their curative properties, are located a few miles from town. The subject of transforming the place into a health resort is being seriously discussed. The town is well lighted by electricity. The trade of the place

will be largely increased next summer, as the extensive improvements contemplated at Strawberry Valley progress. This has long been a favorite summer resort. It is located high in the mountains and was purchased about a year ago by a wealthy Los Angeles syndicate as a suitable site for a large sanitarium. San Jacinto is the oldest town of importance in the county and has a population of about 1500.

Hemet is one of the most thriving of the towns of the county. A large flouring mill and fruit-drying plant constitute two of its principal industries. The water system, one of the finest in Southern California, is constantly being developed and extended.

During the past month, articles of incorporation of the Hemet Town and Water Company have been filed. The company is capitalized \$25,000, all of the stock being subscribed. Its purpose is to furnish the town with a domestic water supply separate and distinct from the regular system, which covers the colony lands. The supply is based on storage of water in Hemet Lake, created by the building of one of the most solid dams of masonry on the coast. A number of artesian wells have been sunk with successful results. The land in the vicinity planted largely to deciduous fruits, although there are some citrus orchards in the higher localities. It is well adapted to growing olives. A few new residences have been built during the year, and in January the Operahouse block, which was destroyed by fire, is being replaced.

BANNING AND BEAUMONT.

ARE SITUATED near each other on the summit of San Geronimo Pass, through which the Southern Pacific Railroad runs to the desert. They have an elevation of over 5000 feet, and the climatic conditions are favorable for those suffering from lung and other troubles. A considerable acreage in the vicinity is planted to deciduous fruits. The annual rainfall is sufficient to irrigate the grain fields.

ON THE COLORADO DESERT.

PALM SPRINGS is located on the border of the great Colorado Desert. The climate, which is during the summer, is ideal in the winter months for consumptives. The earliest oranges, grapes and peaches are grown here. The watered lands are highly productive.

Indio, a little settlement on the desert, that has come noted as a health resort for people with lung troubles, promises to develop into a veritable oasis in the near future. Indio lies below the level of the sea, owing to the scarcity of water, the place has grown slowly. The discovery of artesian water, that is abundant and appears to be of unlimited quantity, has changed all this. A Chicago woman has purchased several hundred acres of the surrounding territory, and is proceeding to develop its possibilities in a practical way. She put down a number of small wells with success. The wells are located about a mile north of the railroad station. The soil, with water, is very fertile, the trees making a surprising growth in comparison with other localities in Southern California. Grapes, apricots, and other deciduous fruits ripen here about two months earlier than in other sections of Southern California. The further development of artesian water will give the place a good supply of never-failing water. It is believed that olives, watermelons and melons can be made to thrive extensively in this section.

The Great County of San Bernardino and Its Cities.

AN IMPERIAL COUNTY.

IT is inappropriate to a county, so vast in extent and with such an infinite variety of resources as San Bernardino, to give it the title of "Imperial." From west to east the county stretches 200 miles, and from north to south over half that distance in picturesque grandeur.

SAN BERNARDINO CITY.

THE completion of the Valley Road to San Francisco and the placing of the railroad shops west of Albuquerque under the supervision of local officials have resulted in a large increase in the number of men employed here, with a corresponding increase in the amount of money disbursed monthly. There are now 350 men employed in the shops, and the monthly payroll, including the salaries of officials in the general offices and the pay of train crews, averages over \$85,000. During the year, the company's yards have been remodeled, their capacity being almost doubled.

San Bernardino figures not only prominently as a railroad center, but as the principal mining center of Southern California, supplies being regularly forwarded to principal mining camps on the desert.

Within a radius of a few miles, there are several hot springs that are the Mecca of invalids from all over the country, the water, which gushes from the ground hot, possessing many curative properties.

Some of the largest artesian wells in the world have been developed within the city limits. Last year, several phenomenal gushers were struck, one having a flow of 500 inches. Last April a gusher, with a flow of 159 inches, was struck in the same locality, southeast of town, and in May a fine flow of water was struck at a depth of twenty feet on East Sixth street, indicating an abundant and never-failing supply.

The Courthouse, one of the handsomest public buildings in the State, has been fully furnished during the year and is now occupied by the county officials.

REDLANDS.

WHILE the total assessment for San Bernardino county is about \$35,000 less than for 1910, Redlands takes a leap of nearly \$90,000, her assessment going up from \$2,607,360 in 1909 to \$2,696,975 in 1910, thus heading the assessment list for the incorporated cities of the county, most of which are older by many years.

During the year the Redlands Electric Light and Power Company has expended about \$50,000 on tunnel work, piping, etc., on what is known as power plant No. 2 in Mill Creek. The company has also completed a sub-station in Redlands, and installed therein a steam plant, costing about \$50,000. The upper Santa Ana plant has also been improved, and \$5000 was expended on the Lytle Creek plant, making the total expenditures exceed \$100,000. Transmission lines have been added costing about \$10,000.

Cars started running on the electric railway late in

December, 1910. The following month a car barn was built, and the road is today in successful operation. It is completed to Smiley Heights, and regular trips are made to Terracina Heights.

A gas company, composed of representative citizens, was incorporated early in the year with a capital stock of \$100,000. A modern plant erected at a cost of about \$20,000, is in successful operation.

Portions of Orange and Cajon streets, in the business section, were paved with asphalt. A new Congregational Church, erected at a cost of over \$24,000, was dedicated in April. The main auditorium has a seating capacity of 700. In September the Lugonia school district voted bonds in the sum of \$7000, with which to erect a new building for Sloyd work, and for improving the grounds and the old building. During the year the city accepted from A. K. Smiley, as a gift, three and a half acres of ground, laid out with drives and planted to beautiful trees and shrubs, together with five shares of water stock, the whole being valued at not less than \$20,000. By this gift and Mr. Smiley's previous one, made several years ago, the city has come into possession of one of the finest library buildings in the country and a twenty-acre park in the heart of the city. Space does not permit exploiting the beauties of Smiley Heights, which are known the country over, and on which thousands of dollars are expended each year to add to their attractiveness.

The Moorish palace, being erected by Albert C. Burge, when completed will rival any residence in the State. The building itself will cost \$50,000, which with the grounds, stables and improvements will represent an expenditure of not less than \$100,000. Mrs. E. Hotchkiss has completed a beautiful home on Summit avenue, the Mission style of architecture being adopted. An innovation in landscape gardening is being made by E. E. Sterling at his residence property on Crescent avenue where an Italian garden is laid out on the knoll in front of the house in a series of terraces.

During the year some handsome business blocks have been built, notably the Columbia block, on the second floor of which the Knights of Pythias have a finely-fitted-up hall; the Rohrer Block, and the Feraud Block. A large brick two-story extension was built on the Otis Block.

The deciduous-fruit crop, consisting largely of apricots, gave employment to many people during the summer, while this season's citrus-fruit crop is keeping hands busy at remunerative wages. Last season, 1500 carloads of oranges and fifty carloads of lemons, in round numbers, were shipped from Redlands. Although comparatively little land has been planted to fruit during the year, it is believed that this season's orange and lemon crop will exceed that of last season by a considerable margin, on account of the young orchards that are just coming into bearing.

A succession of several dry years has stimulated the work of water development with satisfactory results. As a single instance may be cited what Dr. Edmunds has done with five wells, in two groups, three at the engine house near the south end of Reservoir street, and two a short distance up the cañon. An up-to-date pumping plant has been installed, producing on an average from 15 to 18 inches of water from the wells, insuring an abundant domestic supply, should all other

sources fail. The Yucaipa Land and Water Company, with 200 inches of water developed, laid a pipe line to the spring to the groves on the east, and in and out of Crafston.

ONTARIO.

THE large acreage planted to citrus fruits during the past two years is rapidly coming into bearing. Shipments of oranges and lemons over the season 1909-1910 from Ontario and North Ontario amounted about 1000 cars. Conservative estimates from various sources put this season's crop at 1500 carloads. Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange, which consists of most of the local fruit business, has four large packing-houses in the district. All the houses are ripe lemons by a new process, the fruit being placed in rooms heated by steam and oil stoves, which makes possible to ship the fruit several weeks earlier than in former seasons.

The water supply was increased during the year about 200 inches, giving a present flow approximately 1000 inches. It is estimated that within three years there will be sufficient water to furnish one inch every five acres, or double the ordinary estimate of one inch to ten acres. Orchard property has increased in value 25 per cent. during the past six months. As a result of the first heavy rain of the season in November land which had not been plowed for two years is planted to grain.

The Waterman Condensing Company's plant, brought from Santa Ana and put in operation here, company condenses fruit for beverages and for medicinal purposes. Near Stalder postoffice, 610 acres have been planted to vines during the year. In the vicinity, the Italian Vineyard Company recently purchased a tract comprising over 1000 acres, which is being plowed. North of Ontario, a large tract of land is being turned, and vines will be set out in spring.

A brick block with four large store rooms was completed, and the foundations are laid for a four-room hotel.

HIGHLAND AND VICINITY.

THE Highland colonies are essentially a fruit-growing center. This season's outlook is particularly bright, citrus orchards are practically all located high in the frostless belt. Many new orchards are coming into bearing this season, and some phenomenal crops are reported. In Highland, particularly, the orchards are delighted with the situation. It is stated that crops have been sold on the trees this season that, before, orchard after orchard, being contracted for the fruit hangs on the trees and at prices satisfactory to the growers. The crop on three acres of land owned by Randolph Seely, one of the oldest of Highland, was sold on the trees early in December, \$500 per acre. S. F. Zombro, whose ten-acre vineyard came into bearing only a few years ago, sold his at \$350 an acre. These are but instances. A number

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THE NEEDLES.

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age of land below the citrus belt is planted to deciduous fruits.

Five large packing-houses handle practically all the fruit of this section. A considerable quantity of water has been developed during the past two years, insuring an ample domestic and irrigating supply for the entire section, no matter how dry the season may be. Many pretty homes have been built during the year. At Patton, a station on the Santa Fe, a short distance west of Highland, is located the insane asylum and hospital, one of the largest of the State institutions. A mile south of Highland are Harlem and Rebel Hot Springs.

THE NEEDLES.

THE NEEDLES is an important station on the line of the Santa Fe road, and the town owes much of its prosperity to the business of the railroad, which is steadily increasing. Freight and passenger traffic by boat on the Colorado River to and from the mining camps, has assumed unexpected proportions. A big mining business is done here, that of the past year being exceptionally large. The mountains and valleys adjacent to the river are rich in gold, silver and copper, and the town is the Mecca for prospectors and capitalists seeking desirable investments. A large amount of development work on mining properties has been done during the year. The town has a first-class hotel, substantial business blocks and scores of pretty dwellings.

COLTON.

COLTON, which was founded as a railroad center, is rapidly growing in importance as a fruit-growing community, while the cement works, where a fine quality of cement is manufactured from the rocks of Slover Mountain, gives it standing as a manufacturing town. It is one of the very few towns in the county whose assessment roll is higher than that of last year, which in itself is a striking tribute to the onward march of the municipality. During the year the Southern Pacific Company added yard-trackage for 450 cars erected

a steel water tank with a capacity of 65,000 gallons, an oil tank with a capacity of 50,000 gallons, and replaced the wooden bridge over the Santa Ana River east of town with a steel structure. Hundreds of acres of oranges in the near vicinity are just coming into bearing.

CRAFTON.

THERE are pretty settlements located farther to the east and north of Redlands. Here are many attractive and slightly homes, commanding a magnificent view of the valley, and surrounded by young orchards that are thriving now as never before on account of an increased water supply that has been developed during the year.

RIALTO.

RIALTO is a large settlement situated three miles west of San Bernardino in the midst of a large acreage planted to oranges and lemons. Most of the orchards are comparatively young, so that the fruit output is rapidly increasing from year to year as the new orchards come into bearing. It augurs well for the future growth of the place that the long warring interests of the settlers and the Canalejo Company have been segregated and settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. All pending suits have been dismissed, the stock owned by the Canalejo Company in the Lytle Creek Water and Improvement Company canceled, so that the settlers now own the water that irrigates their lands. The improvement company, which has been successful in the development of water, is now free to act, and confidence and good feeling are universal in the colony. There are many attractive homes in and about Rialto. Several large packing-houses are located here.

ETIWANDA AND CUCAMONGA.

COMPARATIVELY speaking, it is a barren reach from Rialto westward to Ontario, with here and there a thrifty and attractive settlement. Cucamonga is situated a few miles east of North Ontario, in the midst

of a lemon and orange-producing section. Farther east are Etiwanda, East Etiwanda, Roseme, Grapeland and Bloomington, whose rapid growth is only retarded by a scarcity of water.

CHINO.

CHINO is located in the extreme southwest corner of the county in a rich agricultural district, particularly adapted to dairy and stock-raising interests. One of the largest beet-sugar factories in the country is located here, and beet growing is carried on extensively.

HESPERIA.

ON THE north slope of the Cajon Pass, across the mountains from San Bernardino, this little settlement is in a class by itself, being the only agricultural or horticultural settlement in the section on the north side of the mountains. Hay, grain and hardy fruits are raised in considerable quantity in the vicinity. Stock raising is also successfully conducted.

CALICO.

AT CALICO, a little settlement over the mountains toward the desert, borax is mined in large quantities. Borax had been a product of the marsh until the discovery of borate of lime in the Calico Mountains. The discovery of this substance in stratified rock formation likened the industry to that of quartz mining, allowing abandonment of the rough methods of the marsh system of production.

Numerous valuable discoveries of ore during the year have resulted in the establishment of many prosperous settlements in the mountains and desert, while some of the old mining camps have taken on new life. Present conditions demand that easier communications be established between San Bernardino and the mines, by improving the old roads over the mountains and building new and better roads.

Picturesque and Prosperous County of Ventura.

BEANS, SUGAR AND OIL.

THE population of Ventura county has increased forty-odd per cent. in the last decade, and at least fifty per cent. of that increase has been during the past three years, and in the face of the fact that they were dry years. This may be accounted for by the development of the extensive oil fields at the Ojai, Santa Paula, Piru and other points in the oil belt, lying within the county, and the introduction of the beet-sugar industry in the Santa Clara Valley.

THE OIL INDUSTRY.

The oil industry of the county has not been as speculative as in some other sections, but has been pushed by practical men, backed by conservative capital, as a legitimate industry. It has been carried on more to produce oil for the market, than to issue stock for sale on the exchange. The result has been the development of many wells that are large and profitable producers, and give promise for the future. This fact has attracted the attention of capital, and the year has witnessed a number of large deals in oil and lands within what is known as oil-bearing territory. Among the most notable of these is the purchase of the Piru ranch by a syndicate. The property had formerly been operated as a fruit ranch, and conducted on Utopian lines. It is located within the oil territory, which was the chief inducement for the payment of about \$600,000 for the property. The new owners are handling their purchase upon purely business principles, making it the basis of a largely capitalized corporation, developing the oil resources, and selling land.

Another important sale of oil-bearing lands in Ventura county was the transfer of a portion of Senator Bard's holdings in the Ojai oil district, the consideration for which was \$380,000. The Senator's sale of a block of Union Company stock, for \$300,000, also involved a considerable amount of oil-producing property in this county, as did the reputed \$1,000,000 deal of the Standard Oil Company with the Pacific Coast Oil Company.

Santa Paula is the principal storm-center of the oil industry in the county. The Piru interests are operated from Los Angeles.

AGRICULTURE.

The chief scene of agricultural activity in the county has been in the Santa Clara Valley, south of the river. The land there is largely moist, and better able to withstand drought than less-favored sections. It is

from here, and where irrigation was possible, that the agricultural output came. The yield was not up to the normal, but the prices realized were so satisfactory, that the year was a profitable one to all, farming either moist or irrigated lands. The bean crop held its place among the staples, while the smaller acreage than usual of beets planted gave an unexpected tonnage per acre, with a maximum sugar content. The bean yield was 200,000 sacks, and the sugar output was 19,292,000 pounds of refined sugar. The grain crop was unusually light, as was that of hay. The fruit crop, both citrus and deciduous, of the Ojai Valley, about Ventura, Santa Paula and Piru, where orchards are under irrigation, was good. The same was true of the fruit and walnut and almond crops in the vicinity of El Rio and Oxnard. The nature of the season led to extensive water development for irrigation purposes in all sections of the county, by tapping the submerged flows of the natural surface water-courses, by sinking artesian wells and establishing pumping plants. Irrigation was used to prepare a large acreage for beets and beans, with satisfactory results.

THE BEET-SUGAR FACTORY.

The American Beet Sugar Company has inaugurated a new enterprise in the county, feeding beet pulp to stock, and has constructed silos and feed yards in which several thousand head of cattle are being fitted for market. Beet straw is used for roughness. The silos and yards are now adjacent to the sugar factory, but will be moved to a tract near the ocean and the pulp will be conveyed to them by rail. This promises to be a very extensive industry when the factory is operated to its full capacity. A creamery enterprise is contemplated in connection with the siloing of beet pulp.

The Patterson Ranch Company, which is auxiliary to the American Beet Sugar Company, and owns nearly 6000 acres of farming land between Oxnard and Huemene, lying along the seashore, is making an effort to reclaim the slough lands, which are inundated at very high tides, by putting in a system of drainage, dykes and a large pumping plant, so as to bring the low places under cultivation. A portion of this ranch is devoted to an experimental farm, where the agricultural superintendent of the factory is making experiments with beets and crops grown in rotation with them. This is very important, as it is probable that with the market furnished by the factory and the improved rail-shipping facilities, and satisfactory prices, beets and beans will hereafter be the staple crops of the valley. The land, which is constantly increasing in value, has already passed beyond profitable use for grain growing. That will be grown further back, on cheaper lands, and where moisture is not so certain as in the valley.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

During the year the Oxnard branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad has been extended east to the Santa Susanna Mountains, and only awaits the completion of the tunnel to become part of the coast line. This extension is now in regular operation to Moorpark, and grain warehouses and beet dumps have been erected to handle the crops of this heretofore isolated section of the county. The effect of the completion of the tunnel will be to give an impetus to the development of an important portion of the county, rich both in agriculture and horticultural possibilities, and offering splendid opportunities for the practical farmer. It will also give a better outlet to important oil regions.

Among the older towns, Ventura, the county seat, still ranks first, with Santa Paula second and Oxnard, crowding both in volume of business, a good third. All the towns are showing steady growth and improvement. This is especially notable in Oxnard, which is so much newer, and is sustained by the beet-sugar industry. The American Beet Sugar Company's factory and cognate enterprises, representing an investment of upward of \$2,000,000 and disbursing from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000 annually, employ a large force continuously, with several hundred added to the regular roll during the sugar campaign. Beet growing also calls for increased farm labor over that required by other crops. This furnishes a sound business backing for the town, and it also caused the earlier building of the railroad and the consequent opening of that portion of the county south of the river which for years past had been cut off during high water in the Santa Clara from direct connection with the other portion, the only way out then being by boat from Huemene.

The premonitory indications of a wet winter have infused new courage into the town and county, and much building is under way or being planned.

PUBLIC-BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

The condition of things in the county during the past year did not warrant lavish expenditures of the taxpayer's money in public improvements. One of the public improvements made was the rejuvenating of the old courthouse at Ventura. This was by additions raising the old part and building a tower to relieve the barrenness of the front. The cost was about \$15,000, and the building is in condition for official use for several years longer.

An eight-room schoolhouse, with basement, the most commodious edifice for the purpose in the county, was erected at Oxnard, at a cost, including ground, of \$25,000.

Santa Barbara County and the City by the Sea.

A SEMI-TROPIC PARADISE.

SANTA BARBARA county emerges from the past few years of scanty rainfall out of debt, developing a worthy list of new industries and enterprises, and making improvements which a gradual increase in population and values have rendered imperative.

The auditor's books show a valuation exclusive of railroads of \$12,571,538, an increase of \$611,100 over a year ago. The population by the present census is 15,954. Of these, 6000 are residents of the little city of Santa Barbara and its suburbs, nestling at the foot of the big, protecting mountains of the Santa Ynez range and commanding the harbor front along the Santa Barbara Channel. The balance is composed of a rural population distributed throughout the western half of the county.

Each of the three principal towns of that portion, Santa Maria, Lompoc and Guadalupe, shows a considerable increase, and the building of the Union Sugar Company's factory on Guadalupe Lake has drawn several hundred employes, many with their families, and formed the nucleus of a town within the past few months. It is called Betteravia. Heretofore the northern and southern portions of the county have been as two distinct counties. From Santa Maria, the northernmost

town, to the county seat, is ninety miles, and has required two days to traverse. By the completion of the Southern Pacific coast line the sections are united in mutual interests. Much of the heavy shipments of grain from that section which perforce, has gone northward, will now be turned southward, and a former agitation for county division be rendered useless.

THE CHANNEL CITY.

Notwithstanding the drowsy tone which has always been attributed as synonymous with Santa Barbara, forces are at work which are bringing about changes. By the completion of the coast line the city is placed on the main line of a great railway system, of which she will at least be a freight division station. The tracks for the yards are now being laid near the freight depot, in the lower part of town. Coal bunkers and other equipments are to follow. The tract known as Burton Mound, situated above the boulevard, has recently been bought with the purpose of building a large seaside hotel. A fine High School building will be erected in the near future, bonds for which have already been issued. The Seventh Ward school building is nearing completion. Through the Chamber of Commerce, capital has been interested to build a modern bath-house at Plaza del Mar. The work of tearing away the old building has been done. According to the agreement the next step will be taken by the city in grading and preparing the site adjoining Plaza del Mar, whereon a

bath-house costing about \$30,000 will be placed within a few months. An electric light and power plant by the same company will be operated in connection. This company is also interested in electric street transportation. The present street railway company is arranging to rebuild and enlarge its equipment. Other matters which the Chamber of Commerce has under way include beautifying the city by tree planting, in which some satisfactory practical tests have been made during the past year; the erection of a Federal building, for which purpose a bill was introduced at the last session of Congress for an appropriation of \$85,000; and the opening of a State highway to Bakersfield. The chamber has succeeded in securing the permanent opening of the mountain boulevard and has aided the city in the improvement of certain portions of that road. The eastern extension of the ocean boulevard, forming a paved drive along the beach for a mile and a half, has been widened and arrangements have been made for the planting of palms and other trees on each side.

Since the recent introduction of a fast schedule by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, Santa Barbara is the first port south of San Francisco at which the large vessels touch. Other vessels of all nationalities and from all parts of the globe find their ways into the channel besides the regular coast-wise and lumber vessels.

PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL.

The bounteous grain crop of 1899 together with the high prices of stock cattle, prompted the cultivation of extensive areas of former range, which increased

the permanent grain area by several thousand acres. The Carpinteria Valley, comprising the southern portion of the county to the Rincon Mountains, has a record as a lima bean producer. Here the limas were first raised as a commercial product and they have aided much in the high state of development which that valley has attained. The small white, or navy, and small pink beans are extensively grown north of the Santa Ynez Mountains. It is estimated that 200,000 sacks are shipped out annually.

The establishment of a beet-sugar factory in the Santa Maria Valley has opened a new industry which affects all the northern portion of the county. The Union Sugar Company purchased a tract of several thousand acres adjacent to Guadalupe Lake and near the west central portion of the valley. Much of the tract has never been under cultivation and had not been considered profitable farm land, because of a stratum of hard pan lying next the surface. By the use of steam plows this has been broken and farmed successfully to beets and other products consumable by the company's army of men and animals which are employed about the factory. In addition to this, large tracts were secured by lease along the Santa Maria River, and in the Lompoc and Los Alamos valleys. The latter, during the coming year, will furnish about six thousand acres of the old Caraga grant for beet culture. The McKay mesa, near Lompoc, to the extent of twelve hundred acres, yielded a crop of beets the past season, which gave satisfactory results, both in size and percentage of saccharine matter.

During the season of 1898 the dairy stock of this county was largely marketed, so that the output of butter was lessened to about one-fourth of the regular yearly production. This directly affected a territory about forty miles in length, extending from the Sudden rancho, southwest of Lompoc, along the coast to the north line and reaching inland from three to fifteen miles. Last year much of the available land was farmed to grain with more or less success. It is, however, better adapted to dairying, containing much hilly lands and being inhabited by thrifty Swiss people, who are natural herdsmen.

Within the past year these dairies have been thoroughly restocked with new cattle. Several enterprising dairymen are entering more or less experimentally into the introduction of thoroughbred cattle from the East. Of these, a small herd of Ayrshires was imported by Dr. Hester of Santa Barbara, a record of which has been carefully kept. This is probably the only herd of thoroughbred Ayrshires that has been introduced into Southern California. During their eight months of life here they have developed rapidly and seem well adapted to the climate.

The fruit industry of Santa Barbara county is yet in its infancy. Some large orchards have been matured and produce excellent grades of fruit. Apples, peaches, apricots, walnuts, pears, plums, and other fruits are grown well throughout. Lemons and oranges are grown and found profitable south of the Santa Ynez range. The valleys of Carpinteria, El Montecito and Goleta, furnish the bulk of citrus fruits. For the year ending August 1, 1900, 675 tons of walnuts were shipped from the county, bringing about \$100,000 in return. The greater portion was handled by the Walnut Growers' Association. For the same period 80,000 boxes of lemons were shipped out, for which about \$150,000 was realized. This is about 244 cars, 75 of which were handled by the local Lemon Growers' Exchange.

PETROLEUM AND ASPHALT.

During the summer just passed the oil fever raged throughout the county. The result has been to place a hundred prospect drilling rigs in operation. The usual percentage of wild-cat schemes attendant upon an oil boom also had their day and have nearly subsided. In every portion of the county prospecting is going on. Aside from the Summerland field no new territory has been proven. Many prospectors have struck seepages varying in depth from sixty to eight hundred feet. One of these, which has attracted much attention, is the Caraga well near Los Alamos. The owners of this well have announced a good flow of oil, but its extent has not been tested by pumping.

The Summerland field is gradually extending. It has been discovered that wells sunk from long wharves reaching out into the channel produce a finer grade of oil and in greater quantity than the shore wells, and several wharves for this purpose have been built.

The asphaltum industry has been revived in the northern portion of the county by the Guadalupe and Pacific Asphalt Companies. The products of their refineries are being shipped to eastern markets. The big plant of the Alcatraz company has been shut down. The Alcatraz mines are situated near the headwaters of the Sisquoc River, where there is an inexhaustible supply of asphaltum. The asphalt is refined and the product reduced to liquid form by the use of naphtha and pumped through a four-inch pipe some forty miles to Alcatraz Landing, near Gavilota, where it is reduced to a firm state for shipment in boxes and barrels.

At Loma Blanca rancho, about thirty miles to the eastward of Santa Barbara, extensive deposits of lithographic stone have been discovered. The Loma Blanca Lithographic Company of Los Angeles is preparing to develop the stone. A tunnel nearly thirty feet in length has been excavated under the ledge and shows an almost unbroken stratum. Only one other quarry exists in the world where large stones can be obtained. This is in the southern part of Germany. Many beds of the stone are known in the United States and Mexico, but the strata have been broken by upheavals which render it useless for commerce.

A BEGINNING IN IRRIGATION.

The record of irrigation has not been brilliant. From boom times down to about eighteen months ago little was done. There are now several plants profitably operated on a limited scale. Chief among these, from point of utility to the individual farmer, is that of P. C. Higgins of Carpinteria. As in many other sections of the Coast a bed of water underlies the surface of this region at a depth of about twenty-five feet. To cheaply elevate this water to the surface of the land, thirty-eight feet, has been the problem which experiment is beginning to solve. Mr. Higgins's plant, which is the invention of Lucien Higgins, consists of a 12-horse-power gasoline engine operating a cylinder pump whose capacity is 500 gallons per minute. This draws water from twenty-four ten-inch wells, grouped one hundred feet apart, on either side of a six-inch suction pipe, to which each is attached by a smaller suction pipe, provided with a stop cock. Thus the pump, being connected with the main suction pipe draws from all the

wells at once. If one is exhausted, its connection with the main pipe is closed.

The plant successfully irrigates forty acres of trees through the severest drought. With ordinary rainfall, it would have, conservatively speaking, more than twice the capacity. Mr. Higgins has also experimented in irrigating various crops, among them alfalfa.

Another water developing plant is the Goodwin enterprise in the Santa Maria Valley. At the junction of the Santa Maria and Sisquoc rivers, a covered levee has been sunk to a depth of fifteen feet in the river. It is 2000 feet long and has caissons reaching a depth of 25 feet. During the summer, these caissons reaching over a hundred miles into the mountains do not flow, but the water is never more than 12 feet below the surface. The valley having a fall of one foot to the mile, it is proposed to dig a ditch one mile in length, which, gradually diminishing in depth to twenty feet at the caissons, will lead the water onto the land. The scheme is feasible for the valley proper, but could not be available on the higher mesas. It requires considerable capital.

The Union Sugar Company has developed about semi-artesian water on its lands near the factory, a large pumping plant in connection with the factory enables the company to lift immense quantities of water to the beet lands. A mile of twenty-inch metal pipe conveys water to ditches.

SPORTS.

The leading sporting club is the Guadalupe Gun Club, composed of the leading sportsmen and men of honor of the city of Santa Barbara. The club has game preserves at Guadalupe Lake, where duck shooting is in season. A comfortable clubhouse on the premises is furnished for sojourning members of the club.

Yachting on the channel is indulged in during all year.

Tennis is reviving in the city. Several new courts accessible to the tennis-loving public are to be constructed soon.

The management of the Arlington Hotel has opened a new golf course in the upper part of the near the Old Mission. Another popular course is the Country Club, about two and a half miles out, easily accessible to the people of El Montecito.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

St. Anthony's College, with Father Peter Wallis as dean, has just been completed by the Franciscan order, whose headquarters are at the Old Mission. It is a handsome building of stone, four stories in height with a large chapel wing. The capacity of the building is over 200 students and instructors. It is washed in sugar pine throughout, and thoroughly equipped with modern sanitary plumbing, gas and electric lights, and hot water heating.

The fine McCormack residence in Montecito, is under completion.

The Seventh Ward school building will be ready for occupancy shortly. It will be strictly up to date in every particular.

The new jail building is about half finished. The walls are up to the first story. It is constructed of stone.

San Diego, the Most Southerly County.

THE BAY AND THE "BACK COUNTRY."

AS THROUGHOUT Southern California, the population of San Diego county is made up largely of progressive people who appreciate how much nature has done for them, their adopted home, and by their energy and perseverance have builded a city on the Bay of San Diego that is a credit to the State, have planted thousands of acres with happy homes, cultivated productive grain fields and orchards, developed the hidden mineral wealth of the mountains and established an extensive commerce both foreign and domestic.

THE CHIEF CITY.

The total of the building permits issued in San Diego city during the year was \$321,800, a remarkable showing for a city with a population of only 21,000. But even the sum of \$321,800 does not represent the actual amount of money invested in new buildings, as the permits only show the estimated cost. To more positively demonstrate the permanent and substantial growth of this city, it might be well to go back for ten years and give the total amount of permits issued each year. These show that during that period the total amount invested in new buildings was \$2,833,468, and, with one exception, the permits issued this year exceed in total those of any other year for the past decade. The amounts for each year are as follows: 1890, \$272,814; 1891, \$261,275; 1892, \$108,476; 1893, \$149,670; 1894, \$260,339; 1895, \$266,390; 1896, \$506,745; 1897, \$290,933; 1898, \$148,677; 1899, \$343,835; 1900, \$321,800.

While so much has been added during the past year to the permanent improvements of San Diego, the commerce with foreign ports has made equal development. According to statistics furnished by the collector of customs office, the business transacted through the port of San Diego for the year 1900 was as follows: Value of imports, \$661,932; value of exports, \$1,995,745; value of transit business, \$386,260; value of goods for immediate transportation, \$1,739,978. One hundred and forty-three vessels entered from foreign ports, representing a tonnage of 89,294, and 118 vessels cleared for foreign ports, representing a tonnage of 54,945. The practical suspension of American exports to the Orient during the greater part of the year materially decreased the business through this port, but the prospects are favorable for a resumption of this business, largely in 1901. Although the service may not be considered an important one, the past year has added steamer connection between this port and Humboldt Bay. The vessels are owned by the Humboldt Shingle Company and are employed principally in carrying shingles. Their freight represents about 270 carloads a month. The California and Oriental Steamship Company has demonstrated the advantages of this port in trading with the Orient, and the Kosmos Company, for the transfer of freight from South and Central America to the eastern States. A notable improvement has been made in the service of the Pacific Coast steamers between San Francisco and this port, showing an evident increase in business, and the Lower California Company has also improved and extended its regular service south during the past year.

In the matter of public improvements, the expenditures are represented in the construction of an addition to the State Normal School, representing a cost of

\$45,000; an extension to the government jetty at the entrance to the harbor, costing \$33,000, and the building of a public library for which Andrew Carnegie made a donation of \$50,000. Work commenced on this building on December 3, and according to the contracts awarded, it will be ready for occupancy by March 1, 1901.

In the line of street work, the city has expended several thousand dollars in improving and extending the main thoroughfare in and beyond the business sections. During the year the city has also purchased a three-story brick building as the permanent home of the City Hall.

Within the past few months a considerable amount of money has been expended in the hope of developing oil in this neighborhood, and at the present time there are ten companies actually at work. The Monarch Oil Company was the first to begin boring for oil in this section and after a series of unfortunate delays, has reached a depth of 950 feet with its well at Morona. Companies are also prospecting at Lakeside, Spring Valley, El Cajon, Encinitas, Pacific Beach and Ocean side, and before the close of another year it is confidently believed that San Diego county will be producing oil.

WATER WORKS.

The most important private enterprise undertaken in the city during the past year was the construction of a new water-distributing system by the Southern California Mountain Water Company. The cost of this work was about \$100,000. The intention of this company to give the business and most thickly settled residence portion of the city a double distributing system has been successfully accomplished. The pipe used was the best quality of cast iron, and everything connected with the plant is of the best material. The fear that this city might suffer from a shortage of water supply in the event a succession of dry seasons is now permanently removed, as a double water supply is now available. Heretofore the city has been supplied from the San Diego flume or San Diego River, both good sources in ordinary seasons of rainfall. The new system will have its source of supply from the famous Otay wells, and as a reserve, the immense drainage area of the lower Otay dam.

In the opinion of the most conservative residents of this city, the water question, that for years has been a bone of contention between the parties interested, is now on the eve of a final and satisfactory settlement. Within the past year the city has been released from a threatened issue of one and a half millions in bonds for the acquisition of its own water supply and distributing system. As soon as the several cases resulting from the authorized issuance of these bonds had been dismissed from the Supreme Court on the motion of all parties interested, the city then submitted an offer of purchase of the two systems of the opposing companies. The offer made to the San Diego Water Company for its entire plant was \$500,000 and to the Southern California Mountain Water Company, \$700,000, for its distributing system. Both companies accepted the respective offers and the necessary papers are being drawn to carry these offers into effect. Early in the new year the City Council will call a special election to authorize the issuance of \$600,000 for the purchase of these two distributing systems. That the bonds will be voted is practically a foregone conclusion, as the citizens are as a unit for the city owning absolutely its own distributing system and water supply.

The expenditure of government money in this section

during the past year has practically been confined to the extension of the jetty at the entrance to the harbor. Little has been done in the way of completing fortifications at Fort Rosecrans, and in fact, the expenditure on that account was in the maintenance and preservation of the forts and guns placed in place a year ago. The year 1901 gives every promise of some extensive government work inaugurated at the harbor. The appropriation of \$40,000 allowed a year ago for the improvement and extension of the anti-air station will be available; the Secretary of Navy has approved the recommendation to establish government coaling station just south of quays and the Rivers and Harbor Bill, now before Congress, carries a recommendation that \$33,000 be appropriated for the improvement of San Diego harbor. Add these three important expenditures will be the appropriation of about \$40,000 for the further extension of the jetty at the harbor entrance. It is also a good authority that the War Department will do the work on the general plan for the fortification of this harbor.

The famous suburb of Coronado Beach has added materially to its attractions during the past year. It is rapidly becoming the permanent home of those who have acquired sufficient of this world's goods are content to spend the balance of their days in the confines of a luxurious home. During the past many fine residences have been added to the large list, and more are under construction. The suburb has been enlarged and generally improved since last winter season at a cost of about \$100,000, and another \$50,000 was expended by the same company laying out and building what has become known as "Coronado Tented City."

Through the medium of the Chamber of Commerce the needs of San Diego, both national and State, have been adequately and successfully presented. The floor space for horticultural, agricultural and general exhibits has been more than doubled during the past year. From a membership of less than 200 at the beginning of the year, the chamber now has 500 subscribers. This insures a monthly income of less than \$500 and this is expended in judiciously maintaining the bay region, the maintenance of a room, and such other purposes as are legitimate interests of the city.

THE "BACK COUNTRY."

Like every other part of Southern California, fruit and grain sections of San Diego county have produced the best results during the past year owing to the light rainfall for the past three years. The condition threatened the destruction of the trees of acres of citrus and deciduous trees dependent on the storage reservoirs for their irrigation, but the expenditure of considerable money in developing from underground sources, both the Flume and Diego Land and Town companies not only have vast orchards under their respective systems, but have furnished sufficient water for the trees and have produced average crops. The development of a supply of water from underground sources has materially to the value of land included in the belt of this county, for the fact has been demonstrated that orchards are not solely dependent upon rainfall every year to insure their existence and the production of fair crops.

One of the most prosperous localities in California is the region adjacent to Escondido.

land metropolis of tributary to this San Pasqual, Bern Mountains. The fruits and cereals and gold. While or less severely due of the light rains seasonable rains good, average crop, amounted to \$6,000. The orange, lemon, while the honey the four previous.

The El Cajon Valley the excellent quality one season has shown to the eastern standing the success. Though not large, the average, and the valley, which comprises about 1000. The is horticulture, and fully grown.

The assessed value present fiscal year over the previous \$1.50 in all incorporated tracts. The payment and county taxes, member 1, the Tax the sum of \$225,588 for the same period.

The weather conditions have not been encouraging. The system years ago under the of little service on sons. The San Diego Town Company was by the development of the system, under their system, price that left no that has expended two years in building and construction.

vevance of water to the Southern California day there are about pany on the various. Most of these men a ditch to convey dam to a connection latter company has of its present system ing demands and h

ations of the State. During the year the oping the resources been the case in reference. Many a been summer fallow the coming year ment in the method to increase the yield Grande Valley new and by this means an average of eight land immediately any great extent of has been so clearly vantage that the f inaugurate the system others.

The season's fruit of money into the Grande Valley, the Cambria country, boxes were shipped the Middle States.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENTS.

Business has great farms and dairy better. In the city of Arroyo Grande, a number of new instances they have built on many of the of good times. Far more wages than do idle men.

During the past

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THE BEST-WATERED.

N CO California, and and proach. The of the all parts of the particular section agricultural and horticulture, but in the agorably with its ne ranges whereon are barley and alfalfa; and horses are raised the latter lines the the energies of the wholly devoted to the more profitable, they ship under irrigation and ditches have be of the river upon the

land metropolis of San Diego county. The sections tributary to this center of trade comprise San Marcos, San Pasqual, Bernardo, Bear Valley and Palomar Mountains. The products of this territory include all fruits and cereals grown in the semi-tropics, also honey and gold. While all Southern California suffered more or less severely during the past season from the effects of the light rainfall, this locality was favored with reasonable rains which resulted in the production of good, average crops, for which the farmers received lucrative prices. The output from the grain fields alone amounted to 20,000 tons of hay and 15,000 sacks of grain. The orange, lemon and grape crops were equally prolific, while the honey crop of last year far exceeded that of the four previous seasons.

The El Cajon Valley has made San Diego famous for the excellent quality of raisins produced there, and in one season has shipped as high as 120 carloads of raisins to the eastern markets. The present crop, notwithstanding the succession of dry years is an excellent one. Though not large, the quality of the fruit is fully up to the average, and better than last year. El Cajon Valley, which comprises about 27,000 acres, has a population of about 1000. The principal occupation of the people is horticulture, and most kinds of fruits are successfully grown.

The assessed valuation of San Diego county for the present fiscal year is \$20,651,525, an increase of \$22,000 over the previous year. The tax levy for the year is \$1.50 in all incorporated cities, and \$2.00 in outside districts. The payment on the first installment of State and county taxes commenced in October, and on December 1, the Tax Collector paid over to the Treasurer the sum of \$233,988, a substantial increase in collections for the same period last year.

The weather conditions for the past three seasons have not been encouraging for the development of water systems. The system completed at Escondido some four years ago under the Wright law has practically been of little service on account of the continued dry seasons. The San Diego Flume system was without water to furnish its customers, and the San Diego Land and Town Company was in a similar unfortunate condition. By the development of underground sources, these companies were enabled to furnish water for the ranches under their systems, but the water had to be sold at a price that left no margin of profit. The only company that has expended money in this county for the past two years in building storage reservoirs in the mountains and constructing flumes and ditches for the conveyance of water to be used for irrigation purposes is the Southern California Mountain Water Company. Today there are about 200 men in the employ of that company on the various branches of their great system. Most of these men, however, are employed excavating a ditch to convey a 42-inch main from the lower Clay dam to a connection with the Sweetwater system. This latter company has evidently realized that the capacity of its present system is too limited to meet the increasing demands and has contracted with the Southern Cal-

ifornia Mountain Water Company for the delivery next summer of a large additional amount of water.

HORTICULTURE.

The horticultural industry of San Diego county is quite extensive, and with the additional orchards planted out during the past year the total area under cultivation with citrus and deciduous fruits represents 39,174 acres. In addition to this acreage, 12,305 acres are planted to grape vines. The total number of fruit trees, citrus and deciduous, planted in this county, according to figures furnished by the horticultural commissioners, is 1,742,893, represented in the following varieties: Oranges, 264,608; lemons, 445,154; apples, 124,548; apricots, 117,155; cherries, 1813; figs, 34,779; nuts, 62,891; olives, 213,046; pears, 47,548; plums, 4783; and mixed fruits, 19,716. Lemon culture is the chief fruit industry of this county, and the crop is steadily increasing, the following figures for the past four years show. In 1896 the number of carloads of lemons shipped from San Diego county was 228, for 1897, 355; for 1898, 494, and for 1899, 569. The figures on the total number of carloads shipped for 1900 are not yet available, but there is every reason to believe that the crop for this year was much larger than for 1899.

The mining industry has not been productive of any startling developments during the past year. In fact, beyond the operations at the famous Golden Cross mines at Hedges, there is but little to chronicle. That mine, however, has been as productive as ever, of gold, and the returns have been increased by adding a large cyanide plant. In the Julian section—once made famous by the gold produced from the Stonewall mine—work has been practically suspended for the past year.

THE NEW RIVER COUNTRY.

Within the past year a company has been organized for the development of the wonderfully fertile valley of the New River in the eastern part of this county. Under the plans of this company, what has long been known as the Colorado Desert and looked upon as barren land, will, it is believed, be demonstrated to be the richest and most fertile section of the State; in fact, equal to the rich delta of the Nile. With abundant water, this land can raise tropical fruits of all kinds, and grain. The first attention of the company is being given toward diverting a big share of the water flowing down the Colorado River into a big canal to irrigate what is now arid land. With this accomplished, and the prospects are favorable toward that end, this portion of San Diego county, known as the New River country, will sustain thousands of people and

ultimately become one of the most famous fruit producing sections of the world.

SILK AND MILK.

It has been the dream of a few enthusiasts for several years past that San Diego county would become the center of the silk industry of the United States. In a small way, they have produced the silk of commerce, and in their experiments, have demonstrated that this climate is adapted to the successful propagation of the worms and the mulberry tree, their means of subsistence. But it was only within the past few weeks that a permanent organization was effected for the purpose of fostering and encouraging expert silk manufacturers to come here and engage in the business on a commercial basis. Offers have been made from persons competent to engage in the manufacture of silk to come here and establish the industry, and the organization is confident that within another year the enterprise will be permanently established. The manufacture of silk from the cocoon is to be made one of the principal industries at the Point Loma Homestead, the headquarters of the Universal Brotherhood, and a building specially designed for this purpose and costing \$2500 has already been completed.

Within the past five years the dairy industry has increased 300 per cent., and now at least half the product from dairies in this county find a market outside. There are now forty-two dairies in actual operation in San Diego county, and had the rainfall for the past three seasons been even normal, this number would be increased.

THE FUTURE.

"One of the choicest flowers in the mind of the enthusiastic San Diegan, but which has hitherto hung 'just over the garden wall,' is the final passage of a bill authorizing the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. To the final order from Congress for that work to proceed, many have pinned their faith for a glorious future for San Diego, and they believe their prayers will be granted by the Congress now in session. With the passage of that bill an era of activity is predicted for this city that can only be compared with the boom days. But in actual work within itself, this county never had a more favorable outlook than at present. Legitimate enterprises in all parts of the county are steadily increasing in capacity, adding to the county's resources and giving employment to the rising generation. In San Diego City, the conditions are particularly encouraging for the beginning of a new year. The banks show a larger volume of business than a year ago, the merchants are satisfied with what has been accomplished for the year just closed, and enter upon the new year with undoubted confidence in the future of their home, the city of San Diego, sometimes known to enter barbarians as the 'City of Bay and Climate.'

The Picturesque County of San Luis Obispo.

A COAST REGION.

SAN LUIS OBISPO is a large county, with its 3575 square miles of mountain and valley and eighty miles of coast line. The past year has been a remarkably prosperous one for its people, the county last season having enjoyed a greater rainfall than fell to the share of most other sections of the State.

During the year there has been much progress in developing the resources of the county. Particularly has this been the case in reference to its agricultural and mining interests. Many acres of land never before tilled have been summer fallowed and will be brought under cultivation the coming year. There has been a steady improvement in the methods of farming, which has done much to increase the yield and the profits. In the Arroyo Grande Valley new irrigation ditches were constructed, and by this means the yield of beans was increased fully an average of eighteen cents per acre over the yield of land immediately adjoining. Irrigation is not required to any great extent on the coast side of the county, but it has been so clearly demonstrated that it is an added advantage that the farmers have been encouraged to inaugurate the system in various sections and extend it to others.

The season's fruit crop has brought a considerable sum of money into the county. The apple crop in the Arroyo Grande Valley, the Sycamore Springs section, and the Cambria country, was heavy, and many hundreds of boxes were shipped all over the State, some going to the Middle States.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

Business has greatly improved in the county, and the farms and dairy ranches show plainly that times are better. In the city of San Luis Obispo and in the towns of Arroyo Grande, Paso Robles, Cayucas and Templeton, a number of new buildings have been erected. In most instances they have been of brick. New barns have been built on many of the ranches, which is another mark of good times. Farm hands command \$10 per month more wages than during the year 1899, and there are no idle men.

During the past year San Luis Obispo has ex-

tended its sewer system and improved the old system. The merchants of the city are now arranging to bond themselves for the construction of a people's wharf at Avila, a small seaside town about two miles from Port Harford.

Shipments of bituminous rock from Edna have been made to various cities in the State for pavement purposes.

In La Panza Hills improvements have been made for placer mining, which, with a wet winter, will prove profitable to the company in charge.

With the completion of the coast line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, San Luis Obispo county expects to make rapid strides forward. There are many opportunities for profitable investment presented in various industries and business ventures.

MINERAL WEALTH.

Gold, copper, iron, quicksilver, oil and other minerals are known to exist, but so far only a little development has been done. The interests of the quicksilver districts have been considerably advanced in the last year. The Oceanic, one of the oldest and best-known of the county, has been purchased by the American Development Company, and has been developed to quite an extent. It will soon be in operation in full blast. In the Adelaida district there have been several new mines opened up, and several old ones reopened in the last year. The Wichard mine, owned by the Wichard brothers, is a fine little property, and is now running a twenty-pipe retort night and day. There are, in that vicinity, several good prospects that are being developed and will soon be added to the producers of the district. The most important mine of the district, the old Dubost property, has been purchased by the Karl Quicksilver Company, for the sum of \$50,000. The company has done a great deal of development, and has proved that it is one of the best mines in the State. Furnaces for handling 100 tons of ore per day are under construction, and all of the latest improved machinery and equipments are being put into place, to facilitate handling the ore. The Josephine mine, which has been producing steadily for some time, has been sold to a Boston company, and will soon be among the large producers of the district. The old Los Osos mine, situated eight miles west of San Luis, is now leased by the Pacific Coast Mining and Milling Company,

and for some time work has been progressing steadily. This property is in a fair way to soon be a steady shipper, under proper management. Los Osos was worked in the early part of the '60s, when ore from this coast had to be shipped to Wales for treatment, and old records show that it paid a small dividend at that time.

PROSPECTING FOR OIL.

In the west side of the county, or the coast division, there have been several attempts to get oil, but as there was no judgment used in choosing places for operation, only failures have been registered so far. Several companies are still drilling. Foremost among these is the Clappett Company of Oak Park, so we still have hopes of oil in the near future. The coast division of the county is badly broken up, showing plainly the effect of recent upheavals, and that the oil, in many places, has been wasted by action of water and by volcanic heat; hence the difficulty in choosing places for drilling.

The eastern part of the county is divided from the western by a range of granite mountains that divide it as completely as would the Rockies, thus placing it in the Templora, McKittrick and Sunset districts. The Carrizo Plains is divided from the western part of Kern only by a single narrow range of hills that seem to be but one single fold in what was once a very extensive plain that extended from the Sierras to the Granite range on the west; the Templora range being only from three to six miles from base to base. There is a strip of country on the west side of the Templora that extends for forty miles, showing exactly the same formation as Sunset, McKittrick and Templora districts.

Several new companies are preparing to operate there and will undoubtedly meet with the same success as was had on the other side of the hills. The Hartford company is drilling on the southeast quarter of section 12, 31, 21, and has now reached a depth of 500 feet, having gone through a thin body of oil sand, and expects to soon reach the second, where oil is looked for in great quantities.

The Pacific Consolidated, on the southwest quarter of section 2, 32, 22, are down to the depth of 1050 feet, having passed through fifty feet of oil sand in the first stratum, and are now drilling in the second. They have a well now that has good indications.

Kern County; Our Big Neighbor on the North.

THE BEST-WATERED SOUTHERN COUNTY.

IN COMMON with nearly the whole of California, Kern, one of its largest counties, is fitted to produce grain, grasses and fruits with a profusion that approaches munificence.

The story of the results of the labor of the husbandman is applicable to all parts of the State, and differs for each particular section only in degree. Kern's agricultural and horticultural greatness is at neither extreme, but in the aggregate of output it compares favorably with its neighbors. It has broad fields and ranges whereon are grown vast quantities of wheat, barley and alfalfa; whereon large herds of cattle, sheep and horses are raised and fitted for the markets. In the latter lines the county is especially productive, for the energies of the inhabitants for years were almost wholly devoted to the stock industry, and to make it the more profitable, they have placed township after township under irrigation. Hundreds of miles of canals and ditches have been constructed to lead the waters of the river upon the plains that would otherwise have

remained barren for the greater part of the year, with the result that the California winter has been carried through the spring and summer into the fall. The growing season hardly ends, but continues the year round.

Kern county has the most extensive irrigation system in the United States and boasts of the largest irrigated farm in the world.

BIG CANALS.

One of the canals of this system is thirty miles in length, and at the upper end carries as large a stream of water as a small river, being eighty feet wide on the bottom and four feet in depth. A number of others are nearly as large, and in combination they distribute the water to hundreds of thousands of acres that yield two crops of grain each season and half a dozen crops of hay. The capacity of this locality to turn off such raw material is immense, and yet, farming is only in its infancy, so to speak, the methods of the intense farmer being virtually unpracticed. With the coming of the more exhaustive population that will accompany a more closely-crowded population, the land will be made to return many times its present yield.

Although fruit raising has been adopted in various

portions of the county, and with profit, it cannot be said to have been as yet made a leading industry. That fruits of such varieties as are usual in California can be grown in Kern has been amply proved. The flat plains are adapted to the production of peaches, prunes, pears, apricots and grapes, the mountain sections, where the winters are cold, to the raising of apples, and in the lower foothills oranges and lemons flourish. Indeed, the culture of citrus fruits bids fair to become a source of considerable revenue to the county.

The mineral wealth of Kern, which has heretofore been supposed to consist almost exclusively of gold, is now known to be made up of iron, copper and petroleum, as well as the precious metal. Large deposits of iron have recently been found and are soon to be worked, and the copper ledges of the Sierras are now being uncovered, proving as developments proceed, to be of great richness and extent.

Mining for gold has been prosecuted ever since the early days, with varying degrees of success, the most recent and extensive operations having been confined to the Mojave Desert, where within the past few years, valuable bodies of ore have been discovered and exploited, and several small, but prosperous towns, have grown up where, less than a decade ago, there was not a sign of a living thing. The Mojave Desert is a true desert, but that it is of value to man is demon-

strated by the population it now supports, the people residing there being numbered by the thousands.

THE OIL FIELDS.

But nowadays, to speak of Kern county is to speak of oil. The oil fields of the county are new to the world, but they have already, after less than two years, made a number of millionaires, and added immeasurably to the material wealth of the State. The fact that petroleum can be obtained in practically unlimited quantities does not profit exclusively the persons particularly engaged in extracting it from the ground; for although these reap the first benefit, and they are no inconsiderable number, a far greater number is helped indirectly. Every point where coal is now used for the generation of steam and where it would be so used were it not so expensive, is at the present time, or will be in the near future, gaining advantage from the production of fuel oil in Kern.

Oil has been a product of the State for many years, but it is only since the vast deposit of the Kern River field has been made known that the industry promised any permanent and remarkable good to the community. Previously, the amount was not large enough to induce the average consumer to convert his furnaces from coal burners to oil burners, for fear the new fuel might at any time become exhausted, leaving him without the means to carry on his business. That fear, however, has vanished. There is no danger of furnaces going cold for lack of something to burn. In the Kern River field there is stored away an amount of fuel

that is sufficient to supply generations. This, together with the petroleum of other localities of California, will constitute an absolute guarantee that whoever desires to take up the cheaper fuel for the more expensive may do so, with the certainty that there will never be a dearth; with the assurance that he will be able to secure all that he needs at any time he chooses to call for it. The oil fields of Kern county are described in detail on another page of the Midwinter Times, under the heading, "Petroleum."

The production of oil has been of great benefit, naturally, to the city of Bakersfield and its neighbor, Kern City. They are so situated geographically that they are the bases of supply for all the work carried on throughout the county, and the profit to the towns has been immense. They are increasing rapidly in population, having gained some 4000 during the past year. They are both fast building up.

A BOOMING TOWN.

Bakersfield now contains about 7000 people and its residents expect that it will, within a few years, become a city of 25,000, an expansion to be due primarily to the oil business and its attendant industries. Once here, that number of persons can hope to be employed profitably in the several vocations, making up a contented and prosperous community. The city's bright future has been the cause of a civic pride being generated, and town improvements, both of a private and a public nature, are being carried on on all sides. Handsome residences are being built in all portions of the city.

A quarter of a million is now being invested in business blocks with the certainty of an amount equal to that being added during the coming spring. Mill sidewalks are being laid and the principal streets are being paved with asphalt, while others are to be graded and macadamized. An electric street railway is undergoing construction.

For some years the city and surrounding country had the advantage of electric power developed in the River Cañon, which has served to light the city, pump the city water, furnish the energy to the motors and to lift many miners' inches of water for irrigating purposes. As this power was subject to interruption through occasional breaking of the flume conveying the stream to the power house, this annoyance is being done away with by the boring of a tunnel through the solid rock, at a cost of \$100,000. That is finished, in a few weeks, electrical energy will be constant and abundant.

The visitor to Bakersfield is struck by the amount of business life on every hand. The streets are thronged. The hotels are crowded. Lodging houses nightly away would-be guests. Restaurants are running to full capacity. One must fall in at the foot of a line to get his mail, and wait an hour for a shave. Teams, loading supplies for the oil fields or bringing the petroleum, occupy the space between the sidewalks. Shopkeepers never lack for customers, laborers are long out of employment, the din of the carpenter and the mason is in the air. Everywhere there is being done, advancement made.

Tulare County, in the Heart of the San Joaquin.

IN THE HEART OF THE SAN JOAQUIN.

Tulare county of Tulare is one of the most productive domains in the State of California. Its eastern limits reach to the topmost peaks of the Sierra Nevada range, while its western edge reaches to the center of the San Joaquin Valley. It has an area of over five thousand square miles.

Tulare county has a prosperous future. The population is changing rapidly, the mossback element being superseded by men of energy and ambition. This is a most fortunate incident, and its effects are already noticeable in the cities and towns, and even on the ranches. The people who now are coming to Tulare county are coming to stay, and they seem to realize that they have chosen wisely. For a great many years this region was an immense cattle ranch, and the native inhabitants at that time thought the limit of productive possibilities had been reached. But the influx of eastern people, who came to investigate the conditions of soil and climate, has had the effect of transforming the country into a veritable Garden of Eden. Now, there are vast grain fields here that yield profits running up

into fabulous figures. There are orchards now in Tulare county so valuable that they cannot be purchased. Deciduous fruits of nearly every kind grow to wonderful perfection around Visalia, Tulare, Porterville, Dinuba and other towns. The production of prunes is second only to that of Santa Clara county. Peaches are the chief pride of the fruit growers of Tulare county, and fruit of this variety is not excelled anywhere in the Union.

Along the eastern foothills at Lemon Cove, Exeter, Lindsay and Porterville, citrus culture has become an important industry. During the past two years the first California oranges that reached the eastern markets came from Tulare county. The oranges grown in the citrus belt of this county are large, rich, fragrant and juicy. As a commercial product, they are unexcelled, and many prizes at citrus fairs have been awarded to growers in this county. In the northern part of the county raisin grapes are grown extensively, and this business became profitable several years ago.

Tulare is the best irrigated county in the State. Large irrigation districts and incorporated canal companies control the distribution of water at a low cost, compared to rates that prevail in other parts of the State. People who have the welfare of Tulare county at heart realize that the best step in the line of progress will

be the erection of storage reservoirs in the mountains and much water that now goes to waste will then be saved. In this connection it may be said that the completion of the Mount Whitney Light and Power system was the greatest boon that has come to Tulare county. Electric wires run through the county in all directions, and the power is furnished continuously, with the exception of two hours each Sunday morning. As a result, in dry seasons, motors are stationed at the heads of the irrigation ditches, and throughout the night they pump water from never-falling sources.

The growing of alfalfa has become an important factor in the development of Tulare county. Three to four crops are raised annually, and the hay is marketed among the farmers, and a number of creameries operated and skimming stations maintained in different parts of the county. In the list of fruits that are well in this county, the following are noted: Oranges, lemons, prunes, peaches, pears, apricots, nectarines, raisin grapes, plums, and olives. In the mountainous parts of the county, apples are grown. Visalia, the county seat, is a flourishing city. At present it is impossible to find residence houses fast enough to supply the demand. There is also a shortage of office buildings, all of which is due to the prosperous condition of the community.

Fresno County and Its Flourishing County Seat.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAISIN GRAPE.

FRESNO CITY, at the opening of the year 1901, fully vindicates the prediction of the late Senator Stanford twenty-five years ago, when the first railroad train passed through the little town, then but just springing up after the abandonment of the old county seat, Millerton. Senator Stanford stood nearly where the present freight depot stands and pointed to the Sierra peaks, then very clearly defined and covered with snow. "With such facilities for irrigation, such a soil and railroad communication, north and south, Fresno is destined to become in thirty years the largest city between San Francisco and Los Angeles on the San Joaquin Valley route."

Fresno city then had a population of about a thousand, and the hearers ventured to think that the Senator was building air castles for them. But today Fresno has seven lines of railroad leading into and out of it, and the city population, including the addition recently taken in, numbers over 15,000. The main line of the Southern Pacific runs directly through the city, at about an equal distance between San Francisco and Los Angeles. The same company has a west side line by way of Armona and Colusa with which communication is had by a swift-running daily special to Colusa connecting with the Visalia flyer, both north and south bound. There is a branch line to Porterville, another to the Coalinga oil fields, and a third to Pollaskey. The Santa Fe parallels the Southern Pacific all the way from Stockton to Bakersfield and runs through the east side of the town with one branch to Visalia connecting with the main line at Corcoran junction.

It is this greatly-increased railroad facility for transcontinental shipments and this building up of branch lines to penetrate the wealthy back country that have stimulated the capitalists and growers of Fresno county to the efforts they are now making.

A GREAT INDUSTRY.

The raisin industry experimentally started here by F. T. Elsen about twenty-five years ago has now attained

to such proportions that the packing-houses extend along the railroad reservation for more than a mile, and the value of the product runs into millions of dollars. The fig industry, a still more recent innovation, now employs hundreds of persons annually in six packing-houses where in 1886 there was only one.

There has also been a marked increase in the acreage planted in grain and the proportions on which grain is now grown in the county rival those of the farms of the northern and central west. It is not an uncommon thing for one man to plant out 5000 acres in one season and in a few cases acreages of 10,000 and even 20,000 have been so planted out, all in one district and by the enterprise of one man. During the passing of the winter, now half-way over, there was an immense grain acreage owing to the occurrence of a timely November rain.

Recent statistics show that 340,000 deciduous fruit trees were imported into Fresno county in one spring and were all disposed of and planted. The number of orange trees in the county was also increased by nearly 70,000, as a strong effort is being made to develop the citrus or thermal belt on the rich dry bog land of the eastern foothills. A number of orange orchards experimentally planted there a few years ago have yielded a product of forty carloads annually. As the fruit ripens a month earlier than in most other parts of the State, there were also set out over 1000 lemon, 270 pomelo, 6000 olive, and 300 chestnut trees. The planting of a very large number of olive and fig trees for next season is assured.

There are 3,587,000 acres of land in Fresno county, of which 2,242,400 acres are under cultivation or subject to cultivation, while 1,345,414 consist of timber, pasture and mineral land. The present population of the county is over 50,000, and is increasing, by immigration, at a rate passing belief.

The lumber industry plays quite an important part in the progress of the county and city. Two large flumes, each over forty miles long, bring rough lumber from the Sierra slope to the towns of Clovis and Sanger respectively, where they are milled and sent on to Fresno, about thirteen miles, in the form of merchantable lumber.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Three street-car lines traverse Fresno city, and intended at an early day to transform these into trolley lines. This will be rendered easy of accomplishment owing to the fact that Fresno city has an electric power and lighting plant run by the water of the fork of the San Joaquin River, which has been ducted into a natural steel pipe 1000 feet perpendicular to Pelton wheels, which are connected with vast dynamos, giving a voltage of over 17,000, far more than can be consumed by any present demand, and the city of Hanford has also rented a large supply of electricity.

Fresno has a number of handsome public buildings, including a Courthouse which cost \$200,000. One of the department's offices has lately been given up to the United States Circuit Court, which holds sessions under a recent decision. The new High School building cost \$85,000 and is one of the most costly in the State. There is over \$500,000 worth of school property in the county and seven high schools outside the city of Fresno, namely: those at Clovis, Selma, Reedley, Fowler, Livingston, Union, and Sanger.

The fire department is thoroughly organized and has three large engine-houses with steamers of modern construction and two chemical engines, three hose and two hook-and-ladder trucks. This large equipment is rendered necessary by the heat and dryness of the atmosphere in the months of August and September, the number of packing-houses and frame buildings which blaze like tinder if the outbreak of fire is instantly checked.

Fresno city has a large number of churches in proportion to its population, nineteen in all, and these have been built within the last three years.

Among the fraternal organizations, which are represented, and have fine halls for meeting, are the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Workmen, Fraternal Brotherhood, Knights of the Kabbalah, Foresters, (two courts), Hermanns Sons, Woodmen of the World, W.C.T.U., Good Templars, a number of others. Fresno boasts also of five clubs with a large and intellectual membership.

Inyo County, a Californian Terra Incognita.

A RICH BUT LITTLE-KNOWN SECTION.

GREAT inducements are offered to the seeker for a home in the great fertile valleys east of the Sierras. Abounding in water, deep, rich, alluvial adobe and granite soils, skirted by paying mines, with an intelligent, law-abiding, industrious American population, what more could be asked?

OWENS VALLEY.

Among the many valleys there is none superior to this. With its tributary valleys, it is one hundred and fifty miles long, varying from six to thirty miles in width and comprising half a million acres of land. Its soil is unsurpassed in fertility, its water is inexhaustible, and its climate unexcelled.

Fogs and high winds and constant, drizzling rains are unknown. The average winter weather ranges about the freezing point, and the average summer temperature

is normal and pleasant. The possibilities of its rapid growth and development in the immediate future are great.

The bottom lands between Bishop and Owens Lake comprise an area of one hundred and fifty thousand acres, suited to grazing and natural grasses, and raising large quantities of corn, wheat, barley and alfalfa. Lying to the east of this and skirting the foothills, there is a tract of one hundred thousand acres of rich adobe and lime soil, suited to all kinds of farming and fruit raising.

On the west side of the river is another large tract, mostly of granite soil, one hundred and fifty thousand acres in extent, well suited to all kinds of general farming and fruit raising.

The Hillside Water Company and the Owens River Canal Company, in which C. Hirschfeld of San Francisco, and the estate of the late Caton Belknap of Virginia City, Nev., are interested, have expended nearly two hundred thousand dollars on their plants. The two companies will be able to supply water for twenty-five thousand acres of land lying to the west and south of

Bishop. The water companies of the whole valley combined into an association for development, storage system, sufficient for all their needs and needs of the new lands, to which the attention of seekers is invited.

UNFAILING WATER SUPPLY.

From the headwaters of Owens River to Owens Lake there is a large mountain stream every three to five miles. These streams are fed by snows that have not melted away for a thousand years. The sites of these streams, comprising lakes and depressions, ranging from several acres up to sections, are fully sufficient to store all the water for irrigation.

Stock raising and dairying have been the industries of the valley. Mining is regaining the place of early days. Few sections of California offer such opportunities for diversified industries as this valley. The country as does Inyo

GREAT INCREASE.

ARIZONA condition. and partially reduced proximity farmers, development. advantages of soil, climate. forests have prospered, have been built, municipalities improved, and substantiating the pathway of the census was a revelation. Returns were far from satisfactory. Particularly was the count omitted four the residential additions. Residents temporarily absent. Thus it is that 1890, in the rank of the station of the Territory in of 104 per cent. over. The assessed value of \$33,783,465, a gain over exclusive of 462 miles years under tax-exemption. But the ones alone are worth millions. Maricopa leads out of nearly \$10,000,000. The Territorial Legislature will be housed in the midst of a beautiful station for it for years. Politically, Arizona made a column at the last. A. Smith as Delegate. occupied five times before less than 1000. A few of a Prohibition. all. Statehood is still

that a black Republican tick

MUNICIPAL AND OTHER.

notably good record. Municipal and industrial. the most important. Prescott, where about \$2. buildings, to replace those. The loss at that. with insurance at about. burned, however, was. The new buildings. and are modern. construction, on property. one-story store rooms. and seven of three stories. two large warehouses. The. those of the Bank. Prescott National Bank, the. are all of the most. place of rejuvenated. that of the frontier. in an effective sewer system. 50 bonds have been voted. water supply from Bangh. twenty miles to the north. graded and culbed and. old hap-hazard plank sid. Tucson has purchased. water works, lately built. \$110,000. A sewer sys. the sale of lots on the. been decided in the courts. one corner of this plaza, the. Carnegie, and the enterp. Pittcock, is being built. will be supported by the

JANUARY 1, 1901.

Annual Midwinter Number.

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JANUARY 1, 1901.

Arizona's Record of Notable Progress.

GREAT INCREASE OF WEALTH.

ARIZONA goes into the new century in good condition. During the year past her mines, and particularly those of copper, have produced more wealth than ever before, approximating \$25,000,000 in all metals. Her farmers, with an eye open for irrigation development, are hopeful, secure in their advantages of soil, climate and location. The live-stock interests have prospered, despite the drought. Railways have been built, municipalities have been formed and improved, and substantial progress has been made along the pathway of modern civilization.

The census was a revelation to Arizona. The population returns were far from satisfactory in the southern section. Particularly was this true of Phoenix, where the count omitted four of the most densely-populated of the residential additions, as well as several thousand residents temporarily absent on account of the heat of June. Thus it is that Tucson is left where she was in 1890, in the rank of the most populous city. The population of the Territory has been announced as 122,412, a gain of 194 per cent. over the figures of ten years ago.

The assessed value of property within the Territory is \$25,783,465, a gain over last year of \$1,272,000. This is exclusive of 462 miles of railway, constructed in latter years under tax-exemption laws, and of church and other exemptions. But these are assessors' figures. The mines alone are worth more than twice thirty-three millions. Maricopa leads the counties, with an assessment of nearly \$10,000,000. During the year the bank deposits of the Territory increased \$1,200,000.

The Territorial Legislature that meets early in January will be housed in the new Capitol, now finished and lately occupied by the Governor and Territorial officials. It is situated in the suburbs of western Phoenix, in the midst of a beautiful park that has been in preparation for it for years.

Politically, Arizona maintained her place in the Democratic column at the last election, choosing Hon. Marcus A. Smith as Delegate to Congress, a place he had occupied five times before. The Democratic majority was less than 1000. A feature of the campaign was the presence of a Prohibition ticket that polled 229 votes in all. Statehood is still hoped for, though it is ap-

per annum. Prescott is also to have an \$80,000 Carnegie library building, half of the amount coming from the Pennsylvania iron founder.

Globe's water supply is to be bettered at once by the enterprise of a private corporation, that will find its supply in the Pinal Mountains.

Material improvement has been made in the water service at Flagstaff, by connecting the reservoir with several other large springs in the San Francisco Mountains. The town's new sewer system is complete, at a cost of \$3400, giving service for the business district.

At Jerome is now afforded fire protection, more water having been developed during the year, to be stored in an adequate reservoir. Jerome also has a water-power scheme that is to be perfected soon. By a 242-foot fall along Oak Creek, on the farther side of the Verde Valley, and by the expenditure of \$175,000, twelve hundred horse-power is to be developed and electrically transmitted to the Jerome mines.

Yuma is to have water works, the supply to be pumped from the Colorado River. Safford, Graham county, is to be supplied from artesian wells near by. Nogales has added a new reservoir to her water supply equipment. Naco, on the international line, south of Bisbee, has been given a public water system during the year. The Phoenix Water Company is expending \$40,000 in bettering the water service of the capital city.

Twenty miles east of Phoenix a company only waits permission from Congress to start work on an electric plant that will transmit power to Phoenix for lighting and for trolley-road uses. Congressional action is necessary, as the works are on an Indian reservation. Water will be carried through the Arizona Canal, to be returned to the river, and to other canals at the electric works. Similar works are in operation on the Consolidated Canal, between Tempe and Mesa, supplying both towns with electric light and power.

During the year municipal incorporation has been effected in the towns of Globe, Chloride, Safford, Solomonville, Florence and Winslow, and the legality of the incorporation of Jerome has been established.

New banks have been established at Winslow, Globe, Safford, Yuma, Williams, Solomonville, Bisbee and Kingman during the year. In Phoenix is a new savings bank.

That religion has advanced with the country is shown by the number of churches built within the year. The Methodists have new churches at Jerome and Bisbee. The Episcopalians have begun building at Bisbee. The Presbyterians have dedicated a church at Clifton and

a new uniform course of study, so that the public schools are now working in concert all over the Territory. Within Arizona, the last school census reported 20,833 children of school age. Though a compulsory school-attendance law is upon the statute books, the enrollment was only 10,177. For school purposes, the last taxes collected aggregated \$421,776, a marked change from fifteen years before, when the figures were \$186,666. The cost per capita of enrollment for the last school year was \$14.24. There are 256 school districts, an increase of seven. Seventeen new schoolhouses have been built during the year. Of male teachers there are 109, receiving an average salary of \$76.90 per school month. The female teachers number 290, and the average salary received is \$53.40. School property is valued at \$502,249. School libraries are valued at \$8000. Though a high-school course is to be had in several of the larger towns, in only one, Phoenix, has there been established a separate school of that grade. Under the authority of a law passed by the last Legislature, only one public kindergarten has been established. It is in connection with the Prescott schools.

In May of the larger towns the schools are crowded and preparations are being made for more school buildings. In Tucson, with the proceeds of the sale of the old school property, near the railway depot is to be built a \$25,000 edifice. Globe has just spent \$20,000 for a new school building. Mesa lately occupied a new grammar-school building. Pima is to spend \$10,000 for the same purpose, and Wilcox something less. New Prescott will have an addition of an \$8000 building to her school facilities.

The Territorial University at Tucson has had the best year of its history and has known the largest attendance. Lately, to its equipment, have been added a boys' dormitory, and a school of mechanics' arts. To the equipment of the latter, the Copper Queen Mining Company of Bisbee has donated \$3000.

The Territory has Normal schools at Tempe and Flagstaff. The former has about 110 attendants, the latter, established in 1898, about 40. At the Flagstaff school has been expended about \$12,000 in the way of improvement, including the fitting out of a training department. At Tempe, this year, the training school has been transformed to the old Normal school building, refitted for the purpose. A new Catholic school has been completed at Flagstaff. The Territory's deaf and dumb charges are sent to Berkeley, Cal., or to Ogden, Utah.



preciated that a black eye was given the proposition when the Republican ticket was defeated.

MUNICIPAL AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

A notably good record was made in the way of municipal and industrial improvements during 1900. Perhaps the most important are those now in progress in Prescott, where about \$2,000,000 is being put into new buildings, to replace those destroyed in the fire of last summer. The loss at that time was figured at \$1,100,000, with insurance at about two-thirds. Most of the buildings burned, however, were old frames, one-story, and ugly. The new buildings are uniformly of stone and brick, and are modern throughout. Completed or under construction, on property swept by the fire, are forty-five one-story store rooms, twenty-five two-story blocks, and seven of three stories, thirty-six tenements and two large warehouses. The most important of the buildings, those of the Bashford-Burmister Company, the Prescott National Bank, the Bank of Arizona, the New Burke Hotel, the Lawler Block, the Smith-Cook building, are all of the most modern type, and the appearance of rejuvenated Prescott will be far different from that of the frontier mining camp it has hitherto been. An effective sewer system has been installed, and \$100,000 bonds have been voted for bringing in an adequate water supply from Banghart Springs, at Del Rio, about twenty miles to the northward. The streets have been graded and curbed and cement walks will replace the old haphazard plank sidewalks.

Tucson has purchased, and is improving, the Watts water works, lately built. The cost to the municipality was \$110,000. A sewer system is to be provided through the sale of lots on the old Military Plaza, which has been decided in the courts, the property of the city. On one corner of this plaza, through the liberality of Andrew Carnegie, and the enterprise of a Tucson resident, G. W. Pitcock, is being built a \$25,000 free library, which will be supported by the municipality at a cost of \$2000

have begun on another at Safford. The Catholics have completed an edifice at Yuma and are preparing for the erection of a magnificent Franciscan cathedral at Phoenix. A new non-sectarian hospital has been opened in Phoenix. Its furnishings were donated by White-law Reid.

The United Verde Mining Company completed its \$150,000 hotel in Jerome early in the year. At Bisbee the Copper Queen Company is building a \$20,000 hotel. In general building operations, the list is too long for specific mention. In Phoenix alone, more than \$250,000 has been put into new buildings during the year. At Morenci a notable improvement is the new four-story sandstone store of the Detroit Copper Company. At Williams the Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Company has expended \$75,000 in the improvement of its box factory. Globe has a new ice factory, and another of large capacity, is to be built at Jerome Junction. The Greenlaw sawmill, near Flagstaff, has been rebuilt.

An oxen factory has been established at the Indian industrial school, four miles north of Phoenix, the supply coming from the Heyman mines in Cave Creek district. Within sixty days an extension of the Phoenix Street Railway will connect the school with the city.

The Sunset Telephone Company has about concluded its work of stringing wires to all the larger towns in the Territory. It now has a trunk long-distance wire running from Nogales through Tucson, Florence, Phoenix, Prescott and Jerome, to the line of the Santa Fe Railway at Williams. New copper wires have been strung through the Territory on the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific routes by both the Western Union and Postal companies.

MANY SCHOOLS.

The schools of the Territory have known steady progress since 1885, when was adopted the first complete school code, the work of Superintendent of Public Instruction R. L. Long, now again in office. From his office, during the past school year, has been circulated

GREAT COPPER PRODUCTION.

In Arizona are four great copper fields. Probably the most productive is that near Jerome, wherein is situated the smelter of the United Verde Copper Company, with its product of something like \$12,000,000 of bullion per annum. This smelter has suffered somewhat during the year by a cave, immediately under the works, but is being constantly added to, and is now considered the finest plant of the kind in the southwest. A concentrator is to be added at once, and a 100-ton cyanide plant will treat some ores heretofore slighted. It is also understood that two triple-compartment shafts are to be sunk, to facilitate the handling of the ore. In September, W. A. Clark voluntarily cut down the hours of labor in his mines at Jerome to eight hours per day. The Verde Copper Company has completed a 40-ton smelter. Two large reduction plants are to be placed at once on the properties lately in litigation, on Equator Hill, near Jerome, where the ore-bodies are believed to be even more extensive than at the older camp.

At Bisbee, the works of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company have been enlarged to almost the same capacity as those of the United Verde, about 1000 tons a day. A new 350-ton Mitchell hot-blast furnace has been added to the plant, as well as a full battery of converters. A notable improvement is the completion of the Spray hoisting works, on the lower extension of the Copper Queen workings. The hoist is considered one of the finest ever built, and from it, most of the ore from the smelters will hereafter be supplied. Near by, the Lowell and Arizona and Superior mines, are doing extensive development work in preparation for the erection of smelters. The former company has completed hoisting works capable of hoisting 1000 tons a day, from a depth of 1000 feet. During the year has been consummated the sale of the Costello mines near Bisbee, for \$400,000.

Improvement has never been more active in the copper mines at Clifton and Morenci. The Shannon Company will build a 400-ton smelter. The Arizona Copper Company, at the former place, has added to its im-

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mense sulphuric-acid-leaching plant, and is now installing new concentration works, with thirty-six of the largest size vanners in order to work the lowest grade ores. During the year, the Detroit Company, at Morenci, has sustained a \$500,000 loss by the burning of its smelter, but the works have been rebuilt, on an even larger scale, and in the most modern manner. The company has completed a concentrating plant, with a capacity of 500 tons a day, driven by immense gas engines, that are said to work successfully, though a novelty in the southwest. These new works will soon be running to their full capacity on the completion of the Morenci and Southern Railway. A 50-ton smelter and 100-ton concentrator are being built on the Meddler group, near Clifton.

At Globe the mines have been undergoing steady development, though the smelters have not been working full time. The Old Dominion Copper Company has installed two of the largest size water jacket furnaces, and the Globe Mines Company is about to sink a new double-compartment shaft. The Black Warrior Company is still working on the construction of a novel sulphuric-acid-leaching plant, and will add to it a concentrator. It is believed a copper find of importance has been made near Reno Pass, north of Globe, where it is claimed that an eighty-foot ledge of copper and gold ore has been discovered.

The Ray mine, near Florence, has been suffering from a season of experiment during the year. The gasoline engines installed to drive the concentrator have proven failures, and are to be taken out. Steam will be substituted. The English company controlling the properties has spent several million of dollars, but there has been little output thus far. The plant will have a capacity of 500 tons of ore, and the mine is considered well able to supply it with its present development. At Wickenburg a 50-ton smelter is to be built. The Zenia Company, in the Bradshaw Mountains, is preparing to build a \$100,000 leaching plant. The works of the Helvetia Company, near Tucson, were destroyed by fire during December, with a loss of about \$100,000. They will be rebuilt at once. One of the largest copper-reduction works in the world is promised near Calabasas, in Southern Arizona, where the Westinghouse interests have bought the Buena Vista land grant, near mines of worth, owned by the syndicate.

GOLD AND SILVER.

It is possible that the gold production of Arizona will be found much greater this year than last. The Commonwealth Mining Company, has completed a new 50-stamp mill at Pearce, replacing one of smaller capacity, destroyed early in the year by fire. The Mammoth Company, north of Tucson, has added twenty stamps to its mill. A fine mill has been completed on the Crown Point mine in Southern Yavapai county. In the same neighborhood the Octave Mining Company has built a 40-stamp mill, with which is connected a 100-ton cyanide plant. The Congress Gold Company is installing a new water system from Date Creek, six miles distant. It is understood that the Congress mine may pass into new hands, a bond having been given upon it in the sum of \$3,000,000. The Congress mine has the deepest workings of any in the Territory, having been developed to a depth of 2700 feet. The Planet-Saturn mine, near Congress, has been developed during the year to a depth of 1200 feet. Material is arriving for the erection of a 40-stamp mill with concentrators, and the ore is to be worked hereafter in much the same manner as is that of the Congress. The tailings of many of the old mines in the Territory are being worked by cyanide, notably those of the Phoenix mine, north of Phoenix, the Mammoth and the Fortuna, near Yuma. A rich strike of gold ore has been made near Jerome in the Treasure Vault mine, bonded by F. M. Murphy and E. B. Gage. Marvelously rich gold ore has been found at Dripping Springs, near Globe, and an immense ledge of gold ore has been discovered within the last month in the desert, near the King of Arizona mine, Yuma county. The sands of the Colorado are to be worked for placer gold, by the aid of a dredger of a capacity of 4000 cubic yards a day, lately launched at Yuma.

Not for years has the prospect for silver mines been so bright. There is a probability that the old mines at Tombstone will be reopened by a company that will purchase all the old properties, drain them and work them by modern methods. The silver mines of Mojave county have been especially active since the completion of the new railroad to Chloride, and shipments of ore to smelters have been increased fully fifty per cent. over the output of last year. In the Harshaw Mountains, near the Mexican border, the Patagonia Company has completed a 50-ton concentrator to work its silver lead ores.

Considerable development work has been done in the coal fields of the San Carlos district, which has been explored in several places by means of diamond drills with satisfactory results. The coal is a lignite of good quality.

Oil sand carrying a good grade of petroleum has been found near Safford, and the field is being further drilled in the hope of striking a gusher. Oil indications have also been found at Tucson, near Jerome, at Yuma and at several other points along the Colorado Valley.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

Mineral development has been the cause of most of the railroad building of the year. The most important road is that which is now under construction to connect Bisbee with the Southern Pacific near Deming, with a branch southward to the Nacozari mines in Sonora. It will add about 150 miles to the trackage of the Arizona and Southeastern Railroad. Another new mining road is the Morenci Southern, twenty-four miles long, connecting the Detroit copper works with the Arizona and New Mexico Railroad at Guthrie. It is a narrow-gauge, with wonderful engineering features, ascending 2000 feet in its short course, with a number of extremely high bridges and with half a dozen loops. The Arizona and New Mexico Railroad, from Lordsburg to Clifton, owned by the Arizona Copper Company, is being changed to a broad-gauge, a costly operation, owing to the character of the country north of the Gila River.

A railroad corporation has been formed and considerable preliminary work has been done for a road from Tucson to Nogales, seventy miles, with the expectation of continuing the line into several of the mineral districts of Sonora and, possibly, to some port on the Gulf of California. The Helvetia Mining Company is to build an eighteen-mile broad-gauge to Vail's station, east of Tucson, and another road is projected from Casa Grande, or Red Rock, to Kelvin, the smelter camp of the Ray mine.

Work has been begun on an extension of the Prescott and Eastern Railway into the gold mining districts of the Bradshaw Mountains, south of Prescott. The Hillside mining district of Yavapai county is to be tapped by the Santa Fe and Arizona Southern Railroad, seventy miles in length. The promoters aver that the final destination of the road is San Diego. Another probable coast line has been looked up by surveyors in the employ of the Rock Island system. The route is to enter Arizona near the headwaters of the Gila, to continue down that stream to Florence, thence to Phoenix, to Yuma, and across the desert to San Diego.

The Grand Cañon Railway has been wound up in financial difficulty and litigation is in progress, espe-

cially to determine the priority of claims of creditors. The road is not completed, lacking ten miles or more of reaching the cañon. It is believed that it will finally pass into the hands of the Santa Fe system, and will be extended along the cañon rim for twenty miles or more. The road taps a rich mineral district and much of its route is through a heavy pine forest. Much of the cañon business, it is expected, will be done next year by means of an automobile line running out of Flagstaff. The machine was received this year, but too late for service.

The Santa Fe Pacific is making extensive improvements all along its line in Arizona. The entire road is to be ballasted with volcanic cinders and all the bridges are to be of iron, and every culvert of stone or concrete. The Johnson Cañon tunnel the only one on the road, and the same that occasioned such disaster to the road by burning out several years ago, is being lined with stone at a cost of \$40,000. New depots have been built at Kingman and Williams, and a large round-house at Seligman.

The Southern Pacific has rebuilt several long stretches of track during the year to avoid the possibility of washouts in the future. This will permit of faster time by the limited trains.

IRRIGATION, AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

It is believed that the drought which Arizona has known for several years is past. The closing months of 1900 have been marked by heavy rainfalls, and the farmers of the Gila and Salt River valleys have latterly been blessed with an abundance of water for irrigation. The people of Phoenix and the Salt River Valley are determined to push forward the construction of a dam to store the surplus waters of the Salt or Verde. A water storage committee has been formed and is regularly working toward the consummation of the popular project. It is estimated that an expenditure of \$1,500,000 will be sufficient for the storage of ample water to tide over the dry months of the summertime, and to give an adequate supply to the lands now partially irrigated, and to add fully 100,000 acres of new land, now desert. Perhaps the first important storage dam to be built in Arizona, will be that on the Gila River, near San Carlos, primarily for the benefit of the Pima Indians. It will, nevertheless, store a sufficient quantity of water to irrigate the lands lying south of Florence along the Florence Canal to Casa Grande. There is little doubt that the work will be begun by the government during the coming year. The Arizona Canal, near Phoenix, has been enlarged to permit of a flow fully fifty per cent. greater than before, two large floating dredgers having been employed in the work. A new gravity canal has been built near Yuma by the Colorado to irrigate a part of the Algodones grant, and a new pumping system will irrigate the mesa lands lying immediately around the town.

About 2000 inches of water have been developed in Arizona during the year, by means of artesian wells. A marvelous underground supply has been found near Safford, in Graham county, where a score of wells have been sunk, with uniform success. Success has also attended borings in the San Pedro Valley, at Benson, and southward. Several attempts to find artesian water in the Salt River Valley have failed, but by means of large surface wells and pumps fully 1000 inches of water were developed and utilized during the summer.

It cannot be said that the agriculturists of Arizona have known a prosperous year. The conditions have not been without the compensating advantage of high prices for produce, but crops have been short throughout. Little grain was marketed last summer in the Salt River Valley, and the apricot, peach and grape crops were absolute failures. A few carloads of cantaloupes were shipped, netting \$800 a car. It had been hoped to have shipped thirty carloads. Most of the farmers on the older lands secured two cuttings of alfalfa, but not enough was grown to take any considerable amount of feed into the winter. On that account the output of fattened cattle was less than half what it usually is. Hay has touched the highest notch known for years. Oranges are practically all marketed in the Salt River Valley by the first of the year. The crop is somewhat lighter than last year, but the quality is about the same. About thirty carloads comprise that portion of the crop shipped East. Orange growers are turning their attention toward grape fruit, which grows magnificently in Arizona. The product is fully twice as profitable as oranges. Olives and dates are merchantable commodities in Arizona this year for the first time. Several growers are expressing olive oil of the best quality, while dates, far superior to the imported article, are on sale in the Phoenix stores, grown at the experiment station.

Cattle owners throughout the Territory have about held their own, though in Northern Arizona the industry has been shouldered out by the sheep. All sales made have been at very profitable figures, and about everything on the ranges has been salable. Many shipments of feeders have been made from Pima county, and from the Salt River Valley to pastures in Kern county, Cal. The old Wormser estate, south of Phoenix, has been purchased by the Bartlett of Chicago, for \$110,000, and will be transformed into an immense cattle-fattening farm. This land has been used hitherto for the growth of canebrake. Fully fifty carloads of canebrake have been shipped from Tempe during the year.

The sheep industry is in the most thrifty condition

and the flocks are being added to constantly. The sheepmen are banded together in a strong association for self-protection, and for the better marketing of the wool and meat stock. They have succeeded in maintaining their right to graze in the forest reserves of Northern Arizona, despite strong agitation from stockmen and agriculturists over such a course.

Now, included in the southwestern definition of stock, are ostriches. Seven miles from Phoenix near 1000 of the giant birds are being "farmed" for the feathers. The farm is the largest of the kind in the United States, containing birds secured through the purchase of all the flocks in the United States, one in Florida and two in California.

According to the census, Arizona's Indians are increasing, rather than the reverse. Without an emotion they have been peaceful during 1900. Never again will there be in Arizona any tribal outbreaks. Education is accomplishing much with the redskins. Expenditure of only the money necessary to maintain a regiment for a single campaign has absolutely secured peace in the future among the Indians of Arizona. The percentage of children at school in the Pima tribe is fully as large as among the Caucasian population. Even the Apaches are yielding to the same influences. Large Indian schools have been built during the year at San Carlos, on the White Mountain Apache reserve, at Sacaton, on the Pima reserve, at Tubac, on the Navajo reserve, and at Truxton Cañon, on the Hualapai reserve. Large sums have also been spent in the Phoenix school, particularly in the erection of buildings for the manual training departments. A specific appropriation now being used by Superintendent McCowan is \$7500 for a large assembly hall.

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CAPITAL STOCK \$2,500,000. FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE

The property of this Company consists of 20 miners' claims of 20 acres each, containing in the aggregate 400 acres, and are known and described as follows: Cabinet group, 6 claims; Monte Bello group, 7 claims; Philippine group, 7 claims.

The location of this property is in the famous War District, Cochise county, Arizona, not far from the Copper Queen mines, known as one of the great producing copper properties of Arizona. The directors of the Company desiring to push development work on the claims now offer for immediate subscription, 100 shares of the Company's 800,000 shares of stock at 10 cents per share. After this amount has been sold the price will be advanced to 20 cents per share.

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ROSSING which separates Old Mexico from the United States by trade routes to the future. L...

steamship, making regular runs by the railroad from the Southern Pacific Company's many Los Angeles mines and other ventu...

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A FIELD FOR YANKEE

THE sunshine portion of the year is so strong that it is so and makes the bright great Southwest a well lower California. Its product as its trade is now. Long series of years is being of mines and other resources business reach far into Sonora is but a continuous better and more certain consequently shows more does. But the rain is not cultivation of the soil, the which Egyptian corn and water could be profitably following the methods of deep plowing and cultivation is necessary on the...

WATER SUPPLY.

The development of the surface flow of the streams in Sonora, is not very great. Attempts have been made there has generally been in heavy showers there, but send large volumes below. As this allows little are kept pretty bare with dry look much more desolate thing allows most of the channels in the plains, instead of being lost in the ground or taken out by waters are therefore, much more, and with the cheap to give, may furnish a...

In Sonora, most of the Arizona may be grown, whether for either, and alfalfa is, the orange can also be grown in the season than any All this has been so well and on scales sufficiently than most of those of California, has been built on a million acres of the finest reached by the water. Six months of the Yaqui river's inches, falling out but continuing long enough for all crops. This canal was years ago, but the outbreak settlement. Other streams and Sonora can station ever imagined a few...

RICH MINES.

But the great resources of the river. It is the largest the output is increasing to several millions. It is the possibilities, for with increasing every year new discovered, and yet not touched. The great wealth mines that were long since water became too great to modern pumps bring to a end most of the mining. With the opening of the canal instead of wood, that now long way, the output of Sonora long been known that son thracite coal in the world extent. But some were worked to advantage, who too far from the railroad bought last spring by Mr. morally certain that the necessary to connect the the Sonora Railroad, would Great confidence in the the foreign residents the who have a pretty good a coming boom. During the writer found business with the present and full date future. Great improvement the past few years and the with nothing of the boom factories, street railroads, big buildings, constitute cities, while water and continually in the country.

A BUSY CITY.

The city of Guaymas is affairs. It is plain that very few years and is no business of the stores is The arrivals of vessels of of stevedores, draymen on the water front, would seaports think once a that has so long dallied of some seven or eight times the business of the States.



ORIGIN OF THE CALIFORNIA HORSE.

MANY people who flocked into the California hills and valleys in the gold rush of 1849, discovered something new in the shape of horseflesh—a small and pony-built type of horse, but with shapely and bony heads and legs, and feet that were hard as flint. True, they had shaggy fetlocks, like the half-wild horses found in Canada sixty years ago, before the "Canucks" began to import sons of Camel, Bird Catcher and the Flying Dutchman from "mother country," but the shaggy fetlocks were the result of running wild, and were not to be ascribed to any inferiority of primordial lineage. They were undoubtedly descended from the Barbary horses that were imported into Spain long before good old Queen Anne sought to improve the breed of British cavalry horses by encouraging the importation of oriental stallions and mares. From Queen Anne's time up to the middle of the eighteenth century there were imported into England 11 Arabian stallions, 41 Barbs, 28 Turks and 4 Persians.

For every Barb horse imported into England there were ten imported into Spain. On the return of Columbus to Spain, he reported to King Ferdinand that he had found no native horses in the newly-discovered lands now called America; and the first vessels that came over to aid in the civilization of San Salvador brought horses from Spain. It is impossible that these could have been of other than oriental blood.

With the invasion of Mexico by Hernando Cortez came hundreds of Spanish horses for cavalry purposes. At that period emasculation was infrequent, as most Spaniards believed that it had the effect of deteriorating their efficiency in battle. Hence nothing can be more reasonable than that the common saddle horses of Mexico were derived from the importations of Cortez; and that the common horses of California found here by the Argonauts were the sons of importations made from Mexico into this State by the colonists who came hither at the beckoning of grand old Father Junipero. Endurance, rather than speed, was their chief distinguishing trait. Speed is the result of cultivation.

A man could place a California mustang side by side with any one of our pioneer thoroughbred stallions and ask himself the question, how could these two animals, so widely different in size and individuality, claim a common origin? The answer is a simple one. The thoroughbred horse represented two centuries of cultivation, good feeding and comfortable housing. The mustang, on the other hand, was the exemplar of as many centuries of downright apathy and neglect. Go to the vegetable kingdom for a correlative example. You go out on a side hill in the early spring with a two-quart bucket and pick it full of wild strawberries. You will have between 300 and 400 berries. Then go to Carpinteria and fill it with cultivated strawberries, and you will find it does not contain over eighty. The modern thoroughbred is the result of cultivation and the civilization of the oriental horse. The best proof of this is that, during the past century, Arabian horses have been plentifully imported into the Australasian colonies; and no horse has been imported thither to which a good cup horse could not give twenty pounds and a beating, at any distance over a mile.

The improvement of the horse in California, in a general way, therefore, dates from importations made about two years after the discovery of gold, by men who crossed the plains on their way to the land of promise.

THE LIGHT HARNESS HORSE.

Who imported the first trotting-bred stallion to the far South may be a matter of conjecture. The first horse with a record brought here was Mormon Chief, owned by Thomas D. Mott, Esq., who is still living in this city.

L. J. Rose, now nearly three years dead, was the first man to crack the nut. He went East and brought out a stallion called The Moor and two mares, one of which was the famous Minnehaha, whose descendants have sold for over \$200,000. One of her produce was Beautiful Bells, by The Moor. After winning one or two races with her, Mr. Rose sold her to Senator Stanford, who bred from her no less than eight performers in the 2:30 list. Mr. Rose made a great mistake when he gave up the trotters and took to the gallopers, for he was a past master in harness racing. From The Moor he had a horse called Sultan, with which he was exceptionally successful. The Sultan was all horse of fiery temper, but possessed of good speed, ability to stay through a long race of broken heats, and the finest legs and feet ever seen under horse. After breeding Stamboul, 2:11 (subsequently lowered to 2:07½) and Alcazar, 2:30, Mr. Rose sold Sultan to W. H. Wilson of Cynthia, Ky. In the breeding of fine driving horses Mr. Rose had but three rivals in the State—Senator Stanford, James B. Haggin, and his near neighbor, L. H. Titus, of the "Dew Drop" farm.

Mr. Titus's breeding enterprises were conducted on exactly opposite lines from those of Mr. Rose, and yet both were successful above the average. Mr. Titus got hold of mares by Owen Dale, Jack Hawkins and Ten Brock, pioneer thoroughbred sires, from which he bred

some good performers. Mr. Rose's best horses were all from mares of the strictest trotting blood. As the breeder of Direct, the little black stallion that got a trotting record of 2:18½ at 3 years and a pacing record of 2:05½ at 6 years, the name of L. H. Titus will long be remembered as one of the red-letter breeders of the light-harness horse in America. He died about a year ago, a man of unsullied integrity.

A young man named Durfee first came into public notice by his clever handling of Elwood and Arrow, both pacers. Both were out of a thoroughbred mare by Crichton, and, like most horses from thoroughbred dams, wanted more hard work than most men are willing to give. Durfee was not one of the lazy kind, and he finally got Arrow down to 2:13½ and Elwood to something slower. Out of these two pacers he made enough to enable him to purchase McKinney and Gossiper, then coming 3 years old, in the spring of 1890.

McKinney was a power on the track, but he was a still greater wonder in the stud. Up to the close of 1899, Gossiper had four trotters and one pacer to his credit, the best being Gasselle, 2:11½; and McKinney had fourteen trotters and five pacers on his roll of honor, which has been greatly increased in 1900, when he put on even dozen more into the 2:30 list, making thirty-one standard performers. But that is not all, for he has more performers in the 2:15 list than any other living stallion, and he is not yet 14 years old.

We now come to the importations of J. S. Willetts of Santa Ana—Blackwood Mambrino and his famous son, Silkwood. The former can be dismissed with this simple reference, but the latter was one of the greatest natural pacers ever seen. He was handled in all his races by his owner, who was neither a trainer nor a driver. Such were the foundations of the light-harness horses bred in Southern California. Other stallions have been imported from time to time, but have been limited to one or two winners, of no great class. The blood of Echo, The Moor and A. W. Richmond is indelibly fixed in our roadster stock, and there is no city in America of the size of Los Angeles that can show as many private roadsters in the 2:30 list. The good old men who laid this foundation of a great source of material wealth "bulldozed wiser than they knew."

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE.

The first man in Southern California to purchase thoroughbred horses was Don José Sepulveda, father of Judge A. M. Sepulveda of the City of Mexico, and also of Mrs. Thomas D. Mott of Los Angeles, his purchase being the Australian mare, Black Swan, by Ether, who won a match for about \$10,000 worth of cattle, beating a Mexican horse called Sarco, which was brought up here for a good thing. A stallion called Wat Jones, by Winnebago, was brought down here about 1880, and Black Swan produced a chestnut filly by him, but she never raced.

About the same time somebody brought out Crichton, by imported Glenace, he being own brother to the famous three-miler, Blonde. Crichton got Richard III from Irene Harding, and Lulu Jackson produced Griffin, a chestnut horse owned by Don Marcos Forster.

The first heavy purchase of thoroughbreds made for this section was in the summer of 1875, by B. J. Baldwin of Santa Anita, consisting of the stallions Grinstead and Rutherford; and ten mares, four of which were by imported Glenace, three by Virgil, and three by other sires. The two stallions above named were both high-class performers, but Grinstead was not only a great sire, but the only first-class sire that ever came from the male line of Lexington. He never headed the list of winning sires, and the best he ever did was to be fifth on the list in 1886, but you cannot call a horse anything but first-class when he gets three winners of the American Derby (while no other sire gets two,) besides having one mare that came second in that race.

Where Mr. Baldwin made his one mistake was in not sending to England for a \$10,000 stallion to mate with the Grinstead mares. He has no one else to blame for his obstinacy; and he must look back upon the days when Volante, Mission Belle and Lucky B. were on the turf with unforgotten regret, for his horses won over \$50,000 in three seasons.

L. J. Rose, in 1890, abandoned the trotters, with which he had made such unprecedented success, to go into the runners. He imported eighteen mares from Australia, at a cost of \$15,000, but sold them before their produce were old enough to run.

J. G. Hill of Ventura county has bred several good ones, in Santa Fé, Montalvo, Hueneme, Satcoy and others, he being the owner of the stallion Cid, by imported Siddartha. The latter horse, at the time of his importation, was pronounced the best-bred yearling that was ever brought to America from England.

Don Marcos A. Foster, E. D. McSweeney and Edward Ryan of this city have all bred some very good and useful horses, and are still in the business. The most valuable importation ever made to this portion of the State, if not to the whole Pacific Coast, was that of S. G. Reed of Pasadena in 1893, he bringing over the stallion Marten-hurst, who ran third in the Derby of 1891. Mr. Reed also imported six mares of the very highest class at the same time, his idea being to breed a Southern California horse to win the English Derby. But the handsome bay horse died soon after his arrival, and his liberal owner followed him about two years later. Marten-hurst got but fourteen foals, one of which was never trained. The other thirteen were all returned as winners, having won

a total of \$49,187 in four seasons, a showing never by any other importation.

Quite a number of small breeders are scattered through the country between the Tehachapi and Diego, and the thoroughbred industry shows no decadence. The victories of the maitre-crois color years gone by, shows that we can breed good thoroughbreds here when we go about it in the right way.

INDUCEMENTS TO BREEDERS.

The climate and the native feed of this region what constitute the chief inducements to men who the horse for his natural nobility; and who would win a \$200 over-night purse with a horse of their breeding than a \$5000 sweepstake with a purchased animal. There is, in every refined man's breast, a love the horse that he has bred himself and seen grow a delicate little foal into a "king of the winds."

What does our mild climate do for a horse? It keeps him growing all through the winter months, at the far East, his growth is virtually suspended between the middle of November and the last of April. The writer spent two weeks in Kentucky in April, and saw a lot of finely-bred yearlings at all their farms. But they were tall and gaunt, as a rule, of them being fifteen and one-half hands high, being very ragged and hollow in the flanks. On his way to these Pacific shores, the writer spent a day at Rancho del Paso, near Sacramento, where Mr. Sullivan then next in command to John Mackey, showed him there was to be seen. The yearlings were by Kyrle Warwick, Milner, Hyder Ali and the two newly-imported stallions, Sir Modred and Darebin, both of which bred in Australasia. There was hardly one of that exceeded fifteen hands in height, but they were as well filled out as any two-year-olds seen in dark and bloody ground. Mr. Sullivan said that the time of weaning to January they had been nothing but hay. Since January they had been four quarts of grain daily—oats and soaked barley—ternately—together with all the hay they could eat, hay being fed to them from overhead racks, so that could not waste it under foot.

The yearlings seen in Kentucky had been fed on quarts of cracked corn mixed with oats, daily, their weaning time; and had been given all the grass hay they could stuff, which contains more nutriment than the alfalfa hay grown at Sacramento; the Sacramento youngsters were so much better in form that any attempt at comparison would seem ridiculous. The snows begin in November in Kentucky and the weather goes from 18 to 30 degrees in the winter, while at Sacramento it varies from 44; and 28 deg. means a cold, raw east wind, sweeping down from the great glaciers of the high Sierras, was, therefore, plain that J. B. Haggin was producing and maturing his horses on about 65 per cent. of what would have been required on any farm in Kentucky however well sheltered.

Our native grasses make bone—that is a general conceded fact. True, we have no grass that makes good hay as the blue-grass of Kentucky, but our barley hay more than compensates for that defect, the matter of herbage grass, we have the native vicia, or pin grass, which is as good food for the horse as any other, and for mares in the period of gestation, as can be found anywhere in the world. The writer introduced alfalfa into the Australasian colonies of Victoria, in 1891; and he has since received many testimonials from his antipodean friends as to its efficacy and general value as a milk food. It grows in the north of England, and there is no doubt that it would be on most of the English pasture lands.

Prior to 1870 the New England States and those of New York adjacent to the Hudson River had out the best horses in America for light-harness purposes. Then Kentucky came along and took the away from New York; and now California is doing the ground, inch by inch, with Kentucky for the supremacy of this industry. Southern California is to succeed as a great horse-breeding section, as she began right. The native horses (mustangs, prefer the word) were not gifted with much speed, but had an abundance of staying quality, coupled with legs and good feet; and the old adage of "no horse" is as true today as when first uttered. The native mares were drafted such thoroughbreds as Wat Jones, Little John, Muley, Balboa, Hook, Lexington, and the many sons of Grinstead, Rutherford. Upon this superstructure in breeding planted The Moor, Echo, Mormon Chief, Judgebury, Inca, McKinney, Gossiper, Silkwood, and a dozen others whose sons and daughters have scores of races both at pacing and trotting.

These, then, are the three cardinal elements of the system of breeding, and from them we get the best and liveliest horses of today. Hardly a day passes one can see, upon our crowded thoroughbred farms, carriage and buggy horses for which no authentic record could be given, but which are of good speed, did deportment, and a conformation that is almost less. They are simply the results of the breeding on here since 1880, when our grandfathers first realized that breeding must be progressive to be profitable. With her fine climate and superb natural Southern California is, and always will be, the best place to breed horses.

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The Southern
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D. E. SMELTZER,

The Celery King of California.

A SKETCH of the resources, enterprise and people of Orange County would be incomplete without mention of the name and industry of D. E. Smeltzer.

Mr. D. E. Smeltzer is the managing partner of D. E. Smeltzer & Co. of Kansas City, who are the largest growers and shippers of celery in the world.

They began shipping about twelve years ago, procuring their stock from Wilson Bros., Tecumseh, Mich., and became the first shippers of celery rough in bulk in the United States. Their business soon became so great and the demands of the trade so continuous that they found the Michigan supply inadequate to the demand, the season ending about the middle of November each year. To supply this increased demand Mr. D. E. Smeltzer came to California about eight years ago in search for lands and other conditions adapted to the growth and shipment of celery.

On reaching Southern California he made diligent search for the accomplishment of his purpose, and when reaching the peat lands where Smeltzer Station now is located, on the S. P. R.R., about ten miles west of Santa Ana, and about two miles from the Pacific Ocean, he discovered celery growing wild in great and luxurious abundance. It was then and there that he decided that he had found all the conditions which are now the basis of his immense fortune. He began the purchase of land and has since acquired four hundred and fifty acres of the finest celery-growing lands in the United States; in fact, has acquired the cream of all the celery lands in Orange County.

In 1893 Mr. Smeltzer began by planting about twenty acres, which produced results highly satisfactory. So much so that he continued until he has now four hundred and fifty acres in celery culture. Smeltzer's celery ranch is known far and wide, and is famous everywhere as one of the most gigantic enterprises of its character in the United States.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has established a depot for the accommodation of the Smeltzer celery ranch, from which there was shipped

during the month of December an average of ten carloads of celery per day. And every city of importance in the United States shares in the enjoyment of the products of the Smeltzer celery ranch. The property is in the very highest state of cultivation, being well supplied with artesian water in quantity amply sufficient for irrigation and domestic purposes. Smeltzer's Station is quite a little town, there being a large number of good, substantial dwelling houses, a store, blacksmith shop and large packing house, all owned by Mr. Smeltzer.

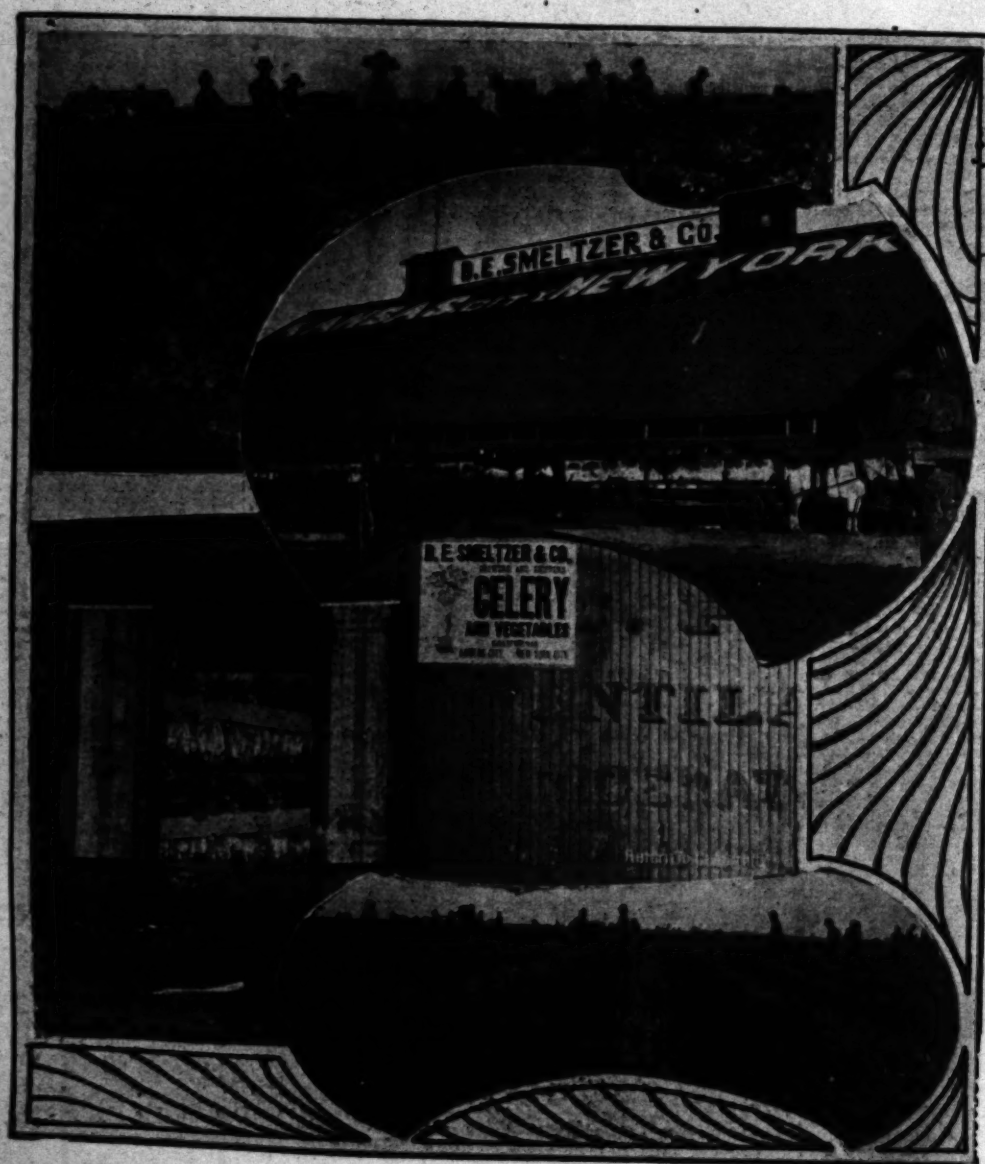
Since the successful operations of Mr. Smeltzer the

and finds a ready market at a very desirable profit, and is marketed in time for the next year's crop of celery.

When Mr. Smeltzer began the cultivation of celery it was necessary for him to cart his products to Santa Ana, a distance of ten miles, and yet it was a paying proposition.

It may well be said that D. E. Smeltzer is the Celery King of the United States; in addition to the immense quantity which he now handles he will soon control a large portion of the Florida crop, which will be ready for market on the 15th of March, just as the

California crop is exhausted. Messrs. Wilson Bros. of Michigan are planting largely in the vicinity of Sawford, Fla., whose products will be handled by Smeltzer & Co., thus giving them the control of the celery market from year's end to year's end. Certainly the skill and energy of D. E. Smeltzer have laid the foundation for a most gigantic fortune in a line that had been but little thought of until he conceived the idea and grasped the opportunity of shipping it in the rough, that is just as it comes from the field. Another idea original with Mr. Smeltzer is to ship in the rough in decked refrigerator cars, of three decks to the car, in which the celery, three tiers deep, is set upon end, in bunches as in Michigan stone houses. In this way the product reaches its destination anywhere in the United States in perfect shape and condition, and will remain so for more than a week, with a saving of about \$50.00 per car for crating. Another



value of lands in that locality has greatly enhanced, so much so that it is next to impossible to purchase any desirable quantity. The truth is D. E. Smeltzer & Co. have almost the complete control of the celery interest in Southern California. There are holders of small tracts of celery-producing lands near by, which are cultivated by the owners, but there are no large shippers except Smeltzer & Co., that firm purchasing and shipping nearly all that is grown by the small producers.

The celery crop here is usually marketed from Nov. 15 to March 15, and so soon as it is gathered the land is set in cabbage, which grows to perfection

economical feature is the saving of ice at the rate of from \$40.00 to \$100.00 per car, according to distance. Repeated experience has shown that shipments can be made through the desert country, over the Southern Pacific Railroad by way of El Paso, either in crates or in bulk, without the use of ice. The accompanying illustrations will tend to show some of the achievements of this enterprising individual.

The product is graded and divided into three classes; the first class is tied with a blue ribbon, the second with red, and the third with white. And these blue, red and white brands, which is their trademark, is a household word with every family throughout the country.



CHEAP FUEL FOR FACTORIES.

ONE year ago California's petroleum production amounted to 2,677,875 barrels annually. The estimated yield during the year 1900 is considerably over 4,000,000 barrels and of this total Southern California has contributed over ninety per cent.

Like other growing industries in this part of the world, petroleum has had to fight its way to the front, and although it is only of late years that its importance has been recognized no other industry in the State is today attracting such general attention as is the development of petroleum. Its rapid—almost phenomenal—growth, especially during the past twelve months, has revolutionized the fuel business in this section and opened the eyes of the outside world to a true appreciation of its present importance and its future possibilities.

California has been a producer of petroleum for over fifty years—a very indifferent producer much of the time, and might have remained so for years to come had not two important discoveries been made: First, the opening up of new fields of great resources, and second, the utility of crude petroleum for fuel. It is to the latter find that the present life and activity are largely due. In this State the question of petroleum as fuel assumes a special importance, owing to the fact that the deposits of coal thus far discovered in California are inadequate to the steadily increasing demand.

Official records show that in 1899 the oil produced came from the following counties: Fresno, 459,372 barrels; Kern, 15,000 barrels; Los Angeles, 1,469,356 barrels; Orange, 108,077 barrels; Santa Barbara, 268,370 barrels; Ventura, 496,200 barrels; making a total of 2,677,875 barrels, the value of which is given at \$2,660,793.

Twelve months ago the Kern River field, in Kern county, was known only as a promising oil district, while today it is considered the greatest oil producing section in California—a very lake of oil, the limit and extent of which it is impossible to estimate. Twelve months ago the McKittrick field, another of the Kern county oil centers, produced less than 10,000 barrels a month, but today, owing to the extensive development work there could be shipped almost 45,000 barrels of oil in that period. Both north and south of the local field, which has maintained a good steady production, stories of development are told that rival the golden dreams of earlier days. What increased development has done may be surmised from the following estimates as to the average monthly production of the various fields during the past year, and the estimated possible production of the closing month: Los Angeles, 100,000 barrels; now good for 102,000 barrels; Fullerton, 18,000 barrels; now capable of a production of almost 22,000 barrels; Whittier, 16,000 barrels, now 18,000 barrels; Kern River, 50,000 barrels, could now produce 200,000 barrels; McKittrick, 15,000 barrels, now 45,000 barrels; Coalinga, 50,000 barrels, now probably 55,000 barrels; Santa Paula and Newhall, 50,000 barrels, product greatly increased; Puente, 12,000 barrels, still growing; Summerland, 15,000 barrels, now 20,000 barrels.

These estimates would give Southern California for the year a production of over 2,900,000 barrels and a present possible monthly yield of over 534,000 barrels, or at the rate of 6,300,000 barrels per annum.

KERN RIVER FIELD.

Of the many growing fields in the State no other section is attracting such general attention as is the Kern River field, which is today the greatest oil producing center within its confines. Early in the past year the pioneers in that field succeeded in finding oil with a surprising regularity, and it quickly demonstrated that an extensive field had been discovered. With slight delay, drilling rigs were working over a territory several square miles in area. Almost without exception the ventures ended in the finding of that which was sought, and it can be truthfully said that the failures amounted to less than 1 per cent. Finally, the result of the prospecting furnished data enough to form a fairly accurate idea of the district's general trend, which is now given up to be in a north-westerly and southeasterly direction, constituting an oblong four miles in length by three in width.

The formation being remarkably flat, the district may be considered as a lake submerged beneath the land, a lake, the depth of which has not been positively ascertained nor the boundaries fully explored. This much is known, however, the sands that carry the oil are at least five hundred feet in thickness in some places, and that condition may be found to exist throughout the whole extent. The boundaries surround a deposit that is phenomenal, the third in the world, and they may extend for miles in every direction save one. That direction is toward the northeast, where at one point it has been proven that the oil-bearing strata do not exist. That point is the southwest corner of section 27, 28, 29, where

within the space of 300 feet, there are two holes, one an oil well, the other, much deeper, dry.

To the northwest a score of rigs are sending down the drill in an endeavor to reach the sand, and in not a single instance has work yet been prosecuted to an extent that shows the belt does not stretch that far. In a few cases wells have been abandoned, but each time the reason for abandonment has been strictly mechanical and without exception work has been, or is about to be, resumed.

To the southwest, the most remote pioneer has recently made a strike, and to the southeast, across the river, success has already attended the efforts of two companies and others are now going to the lower levels. Of this locality, Prof. Watts of the State Mining Bureau, after a close examination, gave it as his opinion that the oil could be found there. His reason is that there is no indication of any upheaval or convulsion cutting the district off, the conditions being identical with that section where the oil is known to exist.

When the Kern River field was first exploited it was believed that wells of the capacity of twenty barrels per day would be the rule, but that figure has been multiplied many times, until wells of a daily output of 500 barrels are constantly met, the explanation of this circumstance being that lower strata of sands, unsuspected before, have been penetrated, adding immensely to the yield. These wells, too, it must be remembered, are not heavy producers at first only to fall off when the "head" is gone, but they increase, rather, because of the fact that the sand which in the beginning intercepts the ingress of the oil is finally drawn away, leaving channels which permit the oil the more readily to enter the casing. The sand problem was a serious one in the early days, but it is now regarded with a feeling altogether different. Then its entrance into the casing was deplored, but now it is known that on the sand's removal the flow of the oil grows greater.

The price of land in the Kern River field has advanced to thousands of dollars per acre. What at first seemed to be a fabulous price becomes on examination a reasonable proposition. Owing to the comparatively regular formation, it is possible to approximate with considerable accuracy the amount of wealth beneath the surface. Given the average depth of the sand and the percentage of oil it carries, the computation of the number of barrels that may be expected to be drawn from an acre is a simple sum in arithmetic. For instance:

The depth of the sand may be 400 feet, the percentage of oil, fifteen, the usual estimate. In round numbers, the barrels under an acre amount to 500,000, a result obtained by finding the contents of a cube an acre on the base and 400 feet in altitude, taking fifteen per cent. of the sum thus obtained and reducing to barrels. The figures seem stupendous, but any one may test the question for himself. At fifty cents per barrel, a low price that has not yet been touched, the value of such an acre is seen to be \$250,000. The person lacking enthusiasm and hard to convince has the privilege of cutting the result in two a succession of times before it is reduced to the prices demanded. Land has sold recently in the district for \$2500 an acre and there are contracts calling for \$5000; much of it is not for sale at any price. Leases are common whereby the owner receives a royalty of 45 or 50 per cent. of the gross product, with no right of purchase.

A railroad has been built into the district and although the territory has been hardly more than touched, the daily shipments total about sixty carloads, or two trains. It would be greater even now were there not a scarcity of cars, the sudden development having found the transportation companies unprepared. This defect is fast being remedied, however, by the construction of a number of cars of double the usual size, having a capacity of 300 barrels, and by drawing upon the Eastern States. Better accommodations are promised and there is every reason to believe that in the near future, the facilities for shipping will be all that can be desired.

Two other important districts of Kern County are Sunset and McKittrick. They lie on the west side of the valley and are unlike the Kern River in that the formations are tilted and broken up, exposing in many places the presence of oil-bearing sand. In these the search for oil has gone on for a number of years, particularly in the first named, and wells of large capacity have been obtained. Owing to the irregularity of the structure of the earth's surface, drilling has been attended with some uncertainty and the proportion of dry wells is considerably higher than in the first described territory. But as success at either Sunset or McKittrick means big and lasting wells, the return for expenditure made in pioneering is great, on the average.

Between these two is the as yet undeveloped Midway, where, at this writing, a score of rigs are drilling, but have not been engaged a long enough time to show the worth of the country; and to the northwest of McKittrick is the Temblor field, which now has several wells, shallow and inexpensive in drilling and of no great size.

A refinery has been in operation at Sunset for several years, manufacturing distillates and asphalt for paving purposes. The latter product has met with a ready sale in California and in the Eastern States and much of it has been marketed in Europe. It is said that the demand is greater than the company can hope to supply, orders piling up beyond its ability to fill them.

It is the stated opinion of expert geologists that the time is not far distant when these various fields will be connected and instead of constituting isolated bases of operation, they will merge into a continuous field forty miles in length. As the general character of the formation in all these districts is the same it is not unreasonable to believe that this will be brought about.

LOS ANGELES OIL WELLS.

Next, perhaps, in point of interest is the Los Angeles field, which has led for several years all others in point of production, and gives evidence of holding its own for years to come.

The Los Angeles City oil field is still one of the most interesting and prolific oil bearing districts in the State, and presents some of the most complex problems that are confronting the oil operators today.

The field covers an area of more than three miles in length, and varies in width from 500 feet to more than a thousand feet. Within its area over 1200 wells have

been drilled, and of this total over 875 are now producing. The balance credited to the local field are found in the extensions.

During the past four years the local field has produced over 4,500,000 barrels of petroleum, and of this total, 1,100,000 barrels were taken out in 1899, 45 per cent. coming from the central field, 30 per cent. from the eastern field, and 27 per cent. from the western field. The estimated production for 1900 is close to 1,450,000 barrels, 925 wells contributing to the total output. The central field has contributed liberally, but is rapidly being displaced by the western field, which is now producing not only a large per cent. of the oil, but is also giving out an article of better grade. Operators, many of them, have turned their attention to the western extension of the city field and are prospecting both north and south with varied results. Many believe indicates a blanket formation.

"Westward" has been the watchword for months as derricks have been planted farther and farther toward the setting sun, until now two lines of derricks stretch out from the city fields like the arms of a giant octopus. North, east and south prospect holes are being drilled, but beyond the boundaries of the local field the only proven territory lies to the west. Briefly, the geological boundaries of the Los Angeles field are as follows: Beginning at the Catholic Cemetery, Buena Vista street, it extends west and slightly south directly across the city, to a point near the north crosses Vernon avenue near Fourth street.

Northwest of the western line of the city the strata has been followed for over two miles, and although the wells there are shallow they are fair producers and are growing in numbers daily. As in the well drilled to the south, considerable trouble has been caused by shifting sands and heavy oil, similar to asphaltum. In the latter extension hydraulic rigs have been used with results.

The question as to the direction in which the Los Angeles oil fields are likely to extend is one of much importance, and at every stage in the development of the oil fields this subject has attracted the greatest public interest. There are those who are confident that the day is not far distant when the local field will stretch out an arm and join forces with the Whittier field. Pioneer work between the eastern boundary of the local field and the most western operators of the Whittier field is being watched with much interest. Of the geological formation between these points Prof. Watts says: "There are no remunerative wells between the Puente Hills and the city of Los Angeles. West of the Puente Hills and the city of Los Angeles, the land extends toward the Gabriel River broad mesa of arable land extend toward Los Angeles, but they afford no opportunity for a clear examination. The Ripetto Hills divide the mesa from the San Gabriel Valley. These hills do not exceed an altitude of 700 feet, and are, for the most part, covered with alluvium. Three wells were drilled, on Garvey ranch in the Ripetto Hills, and are respectively 900, 1100 and 1200 feet deep. It is said that after penetrating the conglomerate the formation was clay shale, and that no petroleum was discovered. On the mesa to the south of the hills inflammable gas was struck in recent quantities to be used locally for light and heat. These wells were less than 200 feet deep. In the north to the mesa land, the conglomerate extends almost to Monterey Cañon, but the rock exposures are few and far between. West of the Monterey Cañon, the formation is clay shale, overlaid by conglomerate, and a series of earth-covered hills reach to the city limits of Los Angeles. Within the city limits are rock exposures."

Lying several miles east of the home field is one of the biggest minor oil producers in the State—the Whittier field, which belongs to a group of growing producers that lie partially in Orange county. The development there has been on the western slope of the mesa where the Puente and Fullerton fields are located, and recent developments would indicate that these fields will soon be one continuous oil-producing belt. The wells drilled at Whittier that gave promise were drilled down over twelve years ago, but it was not until a few years later that the search was taken up in earnest. The strata of the field have a heavy dip, and drilling was accomplished with some difficulties. The oil belt is wide, running from 900 to 1200 feet in width, but there are three pay streaks, and they are very rich. During the past year many new oil companies have secured holdings, and the majority now have good producing wells. Most of the product is handled by the Union Oil Company, which has a pipe line to the ocean, and accommodations for handling the output. It is the opinion of practical oil men that the Whittier field has the prospect of becoming a wonderful producer.

On the same belt with Whittier is the Puente field. The producing territory there lies on the high elevation of the same range of hills. It is one of the oldest of the southern producers, having yielded a remarkably high grade of oil for the past fifteen years. The average depth of the wells is between 1200 and 2000 feet, and the average gravity of the oil between thirty and thirty-five. Over twenty miles of pipe have been laid in this field.

There is every reason to believe that the oil belt in the Fullerton oil field continues practically through Los Angeles, as the surface indication and known formation all tend to prove the existence of such a belt. This oil field comprises an area on the south slope of Puente Hills, between Brea and Soquel cañons. In this field was the only producing oil field in Orange county, and during that year 108,077 barrels of oil were taken from the ground. The average gravity of product is twenty-one. The Union Oil Company recently completed a pipe line to Bixby, a distance of twenty-six miles, and other changes have been made that tend to place the Fullerton field in the most promising oil sections. During the past year increased operations naturally materially increased the total production, which is said to have been close to 216,000 barrels. Its present monthly yield would give it a much greater production. One of the most recent strikes was the capping of a 500-barrel gusher.

South and east of the Fullerton field and almost ocean front almost to San Diego Bay are excellent

face indications that begin to hint for the permission has been given to erect wharves. One well is being sunk, and will be a matter of a land field will be opened drilling on the b. tions are said to be In San Diego county, and while t formation are prom oil sand has been fou North of Los Angeles have sprung into others that have output for many y tura fields.

For over thirty-five producer of petroleum and the fact that it field has been exploited section lies high on all with the ocean, them being Adams, dale, Piro, Hopper, wells that have pro the product takes a thirty-two. Almost in this county, and twenty-five to 150 be field the drill has been found in other sections. One of the curious old oil field at Sun which is, perhaps, t in the world. Here o is sunk through the wealth hidden below from these wharves erable distance from there are over three neath the water, a the drilling hole is and forced into the curely shut out of of these wells rang a few which are b there is one that wells yield from average being abo production is 25 to the oil taken out b In many respects in the State, altho is found in this fel by some mysterious it comes from the g wells for 34 a barr field was struck o but owing to the g wholly satisfactory was struck which day for over a w ducing over twent

face indications that have induced several operators to begin to hunt for the precious fluid. South of Capistrano permission has been granted the Capistrano Oil Company to erect wharves and drill for oil in the ocean land. One well is being sunk on the beach, and if oil is found it will be a matter of a short time when a second Summerland field will be opened up. Still farther south operators are drilling on the beach near Oceanside, where indications are said to be unusually promising.

In San Diego county drilling for oil was begun last spring, and while the surface indications and known formation are promising, no real paying quantity of oil sand has been found, but operators are still confident. North of Los Angeles are several oil sections that have sprung into prominence during the past year, and others that have contributed to the State's petroleum output for many years. Among the latter are the Ventura fields.

For over thirty-five years Ventura county has been a producer of petroleum, but in spite of the flight of time and the fact that it is one of the heaviest producers, the field has been exploited but slightly. The oil-producing section lies high on the hills, and the oil belt runs parallel with the ocean. In the innumerable cañons, among them being Adams, Torrey, Santa Paula, Bespe, Bardsdale, Firs, Hopper, Buckhorn, Nigger, and others, are wells that have produced oil for years. The gravity of the product takes a wide scope, ranging from fourteen to thirty-two. Almost six hundred wells have been drilled in this county, and their average production is from twenty-five to 150 barrels per day. In some parts of the field the drill has been sent in 2000 feet, but oil has been found in other sections within 500 feet of the surface.

One of the curiosities of oil mining in California is the old oil field at Summerland, Santa Barbara county, which is, perhaps, the most unique oil-producing section in the world. Here only is found the place where the drill is sunk through the billows of the ocean for the oily wealth hidden below. Wharves have been built, and from these wharves wells have been drilled for a considerable distance from the shore. In 1855 there were only twenty-eight producing wells in this field, while today there are over three hundred producers. In drilling beneath the water, a casing larger than that needed for the drilling hole is put down to the floor of the ocean and forced into the bedrock until the seawater is securely shut out of the drilled hole. The depth of most of these wells ranges from 150 feet to 300 feet. There are a few which are between 400 and 500 feet in depth, and there is one that has reached the 600-foot level. The wells yield from one to sixty barrels of oil a day, the average being about five barrels. The average cost of production is 25 to 35 cents a barrel, and the gravity of the oil taken out between ten and sixteen.

In many respects the Newhall field is the most novel in the State, although one of the oldest producers. It is found in this field which is as white as kerosene, and by some mysterious agency is thoroughly refined before it comes from the ground. In its crude state the product sells for \$4 a barrel. The first white oil found in this field was struck over a year ago in Placerita Cañon, but owing to the gas pressure early operations were not wholly satisfactory. In the summer of 1900 a gusher was struck which flowed at the rate of 100 barrels a day for over a week, and the same well is now producing over twenty barrels of oil a day. The product

is about fifty gravity, and is the finest oil yet found in the State.

One of the most important of the northern fields is the Coalinga district, which lies east of the western boundary of Fresno county. With one exception, all the development and prospect work in that field has been north of the south branch of Los Gatos Creek. The two important sections in this district are the Oil City field and the Alcalde field. The former lies nine miles north of the station of Coalinga, and is now one of the big producers of the north. The first well was drilled there in 1890, and it yielded a little light-green oil and much gas. It was not until the spring of 1895, however, that extensive development was attempted. That year several wells were drilled, from which was taken oil of thirty-four gravity. In 1898, the Blue Goose drilled a hole to a depth of 1400 feet, when light oil was struck that flowed from the well at the rate of from 500 to 1000 barrels a day. In August of last year the same well flowed at the rate of 250 barrels a day. Exploitations during the past year have been carried farther to the east, and many new wells of fine production have been found. Official records show that in 1899 the output of petroleum from the Oil City field was 439,372 barrels, and against this the estimated yield for last year is 600,000. The oil is conveyed by pipe line from Oil City to Ora Station.

There are no producing wells of moment in the Alcalde district, which is three miles southwest of Coalinga and extends about four miles a little north and west, but the surface indications are very promising, and several prospect holes are now being drilled.

Oil indications are found in almost every section of Los Angeles county, and where signs are prospectors

are there also. Due north from the city is San Fernando Valley, where seepage and other surface indications are found; one well has been drilled, without success, and another is being put down.

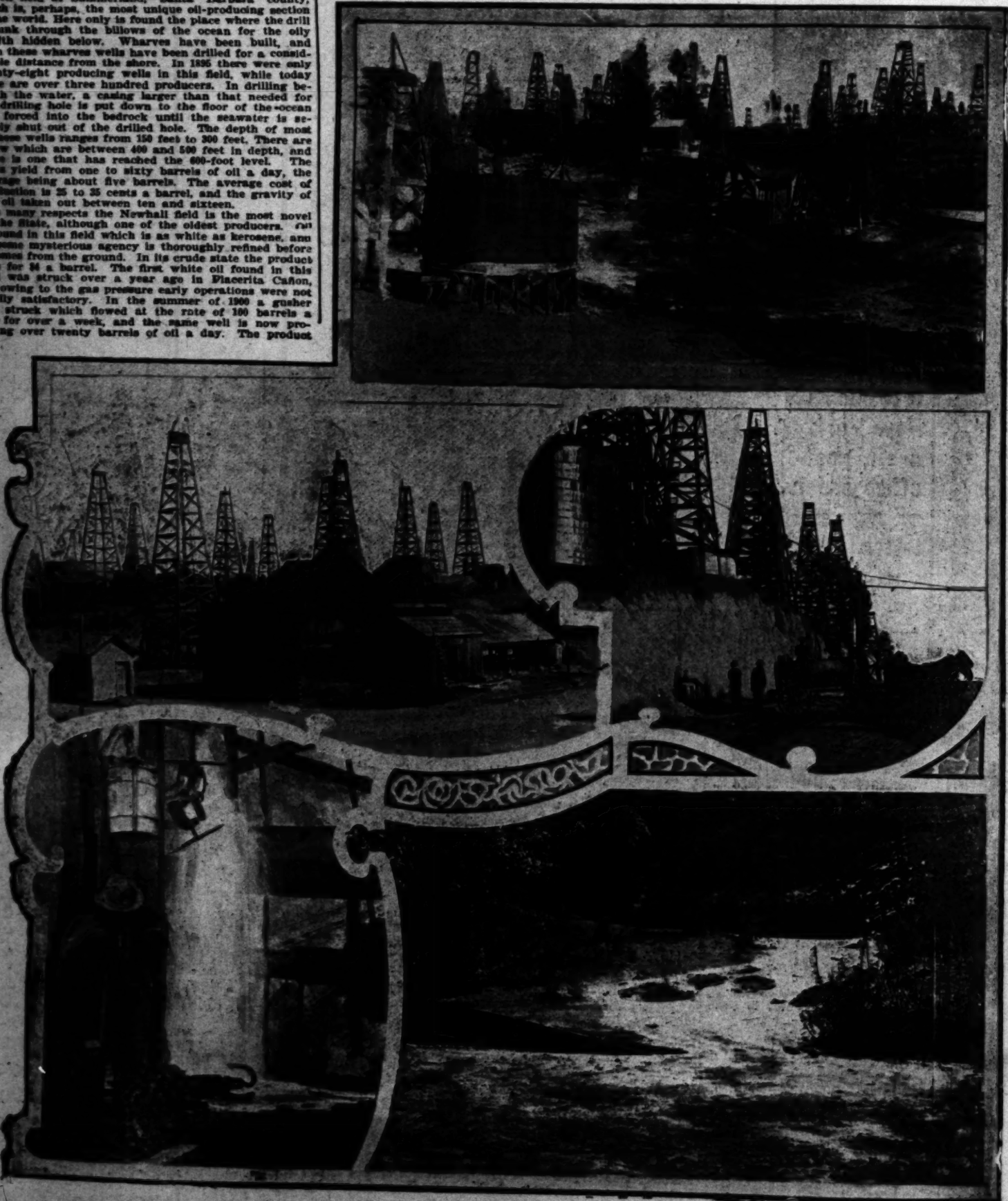
At San Pedro a large number of companies are drilling, and, while seepage oil has been found, a paying body of oil sand is yet to be uncovered.

OCEAN COMPETITION.

The following press dispatch was recently received and published in The Times:

"The traffic contract between the Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad, which has existed for five years, expired by limitation Sunday, and there is no prospect of a renewal. The refusal of the Panama Railroad management to make a new contract on the same terms as the old one has caused a breach which the officers of each company say will not be healed. The Pacific Mail Company has officially announced that it will not handle the Pacific Coast business of the Panama Railroad hereafter, and the railway company purposes to establish a steamship line of its own.

"President J. Edward Simmons of the Panama Railroad said today that two steamships had already been chartered by his company. These are the St. Paul and Roanoke. The first named will leave San Francisco January 8, on its first trip to Panama, and the Roanoke will follow over the same course a few days later. The service will be regulated according to the traffic, and the operating officers of the Panama road believe that they will be able to supply enough freight to insure the success of the new line."



THE LOCAL FIELD.
A SPOUTER.

WHERE DERRICKS ARE THICKEST.
FROM THE TANK TO THE WAGON.
A STREAM OF WHITE OIL.

THE
ANNUAL
BUSINESS
OF THIS
OFFICE
EXCEEDS
\$4,000,000

A Barrel of Money to Loan

On All First-Class Securities.

SEVENTEEN
YEARS OF
EXPERIENCE
DEMONSTRATES
TO THE PUBLIC
THE SAFETY OF
THIS OFFICE.

I loan from \$100,000 to \$375,000 every month, and in 17 years in this work have never lost a dollar for a customer, nor has there been a mortgage foreclosed by one. The records show it. One thousand dollars reward for proof that is otherwise.

If you have money to loan I can get you a good rate of interest, and will guarantee every loan. It matters not where you live, you can send it to me in New York draft, post-office order or registered letter. I have customers living in all parts of the United States.

We all extend to you a welcome hand when you are in this city.



S. P. CREASINGER.

218 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Man Who Handles Millions.

President of the Red Cloud Mining Company of California and President of the Lost Gosh Mining Company of Arizona, two Successful Mining Companies.

I loan on income property in the city. Improved Orange, Lemon, Walnut, Prune and Almond Orchards. Every loan is first-class and guaranteed. You can draw your interest monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or yearly, as you desire. Just let me know how you want it and it will be done.

When I cannot earn for you one per cent a month on your money, I will return it.

Hotels and Lodging Houses

For sale in all parts of the city, from \$800 to \$20,000.

Houses For Rent

Furnished and unfurnished, in all parts of the city, from \$5 to \$100 per month.

THE
BUSINESS
OF THIS
OFFICE
EXCEEDS
\$300,000
A MONTH

S. P.
Creasinger,
218 S.
Broadway,
Los
Angeles,
Cal.

For Sale.

640 acres, grain and prune ranch, one of the best in Southern California, located six miles from Hemet, and in the eastern portion of the famous Diamond Valley. Eighty acres of French prunes in bearing—one of the finest prune orchards in this section. 500 acres of land of rich, moist soil. The balance of land good grazing land. Spring water piped to house and barn. This is a good grain, fruit and stock ranch combined, and is fine income property. House and barn on the place. Owner would exchange for other good income property, or would sell on easy terms to suit purchaser. Price \$30,000. This ranch is free and clear of all incumbrances.

I have ranches from \$500 to \$100,000, located in all parts of California. If you want to buy, sell or exchange, let me know what you want and I will mail you full descriptions.

What is marital life without a home? I have fine cottages of 4 and 5 rooms, that are located in the best parts of our city, that I can sell you with a payment of \$100 down and \$10 per month. Stop paying rent.

If you are looking for business chances, I have some bargains on my books. I can furnish you a partner with capital in any good paying business.

Notice.

If you are coming to California you can have your letters addressed in care of this office, and you can make this your headquarters while here; all will be done that can be to assist you in getting located.

For Sale.

Eighty acres in all kinds of fruit and also a beautiful residence, good barn, and is a very cheap place. 80 acres, \$22,000. Full particulars on application. No trade.

must be money, 10 per cent cash, balance time at 6 per cent.

Two hundred acres at El Cajon, San Diego, Cal., \$30,000. This is all in fruit and is a cheap buy.

Also 70,000 acres in Maryland, will exchange or sell—this is a good location. I have all kinds of ranch property in NEARLY EVERY STATE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

I have 7 beautiful offices and 10 helpers, and we will try and be as brief as possible in all business transactions with you. Don't be afraid you will be any bother to us if you call and ask questions, we are all here to please you.

Oil. Oil. Oil.

If you wish to invest in oil write me, I will see your money is safely placed.

S. P. CREASINGER,
218 S. B'dway, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rooms 205 to 214.

Mines.

The Red Cloud Mining Co. have decided to place a limited amount of their valuable stock upon the market for a short time in order to increase the working capital for putting in machinery; stock is non-assessable, thus giving investors, large or small, the chance of a lifetime to secure large and sure paying dividends. These mines consist of 32 claims well developed, so that there is shown ore sufficient for 100 tons a day for over a hundred years, making it the best mining property to invest in in this part of California; the company will put in the latest improved machinery, with a large capacity for rapid work; a small investment in these mines will give a nice income for a lifetime and a legacy to leave for your children or your friends. Price of stock is 50¢ a share—you can buy not less than 100

shares; this would cost you \$50, or 1000 shares would cost \$500, etc. I can recommend this investment to any one. We own our own store, stage line, teams, houses, town—in fact everything, and all is paid for. Soon as stock is sold for machinery, it will be hard to get at any price. Address S. P. CREASINGER, President, 218 South Broadway.

Money! Money! Money!

If you have money to loan I can get you a good rate of interest, and will if requested guarantee every loan made on real estate.

If you wish to leave money in this office you can draw one per cent a month for it, payable monthly, and you can draw your principal when you want it. This includes ladies of all ages, and young men under 21 years of age, and gentlemen 70 years or more. Gentlemen who are 21 years old and up to 70, their money will be loaned on real estate at current rates. This rule is imperative.

It matters not where you live you can send in N. Y. Draft or P. O. Order and money will be received the day it is received.

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JANUARY 1, 1901.

SEVENTEEN
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Los Angeles Daily Times

MIDWINTER NUMBER.

JANUARY 1, 1901—PART III: 32 PAGES.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

Some Big Products of the Soil and Big Yields Per Acre.

EXHIBITS AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CALIFORNIA is known throughout the world as a country of big things, from big fish to big trees. The stories of big products and big yields which appear from time to time in the local press often excite incredulity in the East. It is only when the actual products are displayed at one of the expositions, or in our local exhibit hall, that these doubting Thomases are forced to "acknowledge the corn," and even then they are sometimes inclined to suggest that the display is an artificial one.

The Times has not been in the habit of making a special feature of these exceptionally big products of the soil and big yields per acre in its annual reviews, preferring to enlarge upon the average output of the Southern California ranch. It is, however, interesting occasionally to glance at these prize displays of what good Mother Nature can accomplish, under the genial sky of Southern California, when she is doing her best. The big things mentioned below may all be seen in

At Alhambra twenty-five acres of orange trees, six years old, sold for \$13,500; cost of production \$3200; net profit \$10,300.

At San Gabriel from 130 acres of Valencia late oranges, fruit to the value of \$2400 was sold, yielding \$2000 net, or a little over \$1200 per acre.

It will be noted that the cost of production given above differs widely in various cases. It is probable that some of the growers failed to include all the items which should be charged against an orange grove. The results are, however, sufficiently remarkable.

There are peaches at the Chamber of Commerce weighing one and a half pounds each. Among notable yields of this fruit reported are the following:

A three-acre peach orchard, five years old, yielded \$750 net, the crop of barley raised between the trees paying all expenses.

A Pomona man shipped to Chicago from 250 peach trees, 32,270 pounds of fresh fruit, for which he received net \$964, the product of two and a half acres.

At the exhibit hall of the Chamber of Commerce are pears weighing two and a quarter pounds each. A North Pomona man gathered from 107 pear trees six

rigation. The crop sold for \$900, and the cost of production was \$300, leaving a net profit of \$600. Forty of these potatoes filled a bushel.

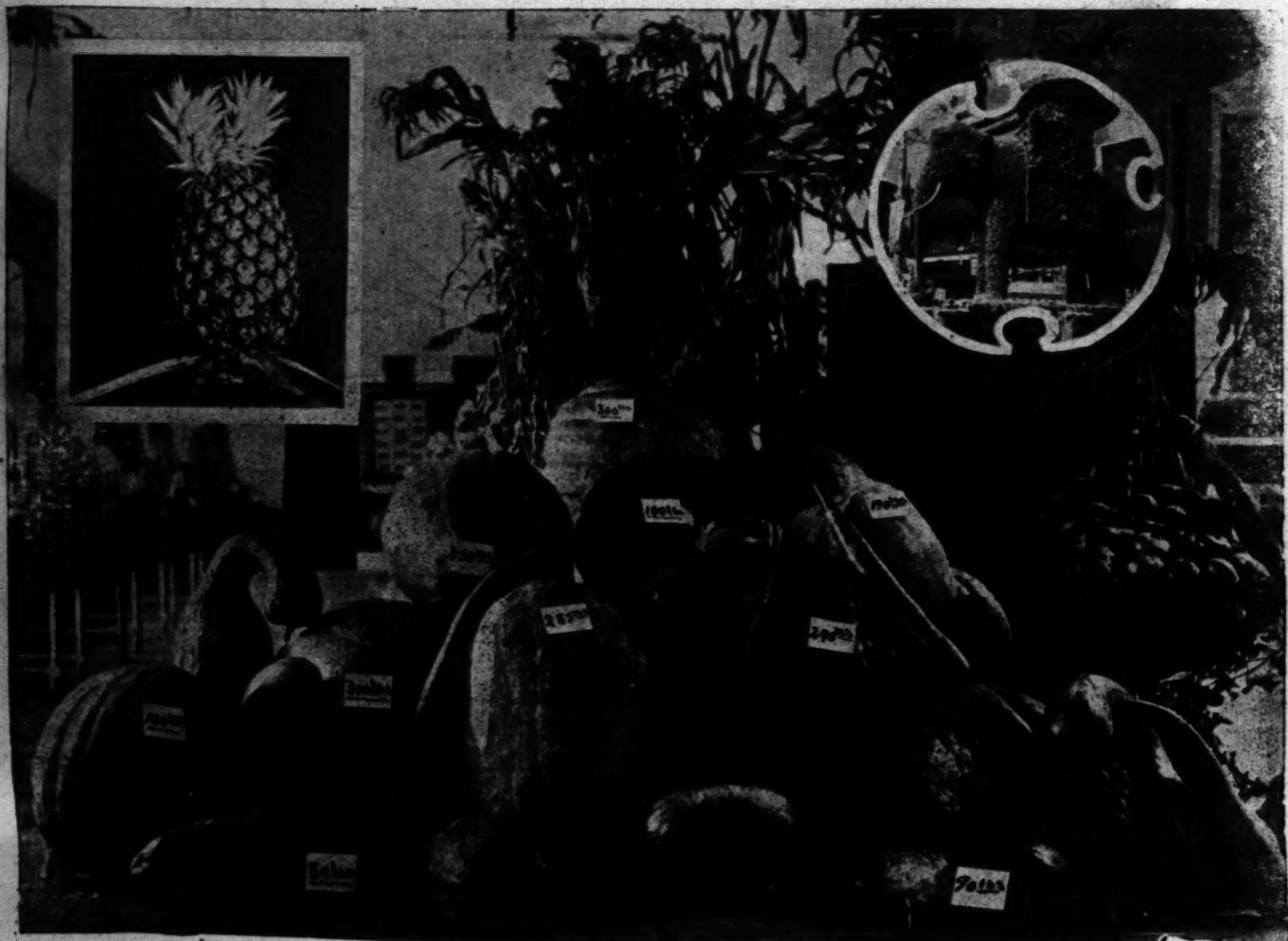
There are sweet potatoes on exhibition weighing twenty-eight pounds each and four feet in length.

Lima beans may be seen eighteen inches in length. This bean is a leading and highly-profitable product of Ventura and Santa Barbara counties. Ventura county alone has shipped nearly two thousand carloads of these beans in a year, of which 100 carloads went from a single ranch of 1250 acres. This year one ranch of 400 acres yielded lima beans to the value of \$33,000, of which nearly \$20,000 was net profit.

Among other big things to be seen at the Chamber of Commerce is a pumpkin weighing 213 pounds; a watermelon 125 pounds; a gourd six feet in circumference; corn in stalk twenty-three feet high; cauliflower ten pounds; onions two pounds; cabbage thirty-five pounds; sunflower twenty inches in diameter; pineapple five pounds, and a Paul Neron rose nine inches in diameter.

A Whittier man sent to the World's Fair a castor bean stalk, three and a half years from the seed, measuring eighteen inches in diameter.

The San Diego Chamber of Commerce sent to the



STRIKING EXHIBITS AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

the exhibit-room of the Chamber of Commerce—or could be seen at the time of this writing. The yields of products quoted are well authenticated, having been reported by trustworthy people to the Chamber of Commerce during the past few years.

The Times desires to impress upon its eastern readers the fact that these products and these yields per acre are exceptional. At the same time, they are true.

There are oranges at the Chamber of Commerce weighing two pounds apiece. Such oranges are interesting, as curiosities, but are not profitable from a commercial standpoint, the medium size being in greatest demand by the trade.

In regard to exceptionally profitable yields of oranges, here are a few examples:

Three acres of seedlings at Rivera, 2500 to 3000 boxes at \$1.10 per box, or \$2750. Cost of production, \$300, making a net return of about \$2450 an acre. Age of trees seventeen years.

A Tustin man sold his crop of oranges from a seven-acre orchard on the trees for \$2500.

At Vernon twenty-one acres of oranges produced 5100 boxes, which sold for \$2250. Cost of production, \$450. Net profit, \$1800.

At San Gabriel two and one-half acres of oranges sold for \$1800; cost of production, \$100; net profit, \$1700.

years old, six and a half tons of fruit, the net return from which was \$318.

Apples weighing one and a half pounds each are among exhibits at the Chamber. The apple is an exceedingly profitable fruit to raise in Southern California, some people saying it is more profitable even than the orange. It was thought until recently that the apple would not succeed in Southern California, or only on a small scale. It has been discovered, however, that excellent apples may be raised here, especially in the mountain regions.

A bunch of grapes weighing nine pounds is on exhibition. A Tustin man picked from five acres of Muscatel grapes ten tons and 1700 pounds, which made three tons of raisins. These were sold at 6 cents per pound.

Irish potatoes weighing eighteen pounds each are among the big things to be seen at the Chamber of Commerce.

A settler at Orange raised two crops of potatoes from two and a quarter acres of land, the first planted in potatoes and the second in spuds. The first crop was planted in August, producing 6000 pounds per acre. The first crop was irrigated once and the second crop twice.

A Burbank man reported 900 sacks of White Burbank potatoes as the product of five acres, grown without ir-

World's Fair a mangel wurzel beet six feet long, weighing 125 pounds.

Here are a few other remarkable yields which have been reported to the Chamber of Commerce:

From 175 prune trees, seven years old, on two acres, at Pomona, 29,700 pounds of fruit were gathered, yielding 11,430 pounds of dried prunes, which sold at 9 cents per pound, or \$1023, the net profit being \$987, or \$493 per acre.

One tree in Ventura county, twenty years old, produced 4200 pounds of fine apricots.

A Santa Barbara county olive man reported having made ten bottles to the tree from seven-year-old trees, which oil sold at a dollar a bottle.

A Compton man produced 120 tons of beets to the acre, yielding \$180 net profit. From one acre in Ventura county ten tons of green chili peppers were gathered between August and December, selling at from 8 to 20 cents per pound, making a yield of from \$1600 to \$4000 per acre.

A Los Angeles man reported a yield from one-eighth of an acre of asparagus up to August 1, 3000 pounds, worth \$180, or \$1440 per acre. The total crop for the year amounted to at least 20 per cent. more than this.

A resident of Fallbrook, San Diego county, raised Mission wheat which yielded fifty-two bushels to the acre, and Palestine wheat which yielded forty-seven and a half bushels.

The Open Door to the Orient.

WONDERFUL TRADE POSSIBILITIES.

IN THIS page is a map showing the Pacific Coast ports of the United States, the Hawaiian Islands, now part of our domain, and the Philippine Islands, also under the flag, to stay forever. As the new century dawns, the last of the second decade of centuries of the era used by all accidental peoples, this map opens up a subject for contemplation that causes the strongest imagination to falter as an attempt is made to grasp its magnitude. To get any adequate conception of this matter the Nicaragua Canal must be taken in at the same view. The great contest of the century will be for commercial supremacy. The United States, Great Britain, Germany and Russia are the parties to the struggle. Position will count for as much in this battle as in one between contending military forces. With the deep-water harbors on Puget Sound, on San Francisco Bay, and that at San Pedro, linked with the whole extent of the United States by railroad; with Honolulu in mid-Pacific, with Guam and Manila in our hands, the vantage ground we occupy is beyond the scope of our conception as we stand before the doors of the opening century.

A table inserted above, in the center of the map, shows

of our factories within a few years. The countries adjacent to Manila buy from the Occident goods of the value of \$1,200,000,000 annually—\$100,000,000 per month. The things sent there are products of cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, dairy products, manufactures of iron and steel and of wood. The United States can distance the world in furnishing these goods.

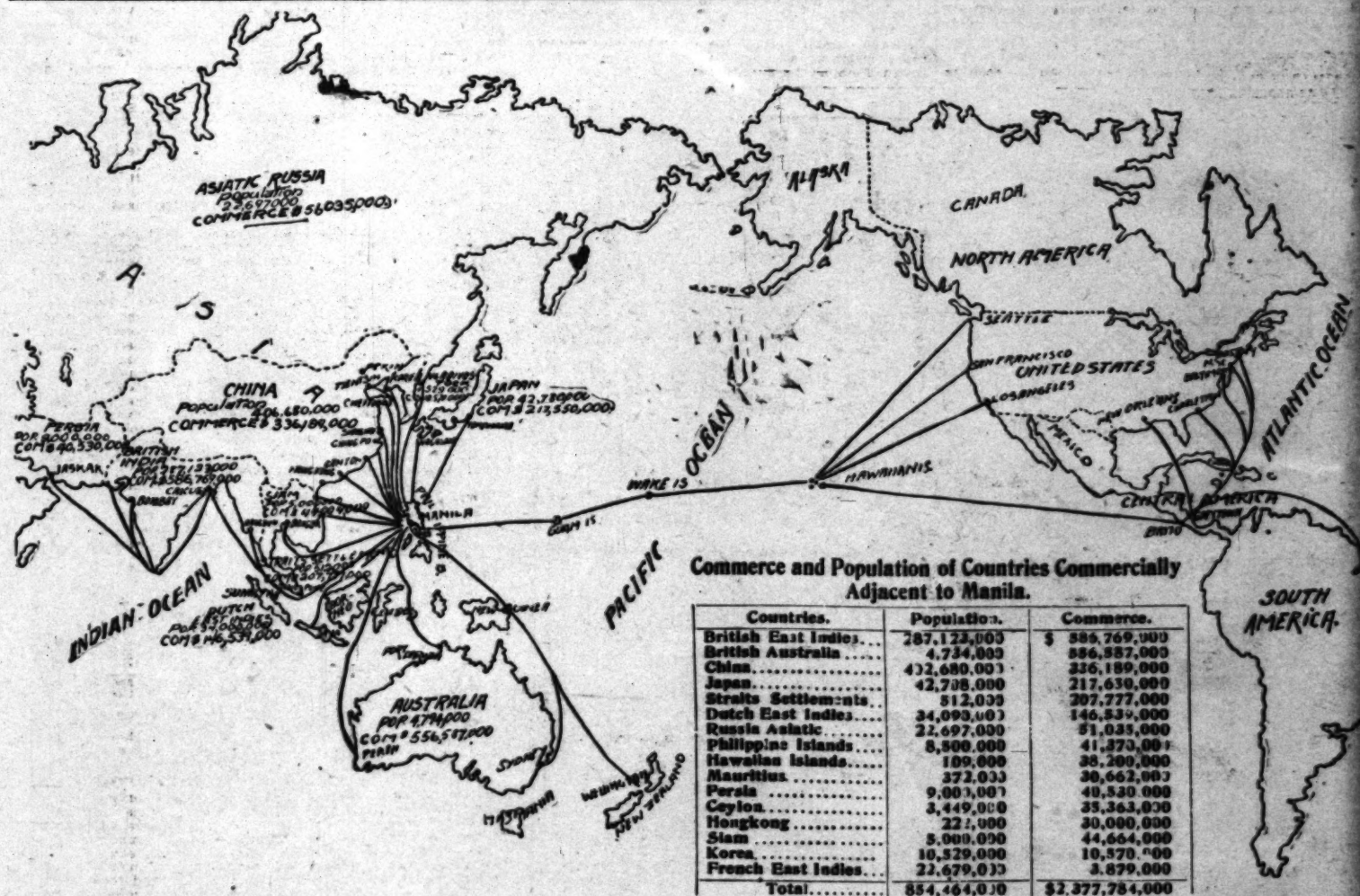
This trade is growing apace. In 1890 China bought only 3% per cent. of her imports from the United States. In 1899 this trade had grown to 3 2/5 per cent. of the whole imports of the empire. The imports of Japan from the United States rose from 6 4/5 per cent. in 1893 to 17 3/10 in 1899. Put in concrete form, the exports from the United States to China in 1893 were \$2,900,457, and in 1899 they were \$15,625,260. The imports into Japan from this country rose from \$3,195,494 in 1893, to \$29,067,642. In 1894 this country sent Australasia goods of the value of \$8,131,939, and in 1900, \$28,725,702. From 1893 to 1900 the United States exports to Hawaii rose from \$2,827,063 to \$13,509,148. The increase of exports to the Philippines from 1897 to 1900 was from less than \$100,000 to \$2,640,449. To all Asia our exports in 1893 were only \$16,223,354, and in 1900 they were \$64,913,964, an increase of 400 per cent. To Oceania the increase in the same period was from \$11,199,477 to \$43,390,927. The totals to all Asia and Oceania were, in 1893, \$27,000,000, and in 1900, \$108,304,911, or 400 per cent. in seven years.

That the United States is gaining rapidly in the share

United States. In 1890 our total trade with Hawaii was \$17,000,000, 75 per cent. of its imports. In 1890 the total was \$35,000,000, 40 per cent. of its exports from the United States.

Japan has a population of about forty millions, and in a few years her foreign commerce has grown to \$300,000,000 annually. China has ten times the population of Japan, but only a trifle more foreign trade. As the vast empire is opened up and her commerce expands it will grow to equal that of Japan, or from \$1 annually per capita to \$7. Then it will be \$700,000,000. At the present ratio our share would be \$700,000,000. But at the rate of growth noted above it would be much more. In 1890 the United States held fifth rank in the exports to Japan. At present we hold third place, only England and India surpassing us. We have taken a great deal of trade from these two rivals.

The United States is approximating \$1 per capita of the population of Japan in her exports to that country. Could we win as much trade in China it would mean \$400,000,000 annually. Could we win as large a proportion of the trade of all the countries centering round Manila, the gateway of the Orient, it would amount to the enormous sum of \$850,000,000 annually. And that would be only one-third of the business of this vast population as it is today. In ten years it will be much more than it is now, and with our vantage ground we should get most of it.



at a glance the prize for which the battle is to be waged. It is the trade of \$54,464,000 people which now is worth \$2,377,784,000. The map shows the central position of Manila, surrounded by a numerous group of islands of great fertility and peopled by 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 human beings. The city is as convenient to Japan and China as Hongkong, and is much nearer the Straits Settlements, India and Australasia.

By the Nicaragua Canal New York is 2363 miles nearer Hongkong than Liverpool is via the Suez Canal. New York is 5951 miles nearer Yokohama, and 4920 miles nearer Melbourne than the English city. New Orleans is several hundred miles still nearer, and Los Angeles or San Francisco has the advantage over Atlantic cities by more than one thousand miles, and over Liverpool by 3000 to 7000 miles to the cities of the Orient and of the Antipodes.

Manila lies in the geographical center of the 850,000,000 people above, with a trade of nearly \$2,400,000,000 annually. The cities of the Atlantic Coast of the United States are shown to be nearer Manila than any cities in Europe. The Pacific Coast cities have been proven to be nearest of all those of occidental civilization to the Orient, with all its present trade and all its imaginable trade in the future.

The Philippines in themselves are populous, have an exceedingly rich soil, and possess abundance of mineral wealth, as well as forests of vast possibilities. Coal, iron and precious metals abound in these islands.

The United States imports from tropical and sub-tropical countries, \$350,000,000 worth of products. The Hawaiian and Philippine Islands are capable of producing nearly all these products. The import trade of the Philippines is now \$20,255,537 a year. The Hawaiian Islands import goods to the value of \$15,000,000. The total for the two groups is \$35,000,000. The exports from the United States to the Hawaiian group in two years grew from \$5,907,155 to \$13,509,148. There is every reason to look for a similar trade expansion in the Philippines giving us a market for \$50,000,000 worth of the products

which she is able to supply in the enormous imports of the countries and islands in question is shown by the following table, giving the exports from the United States to Asia and Oceania and to all parts of the world from 1893 to 1900:

Year.	Exports to Asia and Oceania.	Total.
1893	\$ 27,421,331	\$ 347,685,194
1894	32,786,943	392,140,572
1895	30,434,288	307,538,186
1896	42,837,253	382,601,133
1897	61,927,678	1,060,993,556
1898	66,710,813	1,331,482,330
1899	78,285,176	1,327,023,303
1900	108,304,911	1,394,196,371
Per cent. of increase, 1893-1900.	390 p. ct.	64 1/2 p. ct.

The following table shows the exportation of leading articles to China, Japan, Asiatic Russia, Australia, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands in the fiscal years 1890 and 1899, respectively:

ARTICLES.	1890.	1899.
Iron and steel and manufactures of...	\$2,928,971	\$12,310,552
Cotton cloth	1,532,181	10,265,202
Mineral oils	7,246,111	7,570,858
Breadstuffs	3,821,936	7,491,021
Cotton, unmanufactured	95,211	5,909,223
Tobacco, manufactures of	2,017,503	5,688,048
Wood, and manufactures of	2,117,053	2,817,006
Chemicals	1,070,462	1,802,231
Leather, and manufactures of	732,280	1,249,660
Paper, and manufactures of	128,277	1,542,238
Provisions	618,190	968,775
Carriage and cars	434,952	975,546
Agricultural implements	875,254	294,342
Fertilizers	114,948	786,531
Fruits and vegetables	441,430	883,759

In 1899 the trade of the United States with China was direct, \$2,701,224, and through Hongkong, \$3,684,284, a total of \$6,385,508 in round numbers. In 1899 this had grown to \$13,500,000 direct and \$5,500,000 through Hongkong, a total of \$19,000,000. The increase is 300 per cent. In 1897 China bought 140,000,000 yards of cotton cloth from the

A BIG DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

Articles of incorporation and amended articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the Consolidated Abstract and Title Guaranty Company for the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco that may have quite a bearing on the future growth and prosperity of this county.

It is formed for the purpose of accumulating, loaning and investing the funds of its members, and the main object, it is reported, of this filing in this county is to take charge of the China lands that have been through many vicissitudes since the former owner, Richard Girard, cut up his cattle range and placed it on the market for fruit and beet raising. This corporation is one of the solid institutions of the State, and should the rumors prove true and the China ranch come under its care, it will mean progress greater than has ever fallen to the lot of that corner of the county.

The board of directors consists of William Babcock, George Crocker, Warren D. Clark, M. H. Hecht, William C. Irwin, E. W. Hopkins, D. O. Mills, James D. Phelps, N. D. Rideout, Claus Spreckels and Frederick W. Smith of San Francisco and New York.

The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000, in 100 shares of \$100 each, and among the stockholders are George Crocker, \$50,000; E. W. Hopkins, \$50,000; M. H. Hecht, \$50,000; W. F. Detert, \$50,000; Frederick W. Smith, \$50,000; William Babcock, \$50,000; James D. Phelps, \$50,000; William C. Irwin, \$50,000; Oscar T. Sewall, \$50,000; Henry J. Crocker, \$50,000; M. H. Hecht, \$50,000; Claus Spreckels, \$50,000; D. O. Mills, \$50,000; Robert O. Mills, \$50,000; E. B. Pond, \$50,000. In addition to these there are forty-two other stockholders for sums from \$100 to \$10,000 each.

The original incorporation papers were signed April 1899, placed on record with the County Clerk at San Francisco April 15, 1899, and filed with the Secretary of State on April 15, 1899, and the amended articles were filed a month later.—[San Bernardino Sun.]

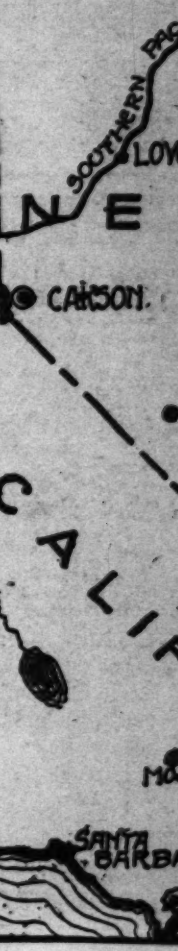
A FOURTH TRANS-AMERICAN RAILROAD.

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ank and the hard times Angeles and Independence to Los Angeles, with Santa Monica, was the completed.

The project thus begun, was never forgotten. Numerous spirits, headed by George B. Leighton of the project and the Southern Railroad, from San Pedro Bay, Pasadena. About the time way came the hard progress was made. But on, Esq., of Los Angeles

MAP SHOWING THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.



PERMANENT MEXICAN HERALD.

(Mexican Herald.) At the time of the Mexican Revolution, the Mexican Herald was a prominent newspaper in Mexico. It was founded in 1891 and was one of the leading newspapers of the country.

The Mexican Herald was a prominent newspaper in Mexico. It was founded in 1891 and was one of the leading newspapers of the country. It was known for its coverage of Mexican politics and culture.

Regarding the plan for the inauguration of the new year, the Mexican Herald reported that the government was planning a grand celebration in Mexico City. The celebration was to include a series of public events and a large parade.

Official records show that the Mexican Herald was a prominent newspaper in Mexico. It was founded in 1891 and was one of the leading newspapers of the country. It was known for its coverage of Mexican politics and culture. The Mexican Herald was a prominent newspaper in Mexico. It was founded in 1891 and was one of the leading newspapers of the country. It was known for its coverage of Mexican politics and culture.

JANUARY 1, 1901.

JANUARY 1, 1901.

Annual Midwinter Number.

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The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad.

A FOURTH TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.



OR a whole generation the desirability of a railroad to Salt Lake from Los Angeles has been a recognized fact. Thirty years ago, Senator John P. Jones of Nevada undertook this enterprise, and would probably have carried it through had it not been for the failure of the California Bank and the hard times from 1875 to 1880. The Los Angeles and Independence Railroad, from Santa Monica to Los Angeles, with a landing place for vessels at Santa Monica, was the first link in the chain never completed.

The project thus begun, although let fall into abeyance, was never forgotten. A dozen years ago, adventurous spirits, headed by R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, George B. Leighton of the same place, and others, revived the project and spent probably \$3,000,000 on the Terminal Railroad, from Los Angeles to Terminal Island on San Pedro Bay, with branches to Glendale and Pasadena. About the time this undertaking got well under way came the hard times of 1892 to 1897, and no progress was made. But a few months ago, T. E. Gibbon, Esq., of Los Angeles, vice-president of the Ter-

minal Railway Company, succeeded in interesting Senator W. A. Clark of Montana in the scheme, and in November, 1900, the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company was organized under the laws of the State of Utah, with the following directorate: W. A. Clark, president; R. C. Kerens, first vice-president; J. Ross Clark, second vice-president; Thomas Kearns, W. S. McCornick, T. F. Miller, George B. Leighton, Reed Smoot, E. W. Clark, Charles W. Clark, Perry S. Heath.

Two auxiliary companies were organized, one to construct the road to be known as the Empire Construction Company, of which J. Ross Clark is president; George B. Leighton, vice-president; W. A. Clark, W. S. McCornick, David Keith, Reed Smoot, R. C. Kerens, T. E. Gibbon and T. F. Miller, in the directorate. The capital stock of this company is \$100,000, all subscribed.

The other is to develop towns and industries along the line of the road, and is known as the Utah and California Development Company. The directors are T. Kearns, president; Perry S. Heath, first vice-president; T. E. Gibbon, second vice-president; David Keith, W. S. McCornick, W. A. Clark, J. Ross Clark, S. A. Bemis and R. C. Kerens. The Executive Committee to do the work is composed of these gentlemen: W. A. Clark, J. Ross Clark, T. E. Gibbon and T. F. Miller.

H. Hawgood of this city is chief engineer, and Maj. J. W. A. Diss is right-of-way man.

The route from Los Angeles to San Bernardino, sixty miles, has been surveyed and nearly all rights of way secured. In a very few days from the date of this issue of The Times, work will be in progress on this link in the great road. While that work is being done, surveys will be completed all the way to Salt Lake, and the intention is that work shall not cease until the whole is accomplished. That will be in about three years.

The considerations which induced Senator Clark to go into this great undertaking are thus set out in words, quoting him in substance, the statements being made by Mr. Gibbon:

"If I go into this matter it will be out of three considerations. First, I believe it offers an opportunity to make a good deal of money, because I believe the proposition, with sufficient money behind it, has a great future; second, the mere matter of making money out of it would not alone be sufficient to induce me to go into it, for I have made a good deal of money in life and do not find it necessary to work with that end in view alone, but I am not insensible to the honor of the position which it would give one in the business world to be at the head of a system of railroad which can be made so important in the western railroad world as I believe the line from Los Angeles to Salt Lake with its great connections there may become; and third, I am desirous of going into this matter because my brother, J. Ross Clark, favors it and because I feel that it will be providing important business connections in the future for my sons, whom I will leave behind me." Pursuing this matter, says Mr. Gibbon, the Senator insisted, as a sine qua non of his undertaking the enterprise, that the majority of the stock should be so arranged in a voting trust, or pool, as to make it impossible to sell the property for a considerable number of years, saying that he would not go into it with the idea of selling or with any other idea in view than that of making it an independent property and maintaining it as such.

"Of course, during the time when the matter was under discussion, I collected a great deal of data bearing upon the matter, much of which would be interesting, and is of importance to the people of Southern California. I don't know any part of it more important, however, than a table of comparative distances which I procured to be made by an able railroad engineer, showing the advantages of distance which would be possessed by the proposed Salt Lake line in handling passenger and freight commerce between Southern California and the great eastern centers of population, as compared with distances over which existing lines now operate.

This table is as follows, and it seems to me, indicates conclusively what will be the enormous advantage of this line over existing lines as a connection between our own section of country and the most important sections of the East, where our products find their most valuable markets and from which we get the great bulk of our passengers and freight coming to Southern California."

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE RAIL MILEAGES FROM LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO TO VARIOUS EASTERN PORTS, VIA THE FOLLOWING ROUTES AND SHORT CONNECTIONS.

FROM LOS ANGELES TO	San Francisco	Portland	Seattle	Chicago	St. Paul	New York
—via—	San Francisco	Portland	Seattle	Chicago	St. Paul	New York
Santa Fe Railway	2167	1373	1997	1807	2094	2487
Southern Pacific Ry.	2167	1480	2120	2180	2265	2742
Southern Pacific Ry. (northern route)	1158	.....	2219	.....	.....	2531
Proposed Salt Lake Railroad	713	1842	1791	1875	2152	2274
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO						
Central Pacific Ry.	871	1978	1861	2056	2253	2367
						2526

The distance saved, as by no means the only advantage the proposed line will have. It passes over the highest grades of any transcontinental line in existence, and the country through which it runs to the foot of the Rocky Mountains will be free of heavy snows in winter and of excessive desert heat in summer. These facts insure the cheapest road to operate and the safest and most comfortable for travel. The rich mineral deposits and excellent agricultural lands of Southern Utah and Nevada will attract population as soon as the road is built, insuring a large amount of local business to the enterprise.



MAP SHOWING TWO ROUTES UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR THE SALT LAKE ROAD.

PERMANENT MEXICAN EXPOSITION.

[Mexican Herald:] After a number of excellent suggestions and unsuccessful attempts, looking to the establishment of a great permanent exposition in this city, the problem seems now to have been solved.

Practical business men, both Mexican and foreign, having the interests of commerce in mind, as well as the future prosperity of this country at heart, have recently held a series of meetings at which this subject has been thoroughly discussed in all its many bearings. The result has been the organization of the "Permanent International Exposition Association of the City of Mexico" with the following officers: President, Maj. R. B. Gorsuch; vice-president, Col. Ramon Corona; secretary, Ignacio Carranza; treasurer, E. Hegewisch.

Regarding the plan and scope of the exposition, the conditions which make the present a most favorable time for inaugurating the movement and the great benefits to result from the success of the undertaking, a very clear idea will be gained from the following extracts from an extended argument read by E. H. Talbot, on Friday, before the meeting at which the exposition association was organized:

"It is believed that the present is a most favorable time for an undertaking of this character, inasmuch as all the countries interested are prosperous, and enterprising communities everywhere have awakened to the importance of closer relations with other enterprising communities.

"Official records show that the growth of imports to and exports from Mexico, in the past five years, justify the adoption of immediate and advanced measures for the greatest possible development of reciprocal trade, not only as regards this country and the United States, but with Germany, England, France and all other countries desiring to share in the benefits to result from a broad and progressive commercial policy. Whether there has been increase or decrease in imports or exports by any country interested, matters not in so far as the adoption of such a policy is concerned, for the country which is losing is even more anxious to stem the tide which has set against it. To both these as well as to every substantial interest of Mexico, the practical, economical

and sure means of achieving the results which all desire are to be found in the establishment in this capital of a great permanent exposition which shall be conducted in accordance with advanced methods, and be open to the world. Such an exposition, with ample capital and the intelligent and energetic management of all its features, will insure large dividends to its stockholders and render a service to the commercial and industrial interests of Mexico and the countries having business relations with Mexico, the importance of which can hardly be estimated. It should include the exhibition of all manufactured articles and other products which can be profitably imported into Mexico or exported from Mexico; of horses, cattle and live stock generally, of machinery in operation and practical tests of the relative merits of deserving inventions. Horse races, horse fairs, athletic sports and other special features should be provided, and everything possible should be done to make the exposition the chief attraction for residents and tourists alike."

The exposition association will shortly rent or purchase a tract of land conveniently situated and ample in dimensions for all possible future requirements, and will begin the erection of permanent buildings as soon as plans can be prepared and the necessary material obtained.

Exhibitors will be charged a moderate space fee, and the exposition association will act as purchasing and sales agent for all who may desire its services, charging only a nominal commission.

PASADENA'S PROFITABLE SEWER FARM.

[Pasadena News:] Pasadena has a sewer farm of which she is justly proud, both in regard to the satisfactory manner in which the sewage is disposed of and the profit derived from the farm over the expense of handling the sewage. The handling of the sewage in the winter months when there are heavy rains and an increased quantity of sewage, on account of the filling of the hotels and boarding houses, and the general increase in the population of our city during that time requires an experienced man in charge at the farm, but Pasadena has such a man, who has been in charge at the farm since the inception of the sewer system, and no trouble

of any importance has been experienced in handling the sewage satisfactorily—if the increase of sewage could be had in the summer months it would be of great value to the farm, as at that time it would be needed.

The sewer farm consists of 300 acres, on 150 acres of which only is the sewage used at present.

On the farm there are 94 acres of English walnuts, 62 acres of old trees and 32 acres newly planted. The balance of the property is used for alfalfa, corn, barley and other farm products. This year the walnut crop brought in \$2500 and the farm will probably produce about \$5000, besides furnishing the city street and fire departments with hay and feed. The probable disbursements will aggregate \$2500, leaving a profit on our city sewer farm of \$2500. The total length of sewers is 22.15 miles, of which 4.5 miles is located outside of the city as part of the outfall system. The portion built by the \$162,000 bonds, including purchase of the sewer farm, was 10.5 miles. The portion built under the Vrooman Act was 11.55 miles, at a cost of only \$44,135. The portion built under the Vrooman Act during the present year is 30,101 lineal feet, or 5.7 miles, at a still reduced ratio of \$21,712.

TWO BIG IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES.

Among the important irrigation enterprises which are being constructed in Southern California is the Arrowhead water system, in San Bernardino county, an immense system, including many expensive tunnels on which wealthy Cincinnati people have been working for a number of years. When complete, this system will irrigate a large area of land in and west of San Bernardino city.

Another water enterprise is the Paso de Bartello Water Company of Whittier, Los Angeles county, the principal mover in which is Mrs. Strong of Whittier. This company is now beginning to carry water into the Laguna ranch.

In round numbers, 3,000,000 pounds of fresh fish were shipped out of Southern California to eastern points in 1900 by Wells-Fargo's express going to points as distant as St. Paul, Minn.

How to See the Wonders of Southern California.

A KALEIDOSCOPIC PANORAMA.

IF YOU see one part of Illinois, two of New Jersey or three of Minnesota, you have seen about the whole. But when you have seen a dozen parts of Southern California, you have still seen little, and may have seen almost nothing. No part of the world changes so quickly and so greatly as this section under the varied elevations of the land, its distance from the coast, and the rainfall which ever changes with these factors. It is therefore a land of climates within a land of climates, and a country of small countries, instead of a real country in itself. One might almost as well talk of the climate or soil of North America as to talk of them in even this small area.

The first thing to remember is that the valleys are dwarfed by the great mountains that look down on them. Though the mountains do not appear so imposing on the map because their height is not equal to that of many other peaks, they rise from a country around their bases that is but slightly above sea level, so that their actual rise above the arable land at their feet is greater than that of any other mountains in the Union. Most of the great mountains rise from a country already thousands of feet in the air, while these swing at a bound above a low country. But the effect in making everything below them look small is just the same, and can be appreciated only by taking a team and good wagon and driving for several days through the country below them.

This is indeed the best way to see the whole country

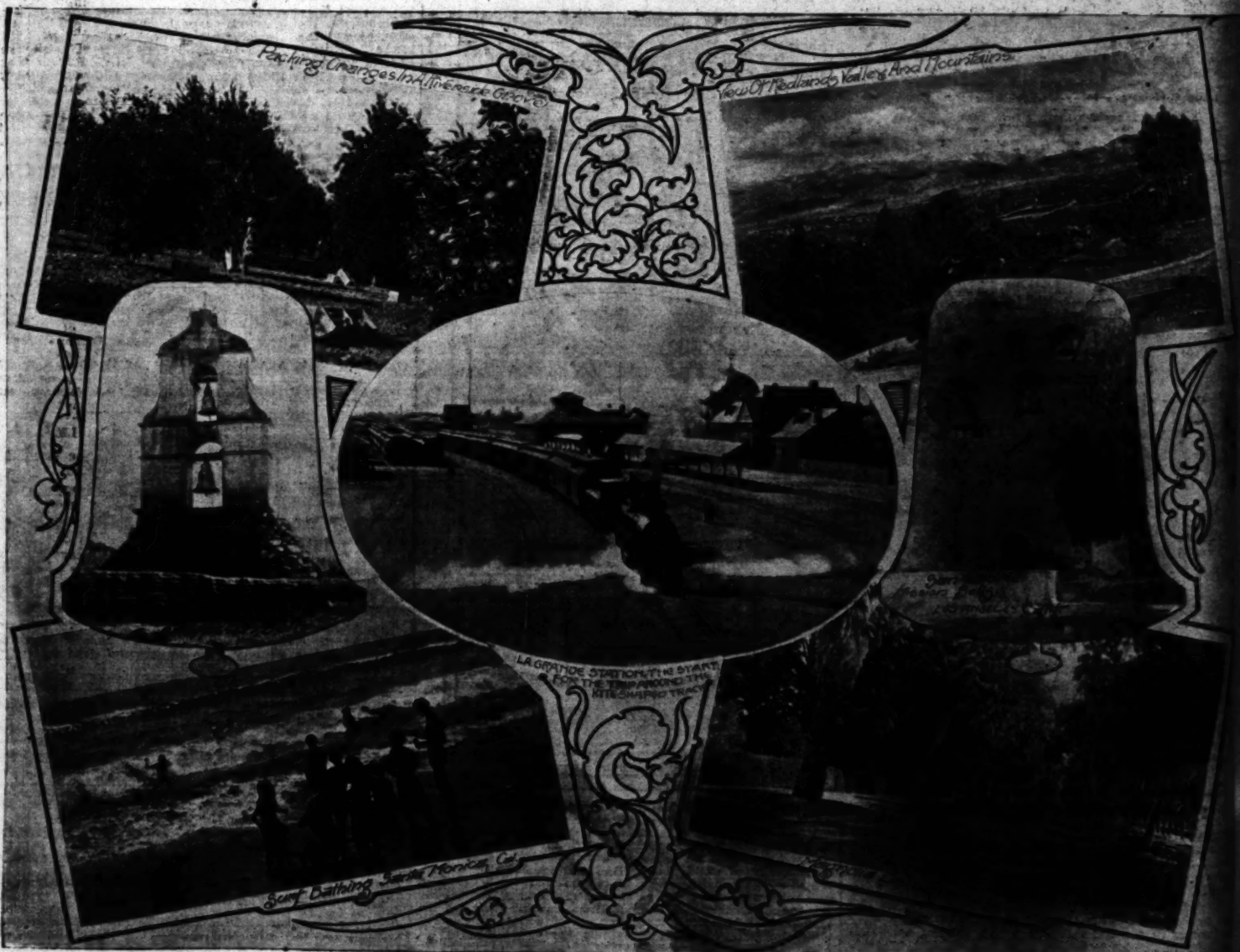
one can well afford to spend a week there to compare the fine groves and gardens with the uncultivated land that looks so bare and sterile around it. One who loves genius and grit can here let fancy flit back thirty years to the day when far and near the whole country about there looked like the floor of a brickyard; with every old settler, American as well as Spanish, vowing that the soil would not raise a spear of anything on earth except a miserable scrap of grass in years of extra rainfall, while the certainty that not a cent could be got for the product, no matter how good it might be, was evident from the slightest knowledge of the isolated condition of the country at that time. Yet Riverside for many years has supported the largest population on earth for the same area in luxury, with plenty of money to spare, and produced more money to the acre than anything else earth can show unless possibly some of the highly-cultivated truck patches near the largest cities like London or Paris. More than that, it can show more fine houses with more money per capita in bank than any other equal farming area outside of California. And still more than that. It is a place where you could cut down every orange tree tomorrow and destroy almost every product grown there for making money, yet the owner of each ten-acre tract could still work the soil for a living alone and defy time and financial depressions to drive him from it. And the stream of water that looks so small as it sparkles on its winding way through the cement ditch has done the whole of it; and through all the dry series of years the land has just gone through, that would have laid almost any other country on its back, that old ditch has run bank full as in the days of abundant rain.

Redlands is well worthy of a careful inspection be-

one of the most solid counties in the world, cannot be seen from the cars any more than its beautiful San Gabriel Cañon, where Modjeska has her summer home. The same with San Diego county, most of which lies out of sight. Some of its mountain country is the best in California, while its coast mesas and the back of them are as pretty as the beautiful bay on the western edge, or the fair Coronado that bounds it. With water they are excelled by no section in raising the choicest products of California.

You can have no ride more interesting than that of the Santa Clara Valley of Ventura county, and the sea to where Santa Barbara looks down upon the ocean from her rolling slopes, on which orchards have taken the place of the lovely live oaks that once clothed the whole with green. Here are two of the most substantial counties in our country for their population, about all the wealth is taken right out of the ground, great diversity of products with a larger rainfall than much of the region has, makes them very sure of income in most all years.

Pasadena, Santa Monica, and similar places near Los Angeles and are so quickly reached, that they are about the same as street cars, that you can get to see them. And so you should take the Santa Fe line and see San Gabriel Valley and the settlements that are in it, and take its other line to Los Angeles, and a northern line to San Fernando. And when you are through you will wonder where the end of all this production is. And so one can yet see for with all its power of attracting wealthy people make handsome residences in which to ride down the western slope of life, its power of sustaining them



and the only way that should be followed by any one bold enough to have an opinion as to its size, productive power or capacity for sustaining population. Especially should this be done by any who wonder what keeps Los Angeles growing so fast and so steadily through good and hard times, through broken booms and dry winters. For very little can be seen from the railroads and still less from the hotel porches.

But all cannot take the time to drive about, even if they wished to, and the next best thing is to take the many lines of railroad, steam and electric lines, that show thread much of the country. There is no law requiring one to return on the next car, and a few hours spent in the middle of the warm winter days will well repay all those who like to see a new country. All the lines of travel from Los Angeles run through scenes that any one can well afford to look at, all are safe and comfortable with good stopping places, and are cheap enough for anyone.

The most popular trip in many respects is what is known as the Kite-shaped Track, passing through the best of the orange belts, but by no means affording a view of the extent of the orange belts or of their capabilities. It is simply a double loop of the Santa Fé Railroad, returning upon the first loop at Los Angeles. If the visitors' time will allow but one trip out of town this is by all means the one to take. In this way you can see Pasadena, Pomona, Redlands and Riverside, and can take a flying look at such fine sections as Azusa, Ontario, Highland and others. Riverside alone needs two days or more to understand, and

cause it shows how quickly such results as those that Riverside worked out through so many years of toil can be quickly duplicated by those willing to follow examples. The same can be seen at Arlington, East Riverside and other places outside the old Riverside ditch, but Redlands shows it best, for it has all practically grown up in fourteen years. And it has been done, too, on ground that was still considered worthless years after people found they were mistaken about the soil of Riverside. And it is less than ten years since the upper part, where many of the best orchards now are, was deemed worthless because it was so rolling that it could never be irrigated. Those who cannot imagine how artificial watering is possible in the East because the land is not all flat, can here find an answer. As a specimen of what can be done in a short time on the most barren-looking soil by intelligent handling of water, Redlands is one of the wonders of the world.

Highland is of the same nature, though not so much of a residence section and not so compact. But it is wonderfully productive and deserves a better examination than can be made from the window of the cars. The same is the case with Ontario and the rest of the settlements along the line of the Santa Fé. Pomona is a place of more mixed products and will well repay a visit by those who wonder how many things can be made to pay on the same area, soil and climate here; while places like Corona show that it matters little what kind of soil the beginning is made with, provided there is water enough to keep it reasonably wet.

Such resources as those of Orange county, which is

in luxury by the products of its soil is still more remarkable. And it is as difficult to fix a limit to the as to the other.

BEEF-SUGAR FACTORIES.

There is but one reason why sugar-beet factories do not multiply rapidly in the arid West. This is because it is so difficult to obtain a supply of good beets. Industry is profitable; ample capital awaits opportunity to invest in it under favorable conditions; the investment required on the farmer's part. In all this, however, it is only by the greatest effort that manufacturers are able to obtain a sufficient supply of beets for plants already established, while it is almost impossible to get reliable assurance that material will be provided for factories in contemplation.

[Chicago Tribune:] The two friends were looking at the stock in the professor's barnyard.

"This hog," observed the doctor, "is a decided beauty."

"It is no wonder," returned the professor. "When I swill there's away."

"Professor," stilly rejoined the doctor, "but I can't see about him and turning on his heel, 'I'm some awfully bad ones from you without a word, this is the limit. Good day.'"

Los

CHEAP FUEL.

SUCH any who will to be enough quite

In its manufacture there were but 50,000 was little scope for factory was made operatives as well of fuel was as great

CHEAP FUEL.

With the growth of a broadening market of new people came a demand in any kind of to manufacturing the increased output harnessing of mountain power to turn machinery \$11 per ton and a furnace. In the last abundance, fed with air to burn at four years ago the was 12,000 barrels. 2,500,000; 1899, 2,500,000; of last year was 2,500,000; and is now the total output of Four years ago the State. There is The cost of the oil about three barrels.

Another source of the utilizing of mountain streams of the the mountains to the have plants been multiplied. The use not impair its use. Thus plant after plant and a great deal be but a short time built at many points water for irrigating the rapidly growing of water supply will these will furnish cost of the current any part of the United

RAW MATERIAL.

Raw material is a factoring. The orchard of this. There is up more than 1,000 year. In the height of this factory employ California there are them of little less vegetables. To supply employing 150 to 200 and others for many

There are several suburbs, that crush The wine product of ions a year, and more geles or some close

The barley of the malts to perfection. In the city, which is barley and make the

Some factories are small, but several of hands. One of the last year, and a factory turns out 60, of tobacco leaf in amounting in some

There is a broom 25 hands constantly be got from the east of \$1 per dozen below pays in wages about factory of this kind. The broom corn content, but will be produced skill is required to by irrigating freely the brush will be gone in this direction

There are three plants and two where the meats being sold for employ 50 to 60 men and many teams. Slaughter of cattle and flocks of this section. But they will be returned produced on the spot slaughtered here in Texas.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

There are two cracker, one of the products include also Jellies of all kinds.

of all kinds used in The section boasts in the United States of Bishop & Company position, where the nation of an admiring once as to placing market in competition of that country

There are three of machinery being of flour equal to any

Los Angeles as the Manufacturing Center of the Southwest.

CHEAP FUEL OPENS A NEW ERA.

SUCH a title is perhaps as interesting as anything to be said under it. Most people who know something about Los Angeles will be struck with more or less surprise to hear of it as a place where there is enough manufacturing to speak of. Until quite recently this city cut a sorry figure in its manufactures. But all that has changed. When there were but 50,000 people in the whole section there was little scope for any kind of manufacturing. A factory was made impossible because of the absence of operatives as well as the absence of markets. The cost of fuel was as great a difficulty as either of the others.

RAW FUEL.

With the growth of population to nearly 350,000 comes a broadening market for manufactures. With an influx of new people came many who were glad to find employment in any kind of a factory. But the great stimulus to manufacturing has come in the past ten years with the increased output of oil at a low price and with the harnessing of mountain currents to a dynamo to furnish power to turn machinery. Fifteen years ago coal cost \$11 per ton and a man had to be paid to "stoke" the furnace. In the last few years has come crude oil in abundance, fed automatically in the furnace and mixed with air to burn almost every particle of oil. Twenty-four years ago the production of petroleum in California was 12,000 barrels. In 1897 it was 1,500,000 barrels; 1898, 2,300,000; 1899, 2,500,000. The rate during the last half of last year was equal to more than 3,000,000 barrels a year, and is now equal to 4,000,000. It is estimated that the total output of 1901 will be close to 5,000,000 barrels. Four years ago there were only 550 producing wells in the State. There are now about 1650 producing wells. The cost of the oil averages about \$1 per barrel and about three barrels are equal to a ton of the best coal. Another source of power in Southern California is the utilizing of mountain streams to generate electricity. The streams of the section have an immense fall from the mountains to the sea. At only two or three points have plants been put in to generate the electric current. These are proving so successful that they are sure to be multiplied. The use of the stream at one point does not impair its usefulness a few hundred feet below. Thus plant after plant may be put on the same stream and a great deal of electric power generated. It will be but a short time before storage reservoirs must be built at many points on the mountain streams to secure water for irrigating the plains below and for supplying the rapidly growing population. With these sources of water supply will be put in more electric plants, and these will furnish more power for factory use. The cost of the current is now much cheaper than coal in any part of the Union, and cheaper even than oil.

RAW MATERIAL.

Raw material is another subject of interest in manufacturing. The orchards of California furnish a good deal of this. There is a canning plant here that puts up more than 1,000,000 tins of fruits and vegetables a year. In the height of the season from June to October, this factory employs 600 to 700 hands. In Southern California there are half a dozen such factories, two of them of little less capacity than the one in Los Angeles. They all pack not less than 4,000,000 tins of fruits and vegetables. To supply these cans there is a great plant employing 150 to 200 people and turning out these cans and others for many other purposes. There are several wineries in Los Angeles and its suburbs, that crush the grapes that grow near here. The wine product of the section is close to 1,000,000 gallons a year, and most of it is manufactured in Los Angeles or some close-by suburb. The barley of the mountain districts is bright and malts to perfection. Two great breweries flourish here in the city, which use a large quantity of home-grown barley and make thousands of barrels of beer each year. Some factories require no power at all. There are a great many cigar factories in the city. Some of these are small, but several of them employ a large number of hands. One of these has had 27 men on its pay roll the last year, and will increase it to 37 this year. This factory turns out 60,000 cigars a month, buys whole vigs of tobacco leaf in Cuba at a cost of \$12,000 a lot, and amounts in some purchases to 7500 pounds of leaf. There is a broom factory in the city which employs 25 hands constantly and makes a better broom than can be got from the east, selling to the trade at an average of \$1 per dozen below the Chicago prices. This factory pays in wages about \$300 per week. There is a second factory of this kind in the city, not so large, but growing. The broom corn comes from the western States at present, but will be produced here in part hereafter. Some skill is required to cultivate it in so dry a climate, but by irrigating freely at proper stages of its development the brush will be good. There is much room for expansion in this direction. There are three plants in the city for smoking meats and two where the live animals are slaughtered, the meats being sold fresh and smoked also. These two employ 50 to 60 men each in one capacity or another and many teams. Since the dry seasons set in the bands of cattle and flocks of sheep have mostly been sent out they will be returned and much of our meat will be produced on the spot. At present nearly all the hogs slaughtered here come from Kansas, Nebraska and Texas.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

There are two factories here employed in making crackers, one of them an immense establishment whose products include also candies and glace fruits, jams and jellies of all kinds. In ordinary years the raw materials of all kinds used in this factory are of home growth. The section boasts three of the largest sugar factories in the United States. The glace fruits, jams and jellies of Bishop & Company were exhibited at the Paris Exposition, where they attracted the most marked attention of an admiring kind and led to much correspondence as to placing them permanently on the French market in competition with the world-renowned products of that country. There are three or four flouring mills in the city, the machinery being of the most modern pattern and making flour equal to any produced in the country. These

mills make many specialties in breakfast mushes which enjoy great popularity. The grain used in these mills usually comes largely from the farms of the surrounding country, one of the mills having land of its own on which in good years more than 1,000,000 bushels of grain are grown. There are several smaller mills in which millstuffs are ground and in some of them certain specialties for the table.

Vegetables and fruits are so abundant here that it is natural for pickles to be made. There are three or four such establishments, one of them being of a most progressive character, turning out a large product which is shipped in carloads all over the Coast. This factory employs a score of people and is now putting up a fine brick building for its own use. The company has its own bottles made in its own style and its goods are considered most excellent. Olive curing on a large scale is one of the industries carried on at this factory and the product enjoys great popularity. The olive pack of the State is about 2000 puncheons of 42 gallons each.

There are two or three soap factories in Los Angeles all small concerns with one exception, and that is a large flourishing and progressive industry. The grease is all produced here at home and soaps of all varieties are turned out. The kitchen and toilet soaps are very popular, and are shipped as far east as the Missouri River. The milled toilet soaps of this factory are smooth as velvet.

There are four large mills for finishing lumber in the city. One of these is a complete new mill recently set in motion and contains all the best machinery known in this branch of industry. The yards and mills cover a couple of city blocks and the stock includes all the woods best known to the builders' trade, both hard and soft.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

The iron industry is a leading one here as elsewhere. There are two very large general iron works, including foundry, machine shops and boiler factories. These each employ several hundred hands. There are also several large pipe factories of various kinds. The oil industry has given a great impetus to iron working, hundreds of boilers and engines and tens of thousands of feet of pipe being used in these. Mining has given a great impetus also to the iron industry; and the development of water has contributed its quota in this way. Hundreds of wells have been bored and piped in the last three years and pumps and engines installed to raise the fluid to the surface of the ground.

Water is of so great value that in many places even cement ditches are not safe enough to convey it, so pipes are laid. Iron and steel pipes are so costly that numerous devices have been sought after. Asphalt pipes are used for some purpose and recently a redwood-pipe factory has been put in, where a cheap but serviceable pipe is made. Redwood does not rot beneath the ground and this pipe lasts for many years.

There is a small furniture factory here which turns out much of the cheaper grades of bedsteads, tables, commodes and similar articles. There are also two coffin factories which do a pretty good business in cheap and moderate priced caskets. Several small factories are engaged in the making of counters and similar store fixtures. The men engaged in this work are well skilled and make beautiful counters and screen work for banks. There are a couple of mattress factories which do a good business.

Two factories are engaged in making overalls, jumpers and cheap shirts such as are worn by laboring men, miners and people engaged in occupations necessarily involving soiled garments. Each of these employs a large number of women and girls.

The cracker and candy factories and these garment makers, with others, use many paper boxes in the year, and there are three or four factories to make these goods.

The wood, wire, denim and other cloth, and the paste-board used in all these factories must come from outside the district almost entirely. But for all this the local industries are able to hold their own against goods brought in ready made. Raw material costs much less freight than the made-up goods, because of higher value, as well as of more space occupied.

Artificial stone making, including cement pipe for sewers and irrigation, employs a large number of people. There is one immense sewer-pipe factory in the city.

SMALL FACTORIES.

There are about seventy-five bakeries in Los Angeles, some of them large establishments.

There are three basket factories and three beehive factories. Gathering fruit and keeping bees call for many baskets and beehives.

There are at least twenty-five bicycle repair shops in Los Angeles. There are three bookbinderies, some of them employing a large number of people.

The city supports fifty wagon and carriage shops where vehicles are built.

There are four cornice factories, as might be expected where so much building is going on.

There are several factories where harness is made and other leather work turned out. Art leather work gives employment to a good number of people, on large factory finding all it can do in this line.

Fruit men use a great many labels and cigar makers use many. There are three or four large lithograph companies doing well at this industry.

There are six places where ice is made in the city. To the mills should be added a large macaroni factory.

A new industry, lately inaugurated, is the making of chili sauce from the green pepper which flourishes here. These chili peppers are also put up whole in tin or in glass. About four tons of the raw material a day are used.

A company has just been formed here to make insulated wire for electrical purposes. A by-product of petroleum is a good non-conductor, and this will probably enter into the manufacture of the new wire.

Reverting to the iron industry, it is important to mention that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has large repair shops which employ several hundred hands. The works include a fine machine shop, car repair shops and paint shop.

Twenty years ago much wool was grown here and it was all shipped away in its grease. Now there is very little wool produced here, but all there is, is scoured here and sent east clean. Much wool is brought in from Arizona and scoured here.

The refining of oil is already an important industry, and as the product increases the refining will increase. There are several large plants now in operation at this. Some of these engaged in the business have already made fortunes.

The greatest impetus to come to the manufacturing industries of Los Angeles will come from the completion of the Los Angeles and Salt Lake road. The country through which it runs is very rich in coal and minerals. The late James G. Chamberlain, formerly of Cleveland,

O., a man raised in the iron business, said to the writer of this article five years ago that the iron ores of Southern California, of Utah and Nevada were as good as any on earth. He held a piece in his hands which he had made a test on and remarked, "There is no iron from Sweden better than this."

WIDENING MARKETS.

The markets are opening rapidly. They will open much more rapidly. The development which will take place in the next twenty-five years in the country lying southwest between Denver and Salt Lake and the Pacific Ocean will be great. Population is pouring into Southern California. The mineral wealth of Arizona will attract thousands. The same will take place in Utah and Nevada. Mining machinery will be in demand. Oil-well supplies will continue to be called for. Agriculture will keep pace with other development.

Then there is the opening Orient to look to and this will open up illimitable markets for all our products. Cotton goods will increase in use, more flour will be used all along the shores of Asia, iron implements and machinery for all kinds of purposes will come into use from the Straits Settlements to the mouth of the Amur River. Railroads will follow in the Chinese Empire and the great Russian transcontinental line will buy supplies in this country. The Chinese will cease plowing with a bent stick and will buy steel plows, hoes and spades. The mines of China will be worked scientifically and the finest machinery and tools must come from the United States.

SAN DIEGO PORT BUSINESS.

[San Diego Union:] At the office of the collector of customs has just been finished the compilation of some figures for the twelve months ending December 3, 1900. The growing importance of the port, the coming of the California and Oriental line of steamers, although they have been somewhat interrupted this year, and also the coming of the Kosmos liners have tended to increase business so that the showing for the year is better than ever before. The totals are as follows:

Total value of imports.....	\$ 651,532.00
Total value of exports.....	1,995,745.00
Total value of merchandise in transit.....	39,860.00
Immediate Transportation—	
Total number of packages.....	209,636
Total value.....	\$1,846,258.00
Estimated duties.....	\$67,491.00
Total amount collected.....	101,484.09
Vessels entered from foreign ports.....	143
Tonnage from foreign ports.....	83,291
Vessels cleared for foreign ports.....	58,945

The Kosmos liner to arrive was the Tanis, on the 12th of December of last year, and all of the steamers of the line save the Hathor and the Neko arrived during the year as numerous as during the first few months, they brought large cargoes, and some of the importers, finding that it was as cheap and more convenient to pay duties when the exports were landed, have been paying at this office instead of putting themselves to the trouble of having the goods shipped in bond to some other place where payment might be made. This fact has helped to swell the amount received for customs duties at this

CATTISH CANNED AS SALMON.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat:] "The story that Mississippi River catfish are being sent to California and canned as a substitute for salmon is incorrect only in a matter of detail," said a local dealer yesterday. "They are not being sent to California, for the very good reason that the haul is too long and transportation charges would be prohibitive, but they are going to Chicago for the exact purpose named. At present the industry is in its experimental stage, but I have private information that it has proven a complete success, and the people behind it are going into the business on a huge scale next spring. It is quite a geographical joke, when you come to think about it—a factory in Illinois for making California salmon out of Louisiana catfish; but that is exactly what they propose to establish. They will utilize the cats that are too large for the regular market, and that are at present simply a nuisance to the fishermen. The canning process is, of course, a secret, but I understand that the meat is lightly smoked and then put in a solution that gives it the characteristic salmon pink color. After treatment they say it is impossible to distinguish it from the real thing, and it is, no doubt, equally good, as the objections will be entirely of a moral and ethical character, which don't go very far in modern business. Canned salmon is one of the staple food products of the world, and there is no denying the fact that the Columbia River supply is beginning to run short. The catfish, on the other hand, are apparently inexhaustible, so there seems to be a big future for the industry. If it proves feasible, I shall look to see canned salmon factories established in the vicinity of New Orleans, for there is no logical reason why the fish should be sent so far away from home to be put up, and the transportation charges will add materially to the expense. Now that they are beginning to find out what a useful fish the Mississippi River cat really is, it wouldn't surprise me to see it figure among table delicacies in a number of different roles."

WELLINGTON AT ST. HELENA.

[London Chronicle:] Memories of St. Helena in association with Napoleon have naturally had many mentions during the past few months. But it should not be forgotten that Wellington himself stayed on the island, not far from the spot where Gen. and Mrs. Cronje now reside. Calling there on his way from India, he occupied the house which was afterward assigned to Napoleon. The reminiscence is contained in a letter of the duke's own to Admiral Malcolm, in command of the island. It is dated from Paris, during the occupation by the allied troops, when Wellington found himself in quarters that had belonged to Napoleon. "You may tell Bony," he wrote, "that I find his apartments at the Elyse Bourbon very convenient, and that I hope he likes mine. It is a droll enough sequel to the affairs of Europe that we should change places of residence."

Openings for Industrious People With Small Capital.

MANY CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.

FROM 15,000 to 20,000 people come every year to Southern California to stay, or to try to stay, if they can find a way of making a living. There are some who come here who ought not to come. There are people who must find a means here of living or go back, and who are not likely to find what they are looking for. In many instances there are people who would be greatly benefited by staying in this mild climate, whose case is very sad if they are forced to return to the severe winters of the Northern States.

This article is an attempt to point out who may come here and reasonably expect to do well. Perhaps it may not be regarded as illogical if a paragraph or two is taken at the outset in pointing out who ought not to come at all.

WHO SHOULD NOT COME.

The very sick who have very little means ought not to come. The best place for them is at home with their friends, no matter how humble that home may be, or how few their friends. For people greatly weakened with sickness to live away from home, and get any comforts such as are indispensable to them, costs much money.

Then there is a long list of people in fair health or good health, but with no means, or small means, who should not come here. This section is already overcrowded with people of these classes. People who have nothing, who can do nothing, or will do nothing, will find life in Southern California almost as bad as in Maine, New York, Minnesota or Missouri.

Clerks, typewriters—whether men or women—shop girls, lawyers, doctors, dentists and poor workmen in any industrial trade, will be as unlikely to do well here as they are unlikely to do well where they are. The avenues for making a living suitable to such people are overcrowded in Southern California, as in all parts of the world. Shop girls work here for 50 cents a day, and some cannot get work at that. Poorly equipped professional men hardly make that much.

Now, these remarks do not apply to highly competent people in any walk of life. "There is always room at the top" in all the professions and pursuits. The specially skilled person in any kind of work will soon find a place, although all the capital he has may be in his head or in his hands. Such people will make a place, if one is not to be found ready made.

The humblest toilers, if skilled and full of industry and energy, will "get along," here as elsewhere. Girls who are content to be domestic servants, and know their duties or will learn them, will do well here. They can earn \$20 to \$30 a month, with all their wants provided for. This is about the smallest capital one could have for which there is always an opening here. There are openings for \$1000 such in a month. But this is on the supposition that they understand fully their duties, or will go diligently about learning them, and in any case, will faithfully perform them.

For men possessed of mechanical skill in almost any branch of industry there may be found openings, if the skill is one of high order, and especially if the possessor of such skill has a small amount of capital. Such people come here constantly and go into business for themselves in a small way. Remember, this is a rapidly growing community, and the work for such people increases with the increase in population. Skilled mechanics with a genius for business who came here ten years ago and opened in a small way, now have a flourishing business.

But here, again, a word of warning is needed. It must not be thought because these things are true, one can come here and find openings for enterprise in any and every branch of business. This is not true, even where men may have considerable capital. It is particularly untrue of men who have been unsuccessful in their own line of business to which they were brought up, and who forsake it for some other in which they have no skill. In small merchandising there is absolutely no chance of a man doing well, even with a fair capital, unless it is backed up with a perfect knowledge of the details of business. For ten years people have been coming to Los Angeles in ill health, recovering their strength, failing to find employment in their own line, or preferring to go into business for themselves. The result is that there are two or three small traders where only one could make a good living. The grocery trade is one into which the largest number of such people rush, and a great many of them come to grief.

The new industrial science of electricity and the special mechanical skill developed in it often afford an avenue where a man well skilled in its details does well. Many such people have opened small shops or small stores, and they are making steady headway. But it is not necessary to go into details. The broad rule prevails that if a man has a perfect grasp of the details in any specialty, and skill in applying this knowledge, he cannot fail to do well in a community where the population increases as it does here. The person who can open in a small way now, and has capital to hold on until he builds up trade enough to secure a living, has won the battle. The growth of population will go on. New industries will grow up. With the completion of a fourth transcontinental railroad running through the finest coal beds and ore deposits in the West; with the completion of the harbor at San Pedro; with the pacification of the Philippines and the opening of trade with 800,000,000 people along the shores of the Orient, and with the completion of the Nicaragua Canal, the small things of today must develop into the great things of the next ten years, and the little shop backed by a little capital, but based on perfect skill, good business sense and untiring energy, will be the great factory of 1910.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE POSSIBILITIES.

The fruit crops of this section create a large amount of semi-waste matter. By-products of these are made in all the fruit countries of Europe. In the past two years several products of the grape fruit have been made, and these enterprises are doing well. Andrew McNally, the Chicago publisher, has a large fruit plantation near here. He is making a tonic from the grape fruit. There are others.

Vegetables of all kinds grow here, and fruit refuse makes excellent vinegar. The section imports carloads of pickles. They come from London—mustard pickles, yet mustard grows wild in this section. A pickle factory started here five or six years ago is now putting up a permanent building of its own. It is shipping

pickles out in carloads. Chiles, or green peppers, are produced here by the acre. Less than three months ago an enterprising man got capital together and began the manufacture of chile sauce, and of chiles put up in tins and in glass. Within three years his business has increased from \$400 to \$25,000.

One of the best products of this soil is celery. It grows so well that it is shipped to eastern markets in carloads. The industry is only a few years old, yet this year the crop is estimated at 1000 carloads. True though this fact is, Los Angeles grocers are selling much celery put up in glass at Kalamazoo, Mich. An establishment to do this here would be a most successful industry in the right hands.

Asparagus is another product of California soil, as fine as any in the world. About ten years ago a fruit grower on the San Joaquin River conceived the idea of putting this up in glass. His factory is now a large affair, and its products go out in solid trainloads, and is enjoyed all over the world. Here in Southern California, along the coast, are semi-brackish marshes, the natural home of the asparagus plant. It will grow easily on these marshes and it will grow large and tender. Here is a great opening ready-made to the hand of any good business man who will take it up. The San Joaquin River man had but small capital. He began in a small way and has built up a great industry. The same can be done here.

Four years ago the canners of Southern California bought all their tins in San Francisco or at the East. At that time some people came in here and put up a can factory. It turns out millions of cans a year. At this time millions of bottles are used here for all sorts of purposes. They are all imported. Sand can be obtained here to make glass. A general glass factory is probably not practical on account of the great variety of machinery needed. A bottle factory is practicable and would pay.

Fuel has been an obstacle here, but is so no longer. The production of oil in the State has become so large that over 200 locomotives are burning crude oil instead of coal. In large quantities under long contracts, oil seldom costs \$1 per barrel. Three barrels is equal to a ton of coal. There is no expense for a man to keep up fires. That is done automatically.

The State turns out 15,000,000 gallons of wine a year. Less than 1,000,000 gallons are produced in Southern California. Up to ten years ago this was one of the foremost wine-producing sections in the State. The disease which swept away the vineyards has exhausted itself and vines are being planted again. They are doing well. The product of a good vineyard will sell to the wineries at \$125 per acre. The wine-maker will double the money he pays for grapes. The grower who makes his own wine makes \$250 per acre. Forty years ago a shrewd man came into this valley and planted a vineyard. He sold his property before the end of thirty years for \$250,000 clear of all debts. Men with small capital have secured cheap tracts of land in the last three years and planted them to grapes. By tunneling in the hills they have got water, or by sinking wells and putting in pumps. They are on the road, and a good way along, toward becoming rich men.

Every day men are buying small areas of land and planting lemons and oranges. There are 20,000 carloads of these fruits produced here now. Here are 7,000,000 boxes. But the population of the United States will soon be 80,000,000 people. The apple crop of the United States is more than 75,000,000 barrels. They cost more per barrel than oranges per box. There are none too many. As to lemons, weekly, sometimes twice a week, 30,000 to 40,000 boxes of foreign lemons are sold in New York. There are openings here for hundreds of people to go into the business of producing oranges and lemons. Good trees will yield two boxes, and good fruit is worth \$2 per box on the cars. One can discount present profits and make a good living out of citrus fruit in the right place. The grower should, as a rule, not buy land beyond his means. He should have enough to put up his house and pay for his trees. The men who complain are generally those who are too ambitious, who borrow large sums and work for some bank. Work for yourself. To bring a citrus-fruit orchard to bearing, however, requires a considerable amount of money.

A man of enterprise and energy with a little capital can go into the dairy business and make money. So can a man who goes intelligently into the poultry business. This city imports 2,000,000 pounds of butter, and nearly 5,000,000 eggs a year. There are also imported 750,000 pounds of cheese, and many carloads of dressed poultry. There are hundreds of acres of good alfalfa land still uncultivated. There are hundreds of places for poultry ranches. It is true, there are difficulties to be met. The cows will not milk themselves. The chickens will not keep their houses clean. They will not flourish in a tree in a severe California winter rain, nor will they thrive on dirty water. But there are no more difficulties here than in Kansas or Illinois.

In estimating on all these matters, there is one thing always to be set down in favor of Southern California in comparison with any other place on earth. It will cost less to lay down a plant. The buildings for a factory need be no more than shells, whether the covering be wood or corrugated iron. For some industries sheds will do. For cattle all that is needed is a shed to turn the rain. The cold will not have to be guarded against at all. For poultry some provision to keep out the cold of the coldest nights is desirable, but the cost is not much. The money put into buildings for some industries in the East amounts to more than the whole plant would cost here. The same reasoning will apply to the house for a family going into the fruit business or into dairy farming. The dwelling-house and outbuildings may be very simple and inexpensive affairs, and yet serve all the purposes of perfect shelter, and afford comfort. The most highly-bred stock in America will be all right in Southern California in houses that would be fatal in the cold winters of the North.

Skilled miners have come here and many of them are doing very well. Oil men whose capital was very small, have, in the past five years, made competencies. Some are now men of great wealth. Experts think the mineral and oil deposits of the section are only scratched, and that large fortunes await shrewd men who look carefully where they are about to risk their money.

All the fresh meats used in this section are imported. A fine wether sells for \$4. Ewes here will average two lambs a year. A lamb sells for \$2.50. It is well worth a man's attention to study out the profit to be made out of a small band of the best mutton sheep, kept on an upland range until ready to fatten, and then pen-fed near the city. For 500 fine sheep, \$2000 can be had. It is improbable that the cost would be half that sum. It is probable sheep can be fitted for the butcher for \$1 a head. No one yet has tried the experiment of keeping sheep here for mutton purposes. But land that cuts twelve tons of alfalfa in a year seems to hold out great possibilities.

Southern California abounds in flowers. They bloom

all the year round. Many that grow here are indigenous to the soil. A local druggist took advantage of this some years ago, and now has a good business in making perfumes. The reputation of his products extends to all parts of the country.

The production of garden, field and flower seeds is one of the most recent developments in California. The State is fast gaining a reputation for the cleanest and best growing seeds in the world. Many people are making large profits in this industry. It is not overdone by any manner of means. This year Southern California is buying alfalfa seed for home use from Utah.

Forest Fires.

A MENACE TO THE WATERSHEDS.

The engraving published herewith is a view of a forest fire which raged last summer in the Sierra Madre range of mountains, back of Pasadena, and about ten miles



from the city of Los Angeles, from which point smoke and flames could be clearly seen.

These fires, which have occurred almost every year during the warm, dry season, when the underbrush is easily ignited, have done an immense amount of damage, not so much directly as indirectly. The timber destroyed is of little value except from a scenic standpoint, but the destruction of the underbrush permits the winter rains to run off in floods, tearing up the gulches and working havoc in the valley below, besides greatly lessening the winter supply of water for irrigation. It allowed to continue unchecked, these fires would reduce here the conditions that now prevail in portions of Asia Minor, Northern Africa and other sections, once well-wooded and fertile.

During the past few years the importance of this subject has been fully recognized by citizens of Southern California. An organization has been effected for the preservation of the forests and streams, and Congress has been appealed to. Most of the mountain ranges have been set aside by the Federal government as a forest reserve, with rangers to patrol and guard against damage by careless campers or designing sheep men who have sometimes set fire to the forests to improve the subsequent growth of grass for their herds, which, however, are now excluded from the reservations. The force of men is still totally inadequate, as these mountains are exceedingly rough and difficult to traverse. It is now proposed to build trails through the mountains and establish telephone stations, so that fire fighters may be called quickly to the scene in case of need. Steps are also being taken toward the reforestation of the denuded tracts, by planting seeds of forest trees.

The manufacturing industry of Los Angeles is developing rapidly. Cheap fuel in the shape of petroleum has placed it on an equality with some of the most favored manufacturing centers of the East.

A Brilliant Success.

The picture of the Globe Mills, which occurs elsewhere in this number, will give the reader an idea of the magnitude of this great enterprise. That the Globe Mills have made a big success is evidenced by the fact that the management have been compelled to double their capacity after only two years of operation, owing to the enormous demands for their high-grade product. The McDonald Grain and Milling Company, proprietors of this plant, are to be congratulated on their wonderful record. Their brands of flour are now considered the best and most popular on the market, and the machinery equipment the most modern on the coast.

AN INTEREST

HERE was a four-page five-column, opposite Bell's, Lewis, McElroy and per annum, payable in \$3 per square neatly printed, and in ments, the advertising ing matter, with head Vol. 1. Half of the paid in Spanish.

AN OLD QUESTION.

The leading article in known and threadbare previous evening a me had been held in the C the Mayor, H. D. Will presidents were Pio P mittee was appointed, w in the course of which gem:

"We believe a separ with blessings to this gifted by nature with with choicest garments som under the thrifty population; that comm all our harbors with the climes; that the burden be lessened, while the of capital will be incre The "teeming and in State division has not In another column, on the subject prepar San Diego, from which "The great extent of ing itself over so man seacoast, producing by vest difference of clim necessarily producing quita, and these differa ural formation and dep divisions of the country an utter impossibility however wise and pat laws adapted to the w widely differing in the

MODEST VALUATION

"A. P. Hodges, Esq. tion of State and cor taxation for State and total valuation of the considerably less than county today. The la the county was paid b owner of the great S what is now Orange c with 10,000 horned cat acres of land. Doubt ed his live stock as 30,000 acres of land. cities and towns, and ern California, is wort of Los Angeles count assessed to Stearns fo lishes a list of person were only forty-six of who paid over \$1000 bed a (probably Sepul of Pio Pico, Julian W city of Los Angeles po City Fathers doubtless when they subsequent city property at a dol lieve the municipality property is now worth Of the forty-six nam ish, showing how sma of Los Angeles was b Another familiar top prospector from Lowe ments of ore. In this to gold in that sectio gold has been vigorou cans in that country, w they anticipated. The any abundance in Lo Since then many storie dance have come up have been many rushe A New York paper i was on foot to annex States, with the desig seems that the ideas the same groove the years ago. It will project was hatched to nish the territory wit in the shape of a "dir etc. The Star wonder could be applied in a as many acres of ar the city limits of Lo section in those days l possibilities of the soil There were rumors nora, and talk about Affairs along the froe at that time. Anoth trouble between Texa

EMBRYO HORTICUL The only reference Southern California i line item thanking M Martin for some grap from the Mission. T larly deserving of a But, stay! Here is those whose privileg

A Glance at the City of Los Angeles Half a Century Ago.

AN INTERESTING OLD NEWSPAPER.

HERE was brought to The Times office recently for inspection a copy of an interesting old newspaper, the Los Angeles Star, of Saturday, September 13, 1851. It belongs to Juan de Toro of East Los Angeles, who has a file of the paper, and has lived in the same house for fifty years. The Star was a four-page five-column paper, published "every Saturday, opposite Bell's Buildings, City of Los Angeles, by Lewis, McElroy and Rand," at the moderate price of \$10 per annum, payable in advance, advertisements being inserted at "13 per square for the first insertion and \$1 per square for each subsequent insertion." The paper is neatly printed, and is entirely free of display advertisements, the advertising notices being in the style of reading matter, with head lines. This issue was No. 13 of Vol. 1. Half of the paper is printed in English and half in Spanish.

AN OLD QUESTION.

The leading article in the paper deals with that well-known and threadbare subject, State division. On the previous evening a meeting of citizens of Los Angeles had been held in the Courthouse to consider the subject, the Mayor, B. D. Wilson, presiding. Among the vice-presidents were Pio Pico and Stephen C. Foster. A committee was appointed which reported lengthy resolutions, in the course of which occurred the following eloquent gem:

"We believe a separation of this kind will be replete with blessings to this land, that our valleys (sic) already gifted by nature with unbounded fertility and adorned with choicest garments of beauty, will bloom and blossom under the thrifty hands of a teeming and industrious population; that commerce will revive in our cities and fill our harbors with the ocean-brought tributes of distant climes; that the burdens of more exhausting taxation will be lessened, while the rewards of labor and the returns of capital will be increased an hundredfold."

The "teeming and industrious population" is here, but State division has not yet arrived.

In another column, printed in Spanish, is an address on the subject prepared by a committee of citizens of San Diego, from which the following paragraph is taken:

"The great extent of the territory of this State, spreading itself over so many degrees of latitude along our seacoast, producing by the ample laws of Nature such a vast difference of climate, and this difference of climate necessarily producing a great diversity of industrial pursuits, and these differences being augmented by the natural formation and deposits of the northern and southern divisions of the country, have created, and will ever create, an utter impossibility for any Legislature of the State, however wise and patriotic, to enact revenue and criminal laws adapted to the wants and necessities of a people so widely differing in their circumstances and pursuits."

MODEST VALUATIONS.

"A. P. Hodges, Esq.," had just commenced the collection of State and county taxes. The total amount of taxation for State and county purposes was \$26,896, the total valuation of the county, \$2,272,394. That valuation is considerably less than 3 per cent. of the valuation of the county today. The largest tax upon any one person in the county was paid by Hon. Abel Stearns, who was the owner of the great Stearns ranches, located chiefly in what is now Orange county. The Assessor credited him with 10,000 horned cattle, 800 horses, 2000 sheep, and 30,000 acres of land. Doubtless at that time, Don Abel considered his live stock as being worth vastly more than his 20,000 acres of land. Today that land, which includes cities and towns, and some of the best oil land in Southern California, is worth much more than all the property of Los Angeles county was valued at in 1851. The amount assessed to Stearns for taxes was \$136. The Star publishes a list of persons paying over \$100 taxes. There were only forty-six of them. The only two besides Stearns who paid over \$1000 were John Temple and José Sepulveda (probably Sepulveda). Among the names are those of Pio Pico, Julian Workman and William Wolfkill. The city of Los Angeles paid the large amount of \$222. The City Fathers doubtless thought they were good financiers when they subsequently sold off thousands of acres of city property at a dollar an acre, or thereabouts, to relieve the municipality of such a burden. Some of that property is now worth over \$10,000 an acre.

Of the forty-six names in this list, thirty-two are Spanish, showing how small the English-speaking population of Los Angeles was at that date.

Another familiar topic in the paper is the arrival of a prospector from Lower California with numerous specimens of ore. In this case it was silver ore, not gold. As to gold in that section, the Star says: "The search for gold has been vigorously prosecuted by the few Americans in that country, without, however, the success which they anticipated. The stories of the discovery of gold in any abundance in Lower California are void of truth." Since then many stories of the discovery of gold in abundance have come up from Lower California, and there have been many rushes in that direction.

A New York paper is quoted as stating that a project was on foot to annex Lower California to the United States, with the design of making it a slave State. It seems that the ideas of certain Angelenos ran much in the same groove then as they have since. Only a few years ago, it will be remembered, an ambitious project was hatched to annex Lower California and furnish the territory with a full force of American officials in the shape of a "director-general," "secretary-general," etc. The Star wonders to what earthly use slave labor could be applied in a country which "does not contain as many acres of arable land as are contained within the city limits of Los Angeles." The good people of this section in those days had very little comprehension of the possibilities of the soil under irrigation.

There were rumors of revolutionary movements in Sonora, and talk about annexation to the United States. Affairs along the frontier appear to have been unsettled at that time. Another item from an exchange reports trouble between Texans and Mexicans.

EMBRYO HORTICULTURE.

The only reference to the horticultural resources of Southern California in the whole paper is a modest six-line item thanking Mr. Wolfkill for some peaches. Mr. Martin for some grapes, and Mr. Wait for some peaches from the Mission. The grapes are declared to be particularly deserving of a "first-class notice."

But, stay! Here is another item that looks familiar to those whose privilege it is to wade through the bucolic

press of today. It is considered so important by the editor of the Star that it is emphasized with a "Mr. James R. Barton pulled an onion weighing two and a half pounds, and four potatoes weighing eight pounds, on Wednesday night. A great country!" They had no Chamber of Commerce exhibit hall to show big vegetables in at that time. The Barton referred to had just been elected Sheriff of the county.

They didn't have crossed electric wires to cause fire alarms in 1851, but a lighted candle had produced a blaze in "Bell's Buildings."

Here is an item which conveys a faint foreshadowing of the Los Angeles and Salt Lake road, even at that early date: "A party of men passed through this city on Tuesday on their way to Iowa, via Salt Lake."

There is published the third of a series of "Letters from the Colorado," in which the writer describes the habits and customs of the Yuma Indians, refers to the recent murder by them of a San Diego man, and complains bitterly that the Federal government had removed the army post from Yuma to San Diego, where, he says, the soldiers had nothing to do but enjoy themselves. Here is something that sounds quite familiar: "The commanding officer in California who ordered their removal no doubt acted in good faith. But I would simply inquire whether some of the officers of the command were not more anxious to spend their time in San Diego, where their duties are next to nothing, and where they can pass their time pleasantly with their friends, enjoying all the luxuries of life, than to remain at the post, where they were obliged to dispense with many things which are calculated to render life pleasing and agreeable." Human nature appears to have been much the same in 1851 as it is in 1900. Well, some of the soldier boys who were criticised doubtless made up for their easy time in San Diego in the arduous struggle which arose ten years later.

The Fiesta and the Flower Carnival were alike unknown then, but there was an anniversary of Our Lady of Los Angeles on September 13. The Star announces that it had been celebrated that day with some pomp, although the priests declined to sanction the novel procession. "The reason given was that the newspaper had criticised the processions as usually gotten up, and they were not disposed to provoke further criticism." An early instance of the power of the "coarse and brutal" press. It is added that "the bull fight this afternoon promises to furnish some sport."

NEWS WAS SCARCE.

There was, of course, no telegraphic news in those days. An election had just come off, and the Star says: "The election in San Diego, so far as we can learn, resulted in the election of the Democratic nominees." In Santa Barbara county Mr. Reading received nearly all the votes for Governor, and Mr. De la Guerra was re-elected to the Senate.

Among the items of general news is a statement that the navy of the United States comprised seventy-six vessels, including eleven ships of the line. The new wing of the Patent Office at Washington was under construction, and promised to be "one of the most splendid buildings in the world." Regarding the slave trade in Cuba, a correspondent of the New York Tribune reports that 14,500 negroes had been imported from Africa to the island within fourteen months. A conflict in California between French and American settlers had led to a proposition to raise the French consular post in San Francisco to a Consul-General, and to establish several vice-consulates in the interior of the State. The New York Sun reports that a steamship was building to ply between that city and Galway, stopping at Halifax, the contract providing that it should make the trip from Galway to Halifax in six days. That would not be such very bad time, even now. A "Native American" convention had met in Pittsburgh on July 3, nominating Garret Davis of Kentucky and Reynolds Coates of New Jersey for President and Vice-President of the United States. Jenny Lind was to leave New York for England about October 1 on the steamship Atlantic. Old-timers will remember Jenny Lind as perhaps the sweetest bird that ever warbled on a stage. As an instance of what were considered immense in newspaper profits in those days, the Star says: "It is reported that the New York Tribune newspaper will divide this year \$80,000 clear profit, about \$24,000 each to Greeley and McElrath and the rest to seven associates in the editorship and book-keeping."

THE ADVERTISING COLUMNS.

As stated, there are no display advertisements in the paper. Of advertisements of all kinds there are four columns in English and one in Spanish. Wheeler & Morgan have the largest notice, as wholesale and retail dealers in general goods. They offer to receive "any kind of money," and to trade for "any kind of property, personal or real."

Win. B. Osburn and Moses Searies are prepared to make first-class daguerreotype likenesses "by aid of a first-class apparatus in the house of Don Abel Stearns."

Alexander & Mellus were wholesale and retail dealers in general merchandise; Claude Jones, Jones, Tompkins & Strode, and Lewis Granger, Attorneys at Law; J. W. Gaylord, Surgeon-Dentist, and Wilson & Packard commission merchants.

Henry Dalton advertises a subdivision of his property near the San Gabriel Mission into farm lots, "a great part not needing irrigation for grain and vegetables." Oranges were not thought of then.

The only hotel advertised is the Bella Union, which had formerly been known as the American Exchange. The Star restaurant on Main street had a bar attached. They had no restaurant liquor licenses then.

The copartnership of Lazard, Arbuckle & Co. had been dissolved, the firm to be continued as Lazard & Barman. In the line of transportation there are two notices, one of "Gregory's Great Atlantic and Pacific Express," of San Francisco, which offered to forward packages to the Atlantic Coast, Europe and Asia and one of a "regular packet"—the fast sailing steamer Goliath, Capt. Nason, which ran between San Francisco and San Pedro, touching at Monterey, Santa Barbara and San Diego.

Seven columns of the Spanish part of the paper are devoted to a "continuous story" in the shape of the State laws, approved April 22, 1850.

POPULATION FIGURES.

A two-page supplement of the "Estrella de Los Angeles" of later date, printed in Spanish, and in all kinds of type, from diamond to bastard brevier, gives the figures of the State census of 1853, as reported to Gov. Bigler by W. Von Voorhies, Secretary of State, with some descriptive matter about each county. The county of Los Angeles is credited with a population of 7331—less than the population of Pasadena today. Of these 4093 were whites, only 1173 being citizens of the United States over 21 years of age. The Indians were about as numerous as the whites. The land under cultivation is given as 5537

acres. The occurrence of brea in the neighborhood of Los Angeles is noted, it being used for roofing, but there was no hint of oil. It should be remembered that Los Angeles county then embraced a much larger territory than it does today.

Of other counties, San Luis Obispo is credited with a white population of 494; Santa Barbara, 1506; San Diego, 533; and San Francisco, 35,532.

DISTANCES FROM LOS ANGELES.

Miles.	Miles.
Albuquerque .. 333	Needles .. 310
Alhambra .. 8	Newport Landing .. 34
Alosta .. 26	Norwalk .. 17
Alpine .. 65	Ontario .. 39
Anaheim .. 23	Orange .. 33
Artesia .. 20	Pasadena .. 11
Asusa .. 25	Pomona .. 34
Barstow .. 141	Puente .. 20
Bagdad .. 219	Redlands .. 67
Ballona .. 12	Redondo Beach .. 59
Banning .. 86	Riverside .. 65
Crescenta Cañada .. 13	San Bernardino .. 63
Cahuenga Pass .. 8	San Buenaventura .. 50
Cienega .. 7	San Diego .. 126
Colton .. 53	San Gabriel Winery .. 9
Compton .. 12	San Geronimo .. 21
Cajon Summit .. 85	San Fernando .. 23
Calico .. 185	San Francisco .. 484
Cabazon .. 93	San Jacinto .. 70
Cucamonga .. 23	San Juan Capistrano .. 57
Downey .. 13	San Pedro .. 25
Daggett .. 150	Santa Ana .. 35
Duarte .. 19	Santa Anita .. 16
Elsinore .. 85	Santa Barbara .. 110
Florence .. 7	Santa Monica .. 19
Fresno .. 278	Santa Paula .. 66
Fulton Wells .. 14	Savannah .. 13
Highland Park .. 4	Seligman .. 460
Kingman .. 372	Sepulveda .. 9
Lincoln Park .. 7	Sierra Madre Villa .. 30
Lugonia .. 65	Tustin .. 41
Merced .. 333	Temecula .. 63
Mojave .. 102	Tejunga .. 16
Monrovia .. 13	Wilmington .. 21
Monta Vista .. 18	Winslow .. 602
Mound City .. 61	Williams .. 510
Newhall .. 30	Yuma .. 250
National City .. 130	

ALTITUDES ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Alessandro .. 1536	Mentone .. 1640
Alpine Tavern .. 5000	Modjeska .. 347
Altadena .. 1550	Mojave .. 2751
Anaheim .. 164	Monrovia .. 434
Arrowhead .. 1228	Murrieta .. 1083
Asusa .. 2105	N. Cucamonga .. 1115
Barstow .. 2105	N. Ontario .. 1212
Box Springs .. 1536	N. Pomona .. 1074
Cajon .. 2937	Oceanside .. 44
Capistrano .. 138	Oliver .. 22
Carlsbad .. 41	Orange .. 178
Centinela .. 150	Oro Grande .. 2625
Claremont .. 1143	Pasadena .. 829
Colton .. 977	Perris .. 1450
Duarte .. 497	Redlands .. 1349
East Highlands .. 1323	Rialto .. 1201
Echo Mountain .. 3590	Rivera .. 124
Elsinore .. 1281	Riverside .. 875
El Toro .. 428	Rubio .. 320
Escondido .. 440	San Bernardino .. 1075
Etowanda .. 1143	San Dimas .. 941
Fullerton .. 160	San Jacinto .. 1535
Garvanza .. 556	San Marcos .. 563
Glendora .. 747	Santa Ana .. 135
Hemet .. 1500	Santa Fe Springs .. 159
Hesperia .. 3181	South Pasadena .. 674
Highland .. 1315	Summit .. 3319
Inglewood .. 117	Temecula .. 1007
Lamanda Park .. 735	Victor .. 2713
Lincoln Park .. 635	Wildomar .. 1242
Lordsburg .. 1041	Winchester .. 1467
Los Angeles .. 270	

THE HOPE OF THE WEST.

A writer in a recent Atlantic Monthly says that no view of irrigation can be appreciative which regards it as merely as an adjunct to agriculture. It is a social and economic factor in a much larger way. It not only makes a civilization in the midst of desolate wastes; it shapes and colors that civilization after its own peculiar design. It forbids land monopoly, because only the small farm pays when the land must be artificially watered. By the same token it makes near neighbors and high social conditions. It discourages servile labor by developing a class of small-landed proprietors, who work for themselves and need little help beyond that which their own families supply. . . . We can expect no millionaires to grow from such surroundings, but neither should there be any paupers. There is another inducement peculiar to irrigation. . . . This is the influence which makes for cooperation. Irrigation is not and can never be an individual enterprise. A single settler cannot turn a river to water his own patch of land, nor can he distribute the waters flowing through a system of canals. . . . The result is that cooperation precedes irrigation. It also accompanies and follows irrigation, and is speedily woven into the entire industrial and social fabric of the community. In localities which have been longest established this principle has extended itself to stores, factories and banks. . . . These things will not come suddenly to pass, but they will come because the conditions and surroundings of the time and place will strongly favor, if not actually compel, the result.

The development of cheap fuel has placed Los Angeles on an equality with other large manufacturing cities, and has given a great impetus to the manufacturing industry here. The mining and oil fields of the Southwest draw most of their machinery from Los Angeles.

Los Angeles city is the commercial metropolis not only of Southern California, but also of a section extending from Fresno county on the north to New Mexico on the southwest, and a considerable amount of trade is drawn from Northern Mexico and Lower California.

The population of Los Angeles is cosmopolitan, including people from every State in the Union and from nearly every civilized country in the world. There are published in the city newspapers in the English, French, German, Basque and Chinese languages.

If you want to learn all about Southern California, subscribe for the Los Angeles Sunday Times for a year. It is the largest and best Sunday paper on the Pacific Coast.

Food Fishes Found in the Southern California Waters.

GOOD SPORT AND GOOD FOOD.

A MAN possessed of the spirit and instincts of a true sportsman will go further and endure more hardships for a good time fishing, than for any other kind of sport. This has been exemplified by men who have come from the Eastern States, and even from Europe, to enjoy the excellent fishing afforded at Catalina Island, and have never been disappointed. A taut line with a big gamy fish at the far end of it affords a thrill of enjoyment that nothing can equal.

From Point Conception to San Diego the trend of the coast is eastward, forming a large indentation on the mainland. In this bay-like stretch of waters are found the islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, Santa Barbara and Catalina, with San Clemente and San Nicolas outside of it. The waters between these islands and the mainland are known as the Catalina Channel and the Santa Barbara Channel, generally about twenty-five miles wide. The swell of the ocean and the force of the prevailing westerly winds, are broken by the islands, making the waters of those channels the ideal for yachting from May to October, and the exhilarating enjoyment of sailing over these placid waters is enhanced by the sport of trolling for the gamy fish so abundant during the summer season.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

The southernmost of the Channel Islands is the first visited by the migratory fishes, and the temptation of abundant food causes many of them to linger there through the entire season, contributing much to the enjoyment of visitors to that favored island. The abundance of fishes in any given place is mainly due to the presence and quantity of food adapted to their tastes. Catalina Island abounds in many species of fish, and has attained a deserved world-wide reputation. It is the Mecca of all sporting fishermen, affording a more exciting, exhilarating and soul-inspiring sport than is found in any one spot on earth, or rather on salt water. However, the merits of Catalina Island have been so extensively advertised and known that they need no commendation.

The tuna, an exaggerated species of the mackerel family, while not a food fish proper, is nevertheless deserving of mention as they afford the chief sport at Catalina, other fish being considered too tame for the ambitious members of the Tuna Club. These grand, gamy fish are caught trolling using a flying fish for bait. A 250-pound fish will afford three hours' of rapid sport, if the tackle is good and strong, and the lucky fisherman, if not already a member of the Tuna Club, will become one on landing with his prize. These fish are also found among the other channel islands, but being considered unfit for food are not sought after in those waters.

Another fish of the same family, next in size, and its equal in gameness, is the albacore (albacora thymnes.) These fish are caught in the waters of the channel from May until October. In July and August they are numerous and frequent, mostly in the deep waters, seldom coming nearer than three miles from shore. It affords grand sport, sailing along in a little yacht, with a few good fellows, and the locker well filled with good things. There should be two trolling lines, each 100 feet long, with a bone or metal jig. The writer has always had the best success with a jig made from a piece of a whale's rib, five inches long, with a straight hook underneath. You may be listening to a good story that one of the fellows is telling; suddenly, and when you are not expecting it, there will be a mighty jerk and a snap to your line—then down with your helm, throw her nose into the wind, or you will lose your fish, as its mouth is very tender and the hook will tear out of its mouth. It may try all your strength to pull it in, but if you are careful to keep a steady strain on your line, or what

fishermen call a "taut line," you will land him safe on deck, sometimes requiring the assistance of a gaff. These fish weigh from fifty to sixty pounds; the belly part, well fried, is very rich food; the rest of it is also fit for food. They are very plentiful in the Mediterranean, where hundreds of small vessels are engaged in that fishery. In Paris they are esteemed highly as a good fish, and every early morning fish train brings in thousands for fresh consumption.

The bonita (sarda chilensis) are also numerous in the channel waters and are caught in the same manner as the albacore, with a trolling line and jig. They are often found in large schools from May to November, and often, when trolling for better fish, they are a nuisance in catching on when you don't want them. As a food fish they are very inferior, and are only used when better fish cannot be had. But they are gamy and decidedly lively. The Skip Jack, particularly, is a very swift fish, and although not large, only weighing from eight to twelve pounds, gives the sportsman the worth of his money, especially if he has light and fancy tackle.

THE YELLOWTAIL.

This is another gamy fish that is very abundant in the channel. It does not reach these waters in any considerable numbers until July, and continues in evidence until December, though during that month they are mostly caught in deep water. If conditions of breeze, sunlight and a moderately smooth sea are right they will take a bone jig trolling, but are mostly caught with a sardine, mackerel or smelt on the hook. At times they are very fastidious and will not be tempted by any bait, but when they are feeding they greedily take any bait. These fish are seldom caught in mid-channel, but they follow up the large schools of sardines and anchovies in immense numbers and are then caught close inshore along the coast and around the islands. Catalina seems to be their favorite resort. More than 800 were caught from the wharf at Hueneme in one day. At Laguna Bay, below Hueneme, which, by the way, is only second to Catalina as a fishing resort, the yellowtail are caught in large numbers on the fishermen's set lines, and are sold to the people living in the adjacent valleys. Properly cooked they are a fairly good food fish, and besides, they are cheap, a twenty-five pounder selling for 50 cents. However, the choicest and most delicate fish caught by trolling in the channel is

THE BARRACOUDEA.

These fine fish are also migratory in their habits, and reach these waters in July and stay until the end of October. They are found in immense schools and afford the liveliest sport trolling, using a bone jig on a line from sixty to eighty feet long, but to be successful you must have a bright day, a stiff breeze and a speedy boat. With these conditions, and a steady hand at the tiller, you are then sure of some very exciting and delightful sport. They weigh from six to ten pounds, and are eagerly sought by fish buyers everywhere. The next food fish in importance is

THE MACKEREL.

It is to be regretted that the mackerel on this coast is never fat. Whatever may be the cause, whether insufficient or improper food, the fact remains that while the mackerel on this Coast have the size, twelve to sixteen inches, to make them prime No. 1 mackerel of commerce, yet their lean condition prevents their use as an article of commerce. But as a food fish they are by no means to be despised. Take one of them, split down the back, wash it clean, then wipe it dry and broil it, butter it as it is being cooked, and when placed on a hot plate you have as toothsome a bit of fish as any epicure may want. These mackerel are often caught while trolling in the channel, but most of them

are caught in seines, gill nets and on set lines on the surface.

The foregoing comprise the list of food fishes that may be caught by trolling, and we will now consider those that are caught with hand lines.

The jewfish is really a bass, the largest of that numerous family. The largest ever caught was at Cedros Island on the coast of Lower California, which weighed 600 pounds. The jewfish are found on the Coast from Point Conception down, but they are far more numerous around the channel islands, and particularly numerous are they at Santa Barbara Island, off the Los Angeles coast. Whether their presence in immense numbers about that island is due to abundance of suitable food, or because they are not fished for there, is unknown, but certain it is that it is no trick to catch a dozen of these big fish on one turn of the tide. Such an undertaking, however, is attended with a good deal of work and much hard pulling. The jewfish are generally caught in water from ten to twenty fathoms deep, with a strong line and a big hand-forged hook. While they will take almost any fish bait, the best bait is a live fish; a rock bass seems to be the big fellow's favorite. Take a live rock bass as soon as caught, put the hook through him near the tail, and the snout should be four feet long to enable the bait to move around and attract the fish. If there is a jewfish around it won't be long before you have a job on your hands. As soon as he finds himself caught he makes for deep water, and it should be the aim of the fisherman to prevent him from getting there. The next best bait is a flounder weighing about six pounds. Pass the big hook through from the dark side, near the spine, and have the point pass through the other side of the spine. In this way the action of the water keeps the bait moving and attracts the big fish; if he is hooked in the upper jaw, he will put up a big fight, but if hooked in the lower jaw or point of the mouth, he will soon succumb to the inevitable. While they cannot be called a gamy fish, still their immense size, their strength and fighting qualities give the sportsman the worth of his money.

The fish caught on the coast of Southern California (called and sold as the halibut (hippoglossus-hippoglossus) are only a species of that fish, and a true halibut was never caught on the fishing grounds extending from Point Conception to San Diego. Prof. Jordan and Gilbert, both high authorities on the fish question, have named these fish the southern flounder (paralichthys lethostigma) and a comparison of the two fishes will at once disclose the difference between them. The California flounder (paralichthys stellatus) are also abundant in southern waters from June to December. These fish follow up the large schools of sardines and are easily caught in large numbers with a set-line or with hand line, using sardines for bait. They rank first class as a food fish. Laguna Bay, above Point Mays, affords the best fishing grounds on the coast. These fish run from six to forty pounds, and when caught with light tackle afford a good deal of sport.

Sea bass (serranus clathratus) are caught in large numbers, and at the same time and place that the flounders are caught; they are a fine food fish, and the handsomest fish caught in these southern waters; they weigh from fifteen to seventy-five pounds, but don't put up much of a fight when caught. The different species of the (sebastichthys) family, known as rock cod, grouper and orange rock fish, are very plentiful all along the Coast, and especially so along the rocky shores of the Channel Islands, where they may be caught all the year around in water ranging from twenty to sixty fathoms. Off the east end of Anacapa Island, two miles due north therefrom, is a bank carrying sixty fathoms where a boatload of these fish may be caught on slack tide. So numerous and greedy are they there that every hook on your line will have a fish. On a line with eighteen hooks, there were once landed seventeen fish of this kind. While this kind of fishing is more work than sport, still you have the satisfaction of getting lots of fish, and your catch makes a big show.

Smelt, sea trout, porgies (surf fish) are caught at all the wharves along the Coast, but Redondo wharf seems to be the favorite resort; all sorts of rods are used by all sorts of people.

TUNNELING GIBRALTAR.

TALK OF A THROUGH RAIL ROUTE FROM FRANCE TO MOROCCO.

[New York Tribune:] The schemes for connecting England with Ireland by a submarine tunnel and for constructing a similar passage under the English Channel are not receiving any particular attention just now. But talk about boring a hole under the Strait of Gibraltar has just been started by a French engineer named Berlier. He has proposed to the governments of Spain and Morocco that they undertake the enterprise, and has furnished them with a lot of data for consideration.

The plan contemplates extending the tunnel from Vaqueiros Bay on the north to Tangier on the south, a distance of thirty-two kilometers, or nearly twenty miles. The depth of the sea at this point does not exceed 1300 feet, and gentle grades would be possible. M. Berlier has a secret process of rock cutting, which, he believes, would keep the cost down to \$579 a meter, which is about the rate being paid for the Simplon tunnel. The total cost, therefore, should be something like \$24,000,000. The proposition is to cut about two and a half miles a year, so that seven years would be required for the completion of the work. A railway connecting the tunnel with Algiers could be built in the mean time. This would add \$17,370,000 to the outlay. The Spanish terminus would be connected with existing railways by a short line through Tarifa and Algeciras. The tunnel would be big enough to accommodate a double track.

Although the project is designed to open up direct railway connection between France and one of her African possessions, the French press does not regard it with much favor. The necessity for constant pumping and ventilation would probably add to the expense of construction to a degree not counted upon by the enthusiastic projector. And it is doubtful whether traffic could be diverted to this new and not-any-too-economical route. Disinterested experts are skeptical about its ever paying the interest on the requisite investment. Hence there is no likelihood that the scheme will be undertaken within the next few years, if ever.

MARCONI'S GREAT TASK.

[London Express:] In his Dorsetshire laboratory, week in and week out, works Marconi, the magician of wireless telegraphy. He only visits London to attend meetings of the board of directors, and, thrice happy, he is spared the reading of all save the most pressing business letters. His discovery has been patented in every civilized country, yet Marconi is aware that competitors are running him hard in the race for improvements, and consequently he is never content with what has already been done.

"We have proved the efficiency of Marconi's invention for a distance of ninety-eight miles," said Maj. Field Page, the secretary of the Marconi company, "and I wish you could tell us how to cross the Atlantic."

It is the solution of this distance difficulty which is now taxing the ingenious brain of the tireless Marconi. The curvature of the earth over so many miles of sea causes the trouble. To speak to Ostend, over forty miles of water, necessitates the erection of a mast of communication forty feet high, which is at the rate of a foot of mast per mile of distance. By this calculation, wireless telegraphy between Southampton and New York would require on either side a mast measuring about 3000 feet in height—nearly as high as Snowden and nineteen times the height of the Nelson Column. But Marconi is sanguine of his ability to solve the mast problem, though it will, of course, take some high thinking and deep reflection.

THE CHINESE VIEW OF MILK.

[London Chronicle:] The Chinese seem to have a more tender regard for cows than for foreign devils. They would not even have them milked. According to the Foo-chow Herald, a notice has been posted up to the following effect: "You are not allowed to drink cow's milk. Man has no right to take from animals their nourishment, particularly the cow, which is the most useful of all. Those who sell milk pollute their conscience for the sake of money, and those who drink it with the idea that their bodies benefit by it are not less blamable. Under the pretext that their children feed themselves with milk they

wish to do the same. But animals have the same needs. Who will feed the calves if men take all the milk from the cows?"

A BODY 1700 YEARS OLD.

[Berlin Correspondence of London Standard:] Fräulein Prof. Mestorf, director of the Schleswig-Holstein Museum of Antiquities, has, with the assistance of Surgeon-Major Grotian, completed her examination of the body which was discovered in a morass near Kiel on May 20. The woman growing in the bog have penetrated the skin and destroyed all the soft tissue and even the muscle. The moisture, too, has deprived the bones of their calcareous salts, so that they can now be cut like India rubber. On the other hand, the connecting tissues are so well preserved that, although the body has been compressed to a thickness of from one to four centimeters by the pressure of the peat, it has kept its outlines fairly well. The dress covering the body consists of a woollen cloak of fine texture, adorned with losenges, trousers and wrappings for the feet, a girdle and leather shoes. The hair is well preserved, and is fox red in color. To judge from the dress, the body must have been buried between 200 and 400 A.D.

Herr Grotian is of opinion that the man was 74 centimeters high and unusually strong. This is the ninth discovery of the kind in Schleswig-Holstein, and four other bodies have been found in the North of Germany.

LORD BUTE'S HEART IN THE HOLY LAND.

[London Chronicle:] If Lady Bute's arrival at Mount of Olives with her husband's heart is an episode with medieval associations, nothing could be more modern than Lord Bute's other wishes in regard to his obsequies. His own great wish was that when his heart went to the Holy Land the rest of his body should be cremated in Scotland. The Roman decree which excommunicates Roman Catholics who take part in carrying out cremations barred the way to the fulfillment of his desire. The nearest canonical short cut to the fulfillment of his wish was to fill his coffin with quicklime, and this accordingly was done.

Reach

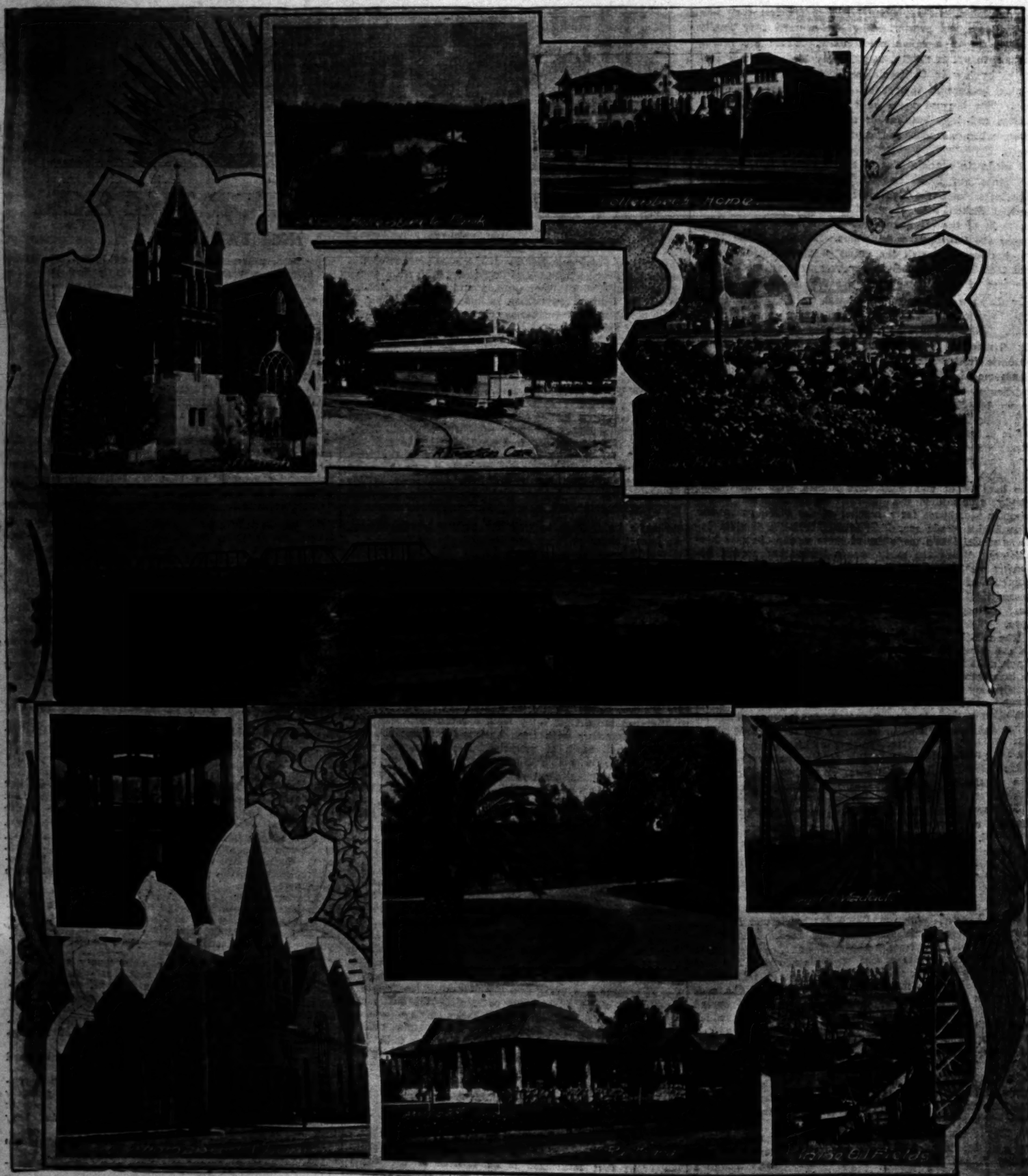
Arcade Station
Hollenbeck P.
Churches, the

The finest equ
move as smoo
growth is no
amusements, p

A FEW POINTS OF INTEREST

Reached by Cars of the Los Angeles Traction Company.

Arcade Station, S. P. Co.; La Grande Station, Santa Fe; University Station, Terminal Railway Station, Westlake Park, Hollenbeck Park, Evergreen Cemetery, Central Park, Saucer Track, Masonic Temple, Third Street Tunnel, all the Churches, the Largest Stores in the City and the Leading Hotels.



LOS ANGELES TRACTION COMPANY.

The finest equipped road on the Pacific Coast; heavy rails, perfect roadbed, large cars of the highest class, which move as smooth as a Pullman coach; always on time; traverses the best residence districts where the most rapid growth is noted; passes through the heart of business center; meets all trains at all depots; reaches all places of amusements, passing in view of finest scenery in the city. A first-class street car system, unsurpassed anywhere.

BIRDS OF THE PINES.

WOODLAND NEIGHBORS ON THE SIERRAN SLOPES.

By a Special Contributor.

I SAW a pair of hawks, one day, but so far away that I could not identify them. Once, as I lay basking in the sun, lizard like, on top of a great boulder, four immense buzzards came circling above me. They came so close I could see their shining black eyes and red, featherless heads and necks. When I rose to my feet they flew off in large and ever-widening circles until they finally disappeared in a cañon miles away. These are useful, though, to put it mildly, very homely birds, and are protected by law in California, as well as in the Southern States, because of their habit of feeding largely on carrion. The buzzard nests on the ground or in a hollow stump, and lays but one or two eggs. It is said that often, when wounded and captured, this bird will feign death.

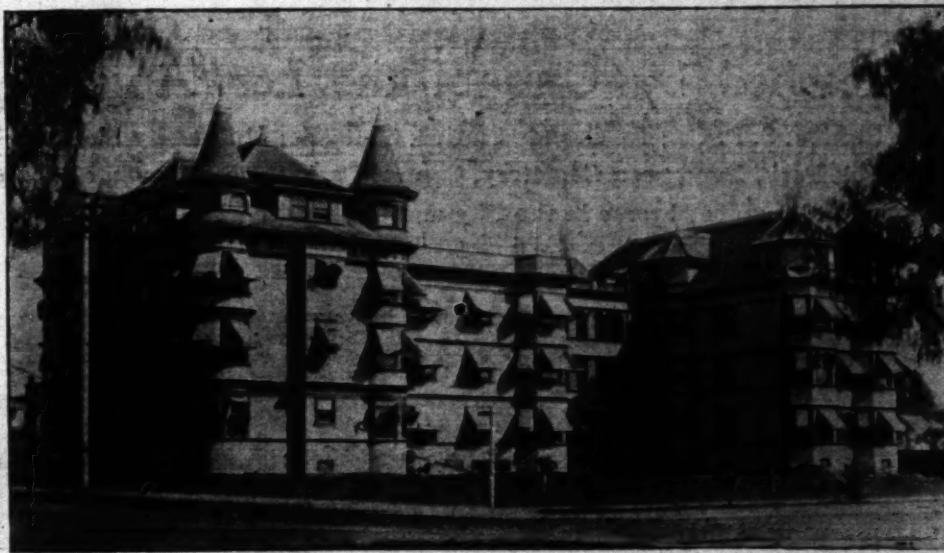
I made the acquaintance of a new woodpecker, while in the pines, and found two old friends of the same tribe. The latter were the California woodpecker and the red-shafted flicker, both of which were common among the live-oaks of the valley country. I saw much love-making among the California woodpeckers. It was a neck-breaking business to watch the antics of these ardent swains and their lady loves. Such a racket as they made up in the tops of these great trees, 150 feet above the ground. The males would add to their harsh, rattling calls a loud and persistent "rap-tap-tap-tap-tap," on a dead limb. Wild dashes hither and thither added to the continual noise made the courtship of the birds seem almost barbaric in its fierceness. These woodpeckers are very handsome birds, having the manners and customs of the red-headed woodpecker of the East. They are a beautiful glossy blue-black, the underparts, face and throat, white, top of head white and crimson. They are noted for their habit of storing away acorns in holes drilled with their strong bills in a dead tree. I found one such tree that was particularly worthy of notice. It was at least 100 feet high, devoid of a single limb, and from base to tip the hard trunk was completely riddled with holes, some empty, others filled with acorns. Apparently this was a common storehouse for a number of the birds, as no tree near held a single acorn. It is said that the Gualala Indians of California made use of these woodpeckers as barometers. When the rainy season begins the acorns, becoming wet, swell, and naturally start a little. On the approach of a storm the birds get to work hammering the acorns tighter, two or three days in advance. The Indians hear the rapping, and are sure that rain may be expected soon.

The red-shafted flicker, of which I saw but two or three in the pines, is the counterpart of the "flicker" of the East in its flight and habits of living. The coloring differs in the absence of that "glint of gold" that gives the eastern woodpecker one of its numerous names, the "golden wing." This gold is replaced by a reddish tinge. There are other variations in coloring that can be readily noticed when one has the bird in hand. If the red-shafted flicker has as large an appetite for ants as his eastern relative, he can gratify his taste in this country better than anywhere else that I know of, for in variety and quantity the California ant is unsurpassed, except perhaps in Africa.

My new-found friend of the woodpecker tribe was Lewis's, or the collared woodpecker, a somewhat remarkable bird. When I first entered the pine belt, I saw many of these birds, and thought they were dwarf crows. I never should have taken them for woodpeckers from their flight and appearance, but when I found one dead under a pine tree, I saw at once its family characteristics, and was not long in identifying it. It was, indeed, a beautiful bird that I held in my hand, far handsomer than one would imagine from seeing the bird in its haunts, the tops of the highest trees. Above, it was glossy greenish-black, with the luster of the crow-black bird. The face was velvety crimson, and a bluish-gray collar, rather narrow, was distinctly marked around the back of the neck and down on the breast. Here it brightened and spread over the underparts, changing to a deep rose-red, which was marked with faint lines of gray. The wings and tail were black above, as well as underneath, and the absence of any white whatever gave to one who saw the bird only in flight the impression that it was robed in solemn black. Like the California woodpeckers, these birds were mating when I saw them, but were much less demonstrative, carrying on their courtships with less noise and more dignity. It was very difficult to learn much about their habits, as they seemed to live in a world of their own, in the tops of the highest of the high trees. They may certainly be put down as a "most exclusive set," though I very much wished they would come down from their high altitudes and dwell, for a time at least, within sight of an interested bird student. Their nests and eggs are said to be similar to those of other woodpeckers.

On a later visit to the pines, in August, it was my privilege to make the acquaintance of another new woodpecker, the white-headed, known to the scientists as *Xenopicus albolarvatus*. "What a beauty!" was my involuntary exclamation when I first saw him. As the name indicates, his head was white all around, excepting a band of scarlet on the back part, only found on the male bird, the rest of the plumage entirely black save a white spot on each wing. In nesting and feeding habits, the "white-heads" resemble the other members of the tribe.

Walking or riding through the forest I often came upon the western wood pewee. From its perch on the end of a dead twig it would dart off in pursuit of a gnat. Generally successful in capturing its prey, it would return to



AN ELEGANT HOTEL FOR THE SICK

THE CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL

Southern California has become a rendezvous for the world's health seekers. You find them here from every State in the Union; from Canada and from the British Isles, and from every nation in continental Europe.

To assist in accommodating this great influx of people Los Angeles has, at 1414 South Hope street, a unique establishment. Here is a veritable modern hotel, but it is a hotel devoted exclusively to the sick. Twenty-five well-known physicians of Southern California, realizing the peculiar needs of this section, in order to accommodate our invalid guests, organized the California Hospital Association.

Their company has a capital stock of \$200,000, and they purchased at the corner of Fifteenth and Hope streets a frontage of 330 feet on Hope by 185 feet on Fifteenth street, with a twenty-foot alley in the rear. They then proceeded to erect what is really the most beautiful hotel building in Southern California. This structure has 100 bright and sunny rooms, several

solariums, a large roof garden, and is surrounded by grounds upon which grow luxuriantly the palm, the orange, the lemon, the guava, the eucalyptus, the fig, the rubber, the dracena, the pomegranate and the magnolia. This delightful building is heated by steam and lighted by both electricity and gas. There is a resident physician and a corps of fifty nurses. It is known as the California Hospital, and was opened June 11, 1898.

For medical and surgical treatment, each patient has the privilege of selecting his own physician from the reputable practitioners of Los Angeles. This hospital was opened June 11, 1898, and on Christmas day, 1900, there had been two thousand three hundred and fifty-five registered.

Those afflicted with tuberculosis or contagious diseases are not admitted, but for all others who are sick here is a resting place, giving service and beautiful, healthful surroundings, that we believe is unequalled in any city in the world.

the same twig, there to wait for another passing insect. As Lowell says:

"It is a wee, sad-colored thing,"

and how apt is this same poet's description of the phoebe's call note:

"Phoebe! is all it has to say,
In plaintive cadence o'er and o'er,
Like children that have lost their way,
And know their names and nothing more."

Two other flycatchers were seen in my rambles, the olive-sided, largest of the trio, whose note is a loud and strong "pee-heu," and the little western flycatcher, known by its fine sharp "pe" it, in a high key.

Eighteen miles from camp lived a cattle man who supplied the campers with fresh beef and mutton, and also kept a small stock of groceries. Less than 100 yards from his store was a "swallow tree," and high up under the immense limbs, plastered against the huge trunk of this giant pine, were a score or more of the clay, gourd-shaped nests of the eave swallows. Nesting time was over, and high up in the blue sky I could see the swallows, circling on tireless wings. These are the same kind of swallows that build their mud nests under the eaves of house and barns in the settled parts of the country.

I saw, too, a number of doves. These come in with their young from the desert on the other side of the mountains. One day, when wandering along Bear Creek, a sparrow-like bird attracted my attention, hopping about, in and out of the brush, apparently somewhat uneasy at my presence. As the bird held an insect in her beak, I concluded that there were some youngsters near at hand, but a diligent search failed to disclose the young birds or even the nest. The mother bird kept at close range, so I had no trouble in copying into my note-book the following description, which enabled me to identify the bird easily in my reference book as a green-tailed towhee, when I returned to camp. The description: Crown patch, reddish brown; forehead, black; throat, white, edged with dark stripes; underneath parts, ashy white; back, olive green. A trim, dainty, little bird she was, and I much regretted that I could not discover her home and babies. The green-tailed towhees summer in the mountain, and spend the winters in the warmer valleys.

A horseback ride one day over the ridge from Bear Valley to Rose mine gave me glimpses of two birds that I had never before seen, Clarke's nutcracker and the piñon jay. The first mentioned is an inhabitant of the higher mountain ranges, and I saw several flocks of them in the piñon pines, on the road to the gold mines. They are sometimes called "pine crows," resembling the common crow in their gregarious habits, noisy manners, and general shape, but not in plumage. They are over twelve inches long—six inches smaller than the crow—gray plumaged above and below, wings black with white bands, and tail black with white center feathers. The birds I saw, a flock of six, were feeding on the piñon nuts, their long sharp-pointed black bills well adapted for getting the nuts out of the cones. Here also were the piñon jays, a little smaller, perhaps an inch, than the "nut crackers," and with similar long, sharp bills. For the most part their plumage is bluish gray, brightest on sides, wing and tail. The head is blue and throat white, with light-gray streaks. The birds were possessed of the customary harsh voice common to the jay family, and the noise of the flocks I saw was akin to that made by a band of Yaqui Indians at a war dance. On the way back from the mines, twi-

light was fast turning into night, as we rode out from among the towering forest trees into the clearing where was our camp. A few "poor-wills," strange birds of the twilight, circled about in rapid flight, pursuing their winged prey, until absolute darkness put a stop to their hunting. Closely related to the night hawk, like it, the "poor-will" feeds on winged insects of all sorts, which it captures with great agility while in full flight, its mouth with row of strong bristles on each side, making a tray which it would require a spy moth or beetle to escape.

Following the example of the "poor-will," we got supper, and then turned in for a good night's rest, preparatory to breaking up camp next day to return to our valley home.

HENRY LEONARD GRAHAM.

IN CHINESE GARB.

A WHITE CALIFORNIAN WHO PREFERS THE COSTUME OF THE ORIENTAL.

By a Special Contributor.

Undismayed by the hostilities of war in the Chinese empire and ignorant of any anti-Chinese agitation that may be in the United States, John Meagher, a native Californian, residing in the little town of Valleyford, Sonoma county, Cal., goes along the even tenor of his way, dressed in Chinese garb, and running a laundry of his own. He looks and acts like a Chinaman, with the exception of his perfect English pronunciation; and he wears a Chinese queue.

To complete his enactment of the role of a Chinaman, John Meagher some years ago adopted the Chinese name of Chin Hee, and by this he says he prefers to be known. He is a strong, burly man, six feet in height, about 40 years of age, and conducts the laundry in approved Chinese style.

On a little eminence off the main county road which passes through Valleyford is a neat, hard-finished building with a store front. A sign in front informs the public that this is the laundry of "John Meagher," and that his specialties are "washing," "ironing" and "dyeing."

When visited by the interviewer, Mr. Meagher was busily ironing a shirt at the board in the ironing-room of his establishment.

When asked why he assumed a Chinese name and adopted Chinese ways he said:

"When I was quite a little shaver I was thrown in contact with Chinamen continually, at one time being nearly adopted by one. These Chinamen were mostly cooks and laundrymen. I particularly noticed how free and easy they looked in their nice, loose blouses."

Here Mr. Meagher called attention to the spotlessly clean green blouse he wore.

"After awhile I adopted the dress you find me wearing today. As for the queue, I don't mind wearing it, as it's a part of the dress. Sometimes I travel as a Chinese peddler. I go all over the country dressed in the fancy Chinese costume you have frequently seen worn by the wealthy merchants. I tell you, it helps me in my business!"

"May I ask where you were born?" I queried.

"Oh, yes! I was born close to the old Mission Dolores in San Francisco, over forty years ago, so you see I am a native son of the State. My father and mother were both Irish; and most of my schooling was given me in San Francisco. No, there's no disappointment in being connected with my taste for things Chinese, but I wear these clothes because I like them, and they are easier to move around in than more civilized raiment. Besides, I don't think it's anybody's business but my own. Now, do you?"

Thus frankly appealed to I had to answer "No!" soon after left him.

JOHN A. MORRIS.

Globe
Flour
made
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Easter
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McDonald Grain and Milling Co.

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"MOONLIGHTING."

SOME ADVENTURES IN SHOOTING OIL WELLS.

By a Special Contributor.

"I HAVE been in many a precarious situation during the long years of my drilling experiences, but the one in which I stood nearest to the yawning doors of death was back in Pennsylvania in '71." The speaker was a well-known, old-time driller and his words were eagerly listened to by the younger drillers and assistants who had gathered about him.

"It was upon an occasion when we were about to 'moonlight' a well. The well was situated on a steep mountainside and I had been detailed to see that the 'moonlighter' who did the work put the right quantity of nitro-glycerine into it. Otherwise the company would, in all likelihood, have had to pay for a good many quarts that never went into the well.

"The moon that night rose about an hour after dark, and it was just fairly up when I heard a noise and looking up discovered the dare-devil of a 'moonlighter' driving down the side of the mountain. Instead of stopping on the trail 200 yards from the well and carrying the stuff down, as any sane man would have done, he set his brake and headed his team straight for the derrick. I was paralyzed for the moment, for I knew there were 200 quarts of nitro-glycerine in that wagon. What could I do? There was no use in attempting to run. The nature of the ground was such that I could not have gone fifty feet from where I stood before the explosion would occur, if it occurred at all. I realized at once that the only thing to do was to stay where I was and help to stop the wagon when it came to the derrick. With the aid of a scantling, which I held in front of the hind wheel, the wagon was safely stopped on the upper side of the derrick and for a short time I breathed easier. Then I noticed that the 'moonlighter' was heavily 'nerved up' on bad whisky, and I tell you I heartily wished myself back in Oil City, with my wife and little ones. But it would not do to leave the uncompleted job and become the laughing stock of my companions. The fear of ridicule was stronger than that of death, and so I stayed while 170 quarts of the explosive were poured out of the cans by my drunken companion and lowered into the well by means of the shells prepared for the purpose. I found that that quantity was sufficient to reach through the oil rock and ordered the operation stopped. This left thirty quarts still in the wagon.

"The 'moonlighter' mounted the seat and started the team, but they did not go more than twenty feet when one of his horses balked. Then they backed toward the derrick. Just in front of the derrick was a sheer drop of about twelve feet, where an excavation had been made to set the derrick level. If the wagon went over the edge of the

excavation no one would ever know how the accident had occurred. A big hole in the ground, perhaps a few fragments of flesh—most likely not—would be the only evidence of the accident. The wagon had to be kept from going over. That was plain. I jumped to the wheel and, putting my shoulder against the tire, I held on for dear life. The team would make a jump forward and then a run backwards. Each time they came back brought us nearer to the excavation and I began to despair. As I looked down I spied the scantling I had previously used. Quickly picking it up, as the team made a forward lunge, I placed one end of it across the excavation against the derrick and, as the wagon came backward, I steered the other end so it caught the axle fairly. The hind wheels were on the edge of the embankment and surely would have gone over but for my expedient. The next moment the balky horse, after a plunge or two, started forward on a run, dragging the other horse with him and pulling the wagon unaided up the mountainside. I expected every moment that a can of nitro-glycerine would jump out of the bounding vehicle and rend the earth with an explosion. Luckily nothing of the kind happened and it was with intense relief that I saw the booby 'moonlighter' reach the road above. I never assisted in a 'moonlighting' operation after that."

Many instances of reckless daring and of hair-breadth escapes in this dangerous calling might be related—of men carrying cans of nitro-glycerine through dark woods at night and falling over rocks and logs and living to tell the story; of others who probably did the same thing, but are not alive to confirm the supposition. In fact, nearly all of the original 'moonlighters' and oil-well shooters have become the subjects of accidents which they have never been able to relate. George Gibbon of Bradford, Pa., is probably the last and most fortunate of the original "shooters" in that he is still alive, in spite of having passed through one nitro-glycerine explosion several years ago. Although his escape from instant death was marvellous and his recovery was a tedious affair, he is still pursuing his dangerous occupation, intent on following his predecessors in the fullness of time, by the route of instant dissolution.

The torpedoing of oil wells was invented by a man named Roberts, who secured a patent on the process. At first but a few quarts of nitro-glycerine was used, but the quantity has been gradually increased, until today as much as 250 quarts are sometimes fired in a single well. For a twenty-quart shot Roberts charged \$350, while, after 1880, when his patent expired, the same service could be had for \$30. As a consequence of the exorbitant prices charged for legitimate torpedoing, there was always the temptation to do the work in an unlawful manner, and the "moonlighter" was the result. The "moonlighter" charged the well and fired it in the early days of "moonlighting." This was changed, however, when the art reached a more advanced and refined stage. Then the "moonlighter" was employed to place the shot, perhaps of 100 quarts or more, during the still hours of the night. He was not allowed to fire it, but Mr. Roberts would be called upon to fire a four-quart shot—his minimum shot—in the well. Of course when his four-quart shot exploded, the 100 quarts pre-

viously placed went with it, and the same result was attained as if Roberts had fired a 104-quart shot, and at a much less expense.

Roberts kept a force of spies in the various oil fields for the purpose of watching the new wells being put down and keeping the owners from secretly torpedoing them. They were a source of annoyance to the oil men, and all strangers whose business was not known beyond all doubt were looked upon as probable emissaries. When the well was completed, the matter reached an acute stage. There were two methods most favored in dealing with the spies. One was to buy them off with a price and the other was to mount a resolute man, armed with a double-barreled shotgun, on the premises, who drove off all trespassers at the muzzle of his gun on the night that the "moonlighting" operations were conducted.

When the ground was smooth enough to admit of doing so, the "moonlighter" drove to the well in his spring wagon, carrying all the nitro-glycerine necessary for the job. In rough and mountainous regions the explosive often had to be transported long distances by hand, when the whole night would be consumed in charging the well. The work of handling the glycerine at the well had to be done either in total darkness, or by what light the moon afforded. No light of any other kind was allowed at the well. This made the operation more difficult than might be imagined, from the fact that the explosive is put up in square tins holding ten quarts each and weighing about thirty-four pounds, and had to be transferred from the square tins to tin shells about ten feet long and of a diameter suitable to run down the well. A drop spilled on the ground and trodden upon might cause an explosion, or any other careless act in handling might do the same thing. As soon as one shell was filled it was carefully lowered to the bottom. This was done by means of a small rope and a special appliance which automatically unhooked the rope when the bottom was reached. Another shell was filled and deposited on top of the first. This process of depositing one shell filled with nitro-glycerine on top of the last was continued, until the shells extended from the bottom upward entirely through the oil formation. Then, after 600 feet of oil had been run into the well, to act as tamping, the charge was ready to be fired.

The peculiarity of nitro-glycerine which makes it especially valuable for shooting oil wells is that, unlike gunpowder, which knocks things into small fragments when fired in large quantities, it so completely disintegrates whatever it strikes as to appear to consume it. A nitro-glycerine magazine blowing up in a wood consumes trees near-by without leaving a fragment, and a charge fired underneath the earth's surface instantly forms an immense cavity—earth and rock gone to apparent nothingness, leaving only the space they occupied the instant before they were touched by the corrosive elements of such appalling power.

DWIGHT KEMPTON.

SOUVENIR OF LOS ANGELES PARKS.

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THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

By Kate Greenleaf Locke.

To Enrich a Plain Parlor.

S. H. WHITTIER, writes: "I would like to know what to do with my parlor. It is a southwest room. It is papered with a medium dark, cold green ingrain paper, has dark shades at the windows and net curtains. It has one large opening into the hall and another into dining-room. I have a walnut organ, bamboo music stand, bamboo jardiniere stand, and a green and pink jardiniere. One dark wicker rocking chair, one walnut table, one mahogany platform rocker, a pretty orange-colored lamp, with shade, oil paintings, etc. There is no space large enough for couch and we want a place to put cushions. The platform rocker is covered with Brussels carpeting. I would like to cover it with something else. What shall it be? And what other pieces of furniture would you advise getting? The room is 13x13½. I want a rug for parlor. It now has Japanese matting, with an ingrain art rug on it, but I am going to use this in my dining-room. Will a nice rug look out of place in the parlor with an ingrain carpet in the hall? I have a strip of the stair carpet in hall from the door to the table in the back. I have Bagdad curtains. Woodwork, oiled pine."

I understand from your letter that you think your parlor is commonplace and you wish to render it handsomer in effect without spending much money on it. I could wish that you did not have the patent rocker to deal with, if you could sell it at a second-hand store, you could replace it with a wood or wicker rocker which would cost much less than the other did originally, and yet would not be inartistic. However, if you cannot do this, cover it with a dull blue tapestry and make the best of it. Push it back in a corner where it will be merely comfortable and not prominent, and where the blue tapestry will make a pretty bit of color against your green walls. Your paper is an excellent shade. Follow out the suggestion of your orange lamp and hang sash curtains of thin silk in this shade under your net curtains. If you could afford a pretty piece of Chinese embroidery on yellow, to throw over the top of your parlor organ, you would surmount another difficulty and give a touch of style to what is in itself commonplace. Your Bagdad curtains are good, your wicker rocking chair can be made handsomer by cushioning it with silk the shade of your side walls. Have a rug made of plain green Brussels; a moss green would go well with the paper, although that is a cold green, but it will do no harm to warm up the tone a little on the floor. If you can find a Brussels border that is not in the least glaring in design, and that has a little yellow in it, you would have a beautiful rug that, laid over your matting, would give your room a fine effect. These rugs of plain Brussels need not be very expensive and if you cover only the center of room, leaving two feet of matting to show all around, they need not be very large. Put a fine, flourishing plant in your jardiniere. Go to a store carrying East Indian goods and pick out a pretty foreign-looking table cover. If it is only a square of Arabian cotton it will look well and artistic on your table. Buy two plain willow chairs, the sort that are bought at \$3 or \$3.50, and if you can afford a Morris chair, cushioned with tapestry matching your platform rocker, you will obtain a comfortable and even rich result in this room. You will find that one or two plaster casts will also look well against your green ingrain paper. I will endeavor to publish for you in illustration No. 1 a Morris chair. You will perceive how much they add to a handsomely furnished room. If you wish your house to have style and charm, remove the strip of stair carpet from the hall. A hall with a fine white matting is always acceptable, or even a floor painted a dark brown, with one or two small mats or rugs, but the ingrain carpet gives a cheap look which cannot be ignored.

I shall never forget the admiration excited in me by a parlor I once entered and wondered at. I admired because it was so consistently harmonious in its furnishing, and I wondered to realize what an extremely small amount of money had evidently been expended in it. To be sure, there were a few heirlooms of great value ranged about, but I decided that even without these things the room would be beautiful and restful in my eyes. For those who are inclined to think they are driven by necessity to the use of ingrain carpets, with tan-colored grounds, autumn-leaf patterns, etc.; linoleums, because they wear well, and coarse, brightly-flowered papers because they cost so little, I will describe this room. It was rather large and somewhat low-ceiled, the ceiling was beamed with redwood. The walls were left in the unfinished state of a rough gray plaster, which, by the way, made an excellent background for a few charming water-colors (most simply framed in flat effect) and prints and photographs of the works of the old masters. The windows were casement style, with deep sills. I should rather say that the effect of a deep sill was obtained by having the window flush with the outside of the house, and running low bookshelves on a line with the sill on the inside. The window panes were diamond-shaped and were sparklingly clean; under short-curtains of sheer white muslin. The floor which was painted a dark brown and highly polished, was absolutely bare except for three or four rugs of blue and white plaided rags. These little home-made, oval-shaped mats, were as homely and old-fashioned as anything ever used by our great-grandmothers in their frontier cabins, and yet they toned in so well with the utter simplicity of their surroundings that they were thoroughly artistic in effect. There was a broad hearthstone with gleaming brass and irons, and on the mantel shelf were quaint old candelabra, with shining prisms dangling. One or two Delft plates also graced this shelf. I remember two strong looking carved stools which the owner of this little room had brought from Switzerland, and that they conferred a certain distinction by their presence. There were plenty of strong, comfortable chairs of the plainest make, and many were cushioned with blue and white, or plain blue cotton.

The light, which was dropped to a heavy oak center table, was shaded by a carefully beautiful shade of yellow silk and the bookshelves which ran around three sides of the room were filled with rare books. I realized in looking at this room, that more than half of its charm lay in the exquisite cleanliness of it. The scarlet geraniums that bloomed in pots on the window ledge looked as if their leaves and petals had been freshly washed, and the fire on the hearth burned with that clear flame which only a pure, fresh atmosphere can give. The man who furnished this room and inhabited it, called himself a pauper, but he knew how to give distinction by selection and arrangement to his cheap surroundings, and the sweet cathedral chime

be quite sufficient furniture. I would, however, make an hour-glass table and cover with the dimity to set beside the bed and hold a night light, manicure set, etc. On the floor a fine white matting and a white fur rug would be appropriate to the scheme. A maidenhair fern would look well in this sweet little chamber.

The Iris Dining-room.

"May," Los Angeles: I am glad that you are going to use my suggestion of an "Iris dining-room." Remembering that it was designed for someone who complained of being utterly out of pocket, yet had artistic leanings,



AN EMPIRE RECEPTION-ROOM.



INTERIOR OF A PASADENA HOME.

of a small leather-cased clock on the mantel disclaimed this extremity and added to my respect for his taste in the choice of his lares and penates.

A White Dimity Bedroom.

R. L. T., Los Angeles, wishes to furnish a room for her young daughter in such a manner as to render it extremely dainty and charming, and yet she desires to avoid great expense. I think you are right in saying that an elaborate and luxurious bedroom is inappropriate for the use of a school girl. I think you could not do better than make this room entirely white in furnishing and decoration. Use for the walls paper with a cream ground and white roses having a delicate green foliage. The ceiling can be tinted a faint cream, the woodwork should all be ivory white, with brass hardware. A dressing table draped in fine white dimity and a half canopy brass, single bed, draped with the same simple and beautiful material, should be used in here. A white enameled table for work and magazines, some white (also enameled) bookshelves hung against the wall, white rocking chair, and two plain chairs would

will elaborate the scheme somewhat for you, and will endeavor to publish it next week.

The housekeeper of "The House Beautiful" will answer, as far as possible, all proper and clearly-stated queries addressed to her in care of The Times, from whatever source or locality, whether the writer be a resident of California or not; and where she may not have been clearly understood on any particular point, will answer privately, making necessary explanation. Answers to inquiries have, frequently, to be deferred for a week or more.

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HAULING SUPPLIES TO MINES.

How Copper is Mined IN ARIZONA.

The World's Richest Copper Belt.

What One Company Has Accomplished In Uncovering the Treasures of Mother Earth.

OF ALL the states and territories famous for their wealth of minerals, none equal the territory of Arizona in the immense magnitude of its ore deposits. In no other mining region have the same results been obtained with so little development and investment of capital as in this, one of the leading mineral producing states of the very near future.

Upon the banks of the great Colorado River nature has made a store house for mineral wealth that for richness and magnitude of deposits promises at least to equal, if not surpass, the most productive districts so far developed in the Southwest.

No other section of the country is at the present time



ONE HARGE CARRIED COLORADO.

attracting in a larger degree the attention of mining men of experience and capital.

Much of the development work already well advanced and several extensive mining propositions projected are under the control of some of the largest and most conservative mining combinations in the west—men whose endorsement of the district is its strongest possible recommendation. Among the concerns whose development work has been the most extensive and satisfactory, in that they have uncovered the greatest ore bodies together with the most judicious expenditures, none is attracting the same interest of those interested in mining propositions than is the Arizona Giant Copper Company. This Company, whose home office is located at Los Angeles, Cal., has lately uncovered ore bodies of such magnitude and value in copper, gold and silver as to justify the erection of an extensive milling plant for the economical treatment of its ore. While this same statement may be

applied to other propositions in the territory of Arizona, still when it is considered that this Company was organized at as late a date as September 1st, 1900, the results achieved have been almost phenomenal. Still it must not be supposed that all the work on the properties of this Company has been done since the date mentioned, for the properties of the Arizona Giant Copper Co. are no new discovery.

While the greatest value in the ore now lies in the copper, some of the claims owned were operated 35 and 40 years ago, upon a much smaller scale, as gold mines, the ore being sorted and the richest of it packed to the river and then shipped to Swansea for treatment. Some of the ore so shipped running as high in values as \$500.00 per ton. The mines were abandoned, however, before sufficient development had fully demonstrated their great value, and no further work of consequence was done until they became the property of this Company. The properties now owned by it, and being developed, consist of 16 full sized mining claims (600x1500 feet each) situate 10 miles southeast of Ehrenberg, Yuma County, Arizona, and about 6 miles due east from the Colorado River. The development work upon the several claims now aggregates about 800 feet and several shafts, all being in ore of the same general character and value. While the veins run from 4 to 15 feet in width, still bodies of copper ore 40 feet wide have been opened. The ores from these veins carry a general average of 10 to 20 per cent. copper, and from \$20 to \$40 in gold per ton, and from 20 to 40 ounces in silver.

In some cases where the ore predominates in "Pe-tankas" of copper silver glance, the ore carries from 100 to 250 oz. in silver. The general product is made up of ores carrying red and brown oxides of copper and the silver glance product, from which the company is now sorting for shipment, a product worth \$150.00 per ton.

While the ore now being sorted and shipped is worth \$150.00 per ton, it must be borne in mind that with the Company's plant, about to be constructed, in operation, the lower grade ores will also be treated. The result, that will be obtained from the 100 so concentrating plant, may very easily be estimated as an illustration of the profits of these properties, with ore as low as \$2 as a basis.

One hundred tons per day, concentrating about 6 tons into one, would produce 16 tons of concentrates.

Sixteen tons of concentrates worth \$150 per ton would give a gross daily output of \$2400.00.

The cost to produce and market the above should be approximately as follows:

FIRST—To mine 100 tons of ore.....	\$100.00
SECOND—To mill 100 tons of ore.....	75.00
THIRD—To haul and transport to smelter 16 tons of concentrates....	256.00
FOURTH—To sample and treat 16 tons of concentrates.....	80.00

Total cost of produce..... \$ 511.00

Leaving a net daily return of..... \$1889.00

The ores when sorted and concentrated make a very desirable smelting product and are practically self-fueling. For the most part they also show free gold by panning. The Golden Giant and the Self Defense, which are two of the three groups owned by the Arizona Giant Copper Company, have already produced fully \$75,000 worth of ore.

While the development work has been quite expensive, still they have been too limited to be able to come to any accurate conclusion in considering the amount of ore in sight, but it is safe to say that if the ore bodies as have been encountered continue downward as uniformly as shown along the surface and in lower workings, these mines will undoubtedly produce fully 250,000 tons of ore above the lowest workings, which, calculated on

the conservative valuation in gold, silver and copper of \$25.00 per ton, will produce \$6,000,000.

Not in the masses of mineral wealth alone has nature bestowed her gifts. In addition to mineral wealth two factors are essential to the financial success of any mining venture—wood and water. Nature has been liberal in the supply of both. There is an abundance of good timber for mining and fuel purposes at a distance of six miles from the mines. In supplying water nature has not only furnished sufficient for the operation of the mines, but in the Colorado River, a navigable stream throughout the year, furnishes power and the least cost of all mediums for shipping the products of the mine to the water.

The Arizona Giant Copper Company is fortunate in that it possesses a strong directorate of conservative business men, and which no doubt assisted to no slight degree in raising a sufficient capital with which to prosecute the development work to the utmost, and to provide



ORE PILED FOR SHIPMENT.

and erect necessary machinery for the economical treatment of its ore.

While sufficient capital has been subscribed to complete the work above outlined, which will be done as rapidly as possible—the company has in view the erection of a complete power plant at the Colorado River, with which to operate the mills and hoist at the mines, the motive power to be electricity, generated at the central power station at the river where water power is available.

In addition they will construct and operate their own steamers on the river, for the transportation of supplies and products.

The directorate of the Arizona Giant Copper Company, composed of men of the highest standing, who enjoy the countenance and esteem of the business and professional men of the Southwest, displayed their sound judgment in selecting Mr. N. G. Douglass as the general manager of the company. To the latter gentleman no small amount of the rapid success is due. His efficiency as a practical mining man has long been recognized by every mining man of prominence in the West.

He is noted for the economical, but, at the same time, aggressive policy which he pursues in the prosecution of the work in his charge, and also for his conservative and deliberate judgment.

Few men have accomplished more to assist in placing the mining industry in Arizona on a sound business basis, an absolute requisite in attracting the attention of investors to this remarkable rich field for legitimate investment. With the aid of more such men, the growth of Arizona, as one of the greatest mineral producing centers of the world, will be rapid indeed.

A GRUBSTAKE.

HOW A KIND DEED BROUGHT AN OPPORTUNE RETURN.

By a Special Contributor.

JIM WHITE sat around and whittled little pine sticks to a point for two days, as if he were turning over some great problem in his mind. Occasionally, when some friend of his more prosperous days would graciously ask him to "hev suthin," he would shake his head wearily and go right on with his thinking. In the daytime, when the sun was shining, he spent most of his time in the open air—and whittled. When the sun sank in the west and the night wind from the north began to blow chilly, he sought the shelter of some friendly saloon, and, taking a chair to the most remote corner, sat and whittled. The hair-like shavings with which he strewed the floor were not noticed in the sawdust that was purposely thrown about and renewed each morning to take the place of a more pretentious carpet.

About 9 o'clock, the evening of the second day, Jim suddenly put up his knife and tossed his little pine stick into the coal hod. He had chosen to honor the headquarters of the Randsburg Steam Beer Club with his presence on this particular evening, but he did it in ignorance of the fact that there was to be a meeting of that august body this very evening. He knew from previous experience when he saw the members taking their seats, that it was no place for a man to sit around quietly and do the heavy-thinking act; and although he was a member in good standing, he was just now in no mood to take part in the proceedings which he well knew were always of a hilarious nature, for it would have been "unconstitutional" to hold any other sort of a session. He therefore put away his knife and started for the door. But before he had taken half a dozen steps the quick eye of the president overtook him, and, in the absence of the sergeant-at-arms, he blurted out an order to the official knocker to "detain all retiring members and compel their attendance." And as the official knocker was never known to disobey an order, Jim was presently seated in the circle, where he was destined to have the "blues" knocked out of him in short order.

In must be explained, in passing, that the Randsburg Steam Beer Club was organized and founded on broad humanitarian principles, and while it would naturally be supposed from its name that it was an aggregation of beer guzzlers, such was not the case. It is true that more or less beer was consumed at each session, but the drinking was by no means compulsory, and members were at liberty to call for anything they chose or refrain from drinking altogether. The published constitution of the organization was short, crisp and to the point. It read: "Just for fun." And many organizations with long preambles and constitutions might well take pattern after it in the doing of noble deeds that were all classed as "just for fun." The bylaws were more extensive and made the president a veritable czar whose word was law beyond appeal, and it was therefore no surprise to Jim when he was intercepted on his way to the door, brought back, and seated among his friends. He took it as good naturedly as he usually took everything, simply explaining that he was not at all flush and was retiring on that account.

As a matter of fact, several members of the organization had noticed Jim's peculiar actions, and the meeting was called for the purpose of getting at the cause of his moodiness, though Jim was not aware of it. The usual routine business was transacted, but while this was going on the official knocker was quietly getting at the bottom of Jim's troubles, and at the close of the session the Relief Committee held a meeting in a private room and received the report of the faithful officer who had ascertained that Jim was "broke, had eaten nothing for two days, and was anxious to get a grubstake and get out of the town for awhile." When this report was made, each of the five members made a dive for his own pocket and asked in unison: "Where is he now?" And as the official knocker raised his chin and began to rub the pointed whiskers thereon vegetating, he replied, "He is in 'Frenchy's,' paying his respects to a good, thick beefsteak, but he will be here as soon as he gets through with his present occupation." So while Jim discussed his beefsteak next door, his case was carefully gone over by the Relief Committee, and the decision was reached that the matter should be left in the hands of the official knocker for the present. This was done at the request of that officer himself, who was never more happy than when ministering to the wants of those he found in distress.

The official knocker was one of the early settlers of the camp; he knew everybody, and was posted better on the general topics of the times than any man in the camp; he was equally at home behind the counter in the leading hotel of the place, before the fire, or behind the bar at R. S. B. C. headquarters; he was special correspondent for a number of newspapers, and was always the first man in camp to hear of the latest new strike. He also generally knew where there was an opportunity for a good prospector to get a grubstake or a job in the mines. And he had in his mind's eye a place for Jim. But he was one of those wise individuals who religiously followed the scriptural injunction, "Let not the right hand know what the left hand doeth." So he kept Jim "sort o' hangin' round," as he expressed it, until all arrangements could be made perfect.

Now there was a dear, good soul in Randsburg at this time whom every person called "Grandma;" yet no person seemed to know just how she got the endearing title, for she was certainly a very young-looking grandma, if she really was one. It is supposed, however, that her age had nothing whatever to do with the matter. It was just her simple, whole-hearted goodness that endeared her to all, and she was called "Grandma" as a mark of respect and endearment. She kept a little restaurant, where everything was clean, neat and tidy. The best of home cooking was served to those who were fortunate enough to gather around its small tables, and hungry people have many times waited at the door of her little place for an empty

seat within, rather than go elsewhere to appease their hunger; so well known and liked was her place.

It was there that Jim went to get his meals while he was waiting for the official knocker to "place" him, and while he was not aware of the fact, it was that officer who maneuvered to get him to go there. And he was not there long before he had struck a bargain with Grandma to go prospecting for her.

When the matter was arranged, it was but a few days before Jim struck out across the valley to the mountain ranges west of Randsburg, and he was lost to sight for some time. But he was not idle; he worked early and late, and prospected everything that gave evidence of amounting to anything in the way of a mine. Finally he struck a ledge that looked good to his practical eye, and he camped right there to dig a hole deep enough to demonstrate the value of the find. Digging alone into hard rock is slow work, but he kept faithfully pecking away, carrying his water almost two miles in tin cans when he felt that he was expending too much of Grandma's money in getting it hauled to him. But he wasted much time in this way, so he moved his camp to the water and walked the two miles to his work, for while the hole did not show up as well as he expected in the start, it looked too good to abandon. Finally his supplies ran short, and he trudged back to Randsburg with a load of samples in a bag over his shoulder. Grandma had met with hard luck since he went away; she had just heard of the serious illness of a daughter in Los Angeles, and was about to leave for that city when Jim came in. While an assay of the rock was being made, some of it was "horned" by various old miners, and all agreed that it "horned like a house afire." The assay gave good results, so both Jim and Grandma were happy. Grandma furnished more supplies, and took the stage the next morning for Los Angeles, while Jim went back to the mine with the team that hauled out his supplies.

When Grandma reached Los Angeles she found her daughter in a very precarious condition. She was almost blind, and the doctor recommended a trip to San Francisco to consult a noted specialist; but he gave her no encouragement to think the specialist could save the failing sight and stated positively that it would take a long time to determine the outcome. So Grandma, who had left her business in Randsburg in the hands of other people to take care of in her absence, returned to the mining camp and sold out the little restaurant, settled up her affairs, and hastened back to Los Angeles, ready to sacrifice her all for the daughter whose sight she hoped to save.

It was some time after her return to Los Angeles before the daughter was able to stand the journey north, but they finally got away, and were soon in consultation with the specialist. The learned man made a minute examination of the case, and assured Grandma that it would take a long time to cure the eyes of her daughter, but he had hope of ultimate recovery. And in order to be near the oculist, a small house was rented in the city, and mother and daughter settled down to housekeeping and made a business of taking the best care possible of the invalid.

In the mean time, Jim was digging away for dear life out on the desert, ignorant of the fact that Grandma had been compelled to sell out and leave Randsburg. The prospect was looking better with every shot that was put in, and Jim was in high spirits. He stayed with the work until he ran out of supplies, and again struck out on his long, weary tramp for Randsburg. When he reached the little restaurant and found it in the hands of strangers, his heart grew heavy, and for a short time he felt as if his luck was against him again. But he had brought in more rock, and it assayed better than ever. When Grandma went away she could give no address in San Francisco, for she knew not how long she would be gone or where she would stop; and as she had been so worried about her daughter, she had neglected to write to friends and tell them where she was. So Jim fell back to the little pine stick, and began to whittle again, while trying to figure a way out of his difficulties. But he did not whittle long before making up his mind what to do. He went to a groceryman whom he well knew had been a favorite dealer with Grandma, and stated the case to him. The dealer knew the mine was worth much more than any bill Jim would want to run, so a bargain was quickly struck, and he furnished Jim with supplies and money and charged them to the mine, and Jim again struck out with a light heart and a good load of supplies for the mine.

Prospectors were roaming all over the country at that time, and many happened along in the vicinity of Jim's claim, and, of course, made friendly calls. And it soon became noised about Randsburg that Jim had a wonderfully good prospect, and people were interested in it. There was so much talk about it that men of money began making inquiries, and Jim soon had an offer for the property that would give him and Grandma each \$5000 in good, hard cash. So he set out for Los Angeles on the hunt for his partner, where he was not long in finding her address. He wired her, asking if she would take \$5000 net cash for her share of the mine, and telling her the details of the offer.

Grandma had almost forgotten her mining venture during the trouble she was in about her daughter, but as the young lady was much better and they were thinking of starting for home at the time she got the telegram, she wired Jim that she would take the offer and would start the next day for Los Angeles. When she arrived, Jim was waiting at the depot for her, and the next day the matter was all settled and the mine sold. When Grandma was asked by the banker where the transaction took place how she would have her money, she replied:

"Give it to me in gold, right here in my hand. I want to have \$5000 of my own money in my hand for once in my life."

And that is the way it was paid to her, but she did not keep it long in that way, for she bought a nice home in Los Angeles with it, where she is living to this day.

And it may do Grandma good to know that many good, sober, staid citizens of Randsburg threw up their hats and yelled like Comanche Indians in delight when they heard of her good luck.

GEORGE WELLMAN.

Southern California is able to supply the entire country, not only with oranges, but with more substantial food products, shipping beans by the trainload, together with trainloads of celery, as a relish for eastern dinners.

A QUEER OLD LONDON CHARITY.

[London Telegraph:] Among the many strange requests the record of which is contained in the third volume of the "Return of Endowed Charities (County of London)," none, perhaps, is more rigidly governed in the minutiae of its application by the will of its founder than that of Charles Langley, for the benefit of the parish of St. Giles. This worthy, who drew up his testament April 30, 1600, bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens his "six messuages or tenements," situate in Roper street, with the following purpose: "That the said vicar and churchwardens and their successors should, within yearly rents and profits of the said messuages, buy or provide on the feast day of St. Bartholomew the next or within six days after, so much southern cloth, of northern dozes, as should make twenty gowns for two poor men and women of the said parish, and as much as ton lining as would line those gowns right through, also as much canvas and lockram, or other household cloth, as would make forty shirts and smocks for two poor men and women of the same parish, the shirts to be of lockram, and the nether skirts of the smocks to be of canvas, the upper bodies and sleeves to be of lockram, other housewife's cloth, and that every year, upon the feast day of All Saints, the vicar of the parish of St. Giles, or his deputy, should make a sermon in the said parish church, whereto should be present the vicar and women to be appointed to receive the said gowns, shirts and smocks." At the conclusion of a sermon, it was provided, the vicar and churchwardens to distribute the new garments "to the said poor men and women, by them to be chosen and appointed, which their conscience should have most need," and their services were to receive, the vicar 40 shillings and churchwardens 10 shillings each, any balance left over being distributed among "the sick and lame." Little the benevolent Langley dream, in his seventeenth-century London, that in 1867 four of his "messuages or tenements" would be sold to a railway company for £50,000, and a time would come when, as at present, his bequest would yield a gross annual income of £240, even after £7000 had been abstracted from it to build artificial dwellings in connection with another charity.

THE DANGER LINE AT VESUVIUS.

[London News:] There are just now a great number of visitors to Vesuvius, because the present eruption is pretty and quite harmless to all except foolhardy persons. Shortly beyond the upper station of Cook's funicular is a some around the crater declared to be dangerous, the guides always tell tourists that they must stop here and go no farther, as the projectiles from the crater frequently fall into that zone. Three weeks ago, however, a woman, said to be an American, eluded the watchfulness of the guides and went forward about forty feet, with to look into the crater. A guide called Giuseppe D'Antonio ran after her just at the moment when a tremendous explosion cast hundreds of stones into the air, and one weighing more than four pounds would have fallen on her head of the woman had not D'Antonio stretched out his arm to divert its course. He was struck so hard on the elbow that he fell and nearly fainted from the pain. The director bound up his elbow at the lower station, and was sent to the hospital at Naples. Within the great central crater there is a secondary crater, about five hundred yards in diameter, of a nearly cylindrical shape, formed the detritus left from the eruption of last May. In the last fortnight a new crater has been formed within the cylinder, about forty yards high and two hundred yards wide, from which stones and incandescent pieces of pumice are launched into the air, most of which fall into the crater. Sightseers arriving by Cook's funicular on foot or on horseback, amount to a few hundreds. It would, says our Naples correspondent, be a good idea if they would listen to the advice of the guides, and when they are told to do so.

FARTHEST NORTH AND FARTHEST SOUTH.

[New York Herald:] Within the last year of the century have come both the farthest north and the farthest south explorations of the earth. It is a noticeable coincidence that both of the polar records should have been broken during the same year, and the impetus that has been given to Arctic and Antarctic operations gives almost certain promise of the voyager accomplishing longitudinal lines early in the new century what was accomplished on latitudinal lines 400 years ago.

Early in the sixteenth century Magellan "put a round the earth" from east to west, and it looks as if the early years of the twentieth century would see an encircling line run through the poles. The Duke of Abruzzi has reached the flattened plateau of the pole within 100 miles of the pole, beating Nansen's record twenty-one miles. As the Duke reports no worse weather or greater difficulties north of his farthest point than south of it, it seems merely a matter of some trouble and expense to reach the pole at the next dash.

Then Dr. G. E. Borchgrevink has made a great dash into the colder and more perilous Antarctic regions, making the line of exploration to within about eight hundred miles of the South Pole, and, in conjunction with the Duke of the Abruzzi, has lengthened that line until it requires only about one thousand miles more to make the two poles. This is a good record for the eve of the new century.

There is a canning plant in Los Angeles which can up more than one million tins of fruits and vegetables every year. Altogether, the capacity of the canning in Southern California is not less than 4,000,000 tins of fruits and vegetables.

The outer harbor of San Pedro, when completed, will have an available area of about half a square mile, breakwater which protects it will be 550 feet long, and it will be water from twenty-four to fifty-two feet at low tide.

If you want to learn all about Southern California, subscribe for the Los Angeles Sunday Times for a year. It is the largest and best Sunday paper on the West Coast.

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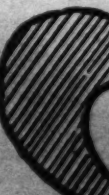
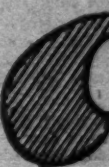
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 more than 4,000,000 tons of

When completed, it
 will be a square mile.
 will be 3000 feet long, and
 to fifty-two feet deep

and Southern California
 Sunday Times for a year
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 Apricot Jelly
 Rosella Jelly
 Apple Jelly
 Quince Jelly
 Crabapple Jelly
 Satsuma Plum Jelly
 Damson Plum Jelly
 Strawberry Preserves
 Raspberry Preserves
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 Loganberry Preserves
 Currant Preserves
 Apricot Preserves
 Fig Preserves
 Quince Preserves
 Peach Preserves
 Damson Plum Preserves
 Satsuma Plum Preserves
 Nectarine Preserves
 Orange Marmalade

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Capitol Flour is made of wheat con-
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GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Compiled for The Times.

Boarding With An Idol.

CAPT. MURRAY, a Port Royal bar pilot who has followed the sea since boyhood, and visited nearly every section of the habitable globe, is full of interesting reminiscences of happenings in distant lands in which he participated. The old pilot is fond of relating an incident which occurred near Calcutta, India. The vessel which he commanded, a fine clipper ship, was wrecked in a typhoon in the Bay of Bengal, and all hands, save himself and two companions, who succeeded in reaching shore in the ship's gig, were lost.

The three exhausted men immediately sought food and shelter and while thus employed came upon an immense wooden image which they correctly surmised to be an idol. Night was upon them and the tired men bivouacked near by and their attention was soon attracted by the appearance of a score of low caste Hindoos, each of whom carried in his hands a savory dish which he placed before the inanimate god. After each native had deposited his offering with profuse signs and words, they departed, and when the hungry sailors were satisfied that their strange visitors had retreated for the night they greedily devoured the bounteous repast intended for the idol. Murray and his companions remained in the neighborhood for several days, subsisting nightly on the offerings brought by the Hindoos as a tribute to their god, and remaining concealed in the day time.

One night, about ten days after their shipwreck, two natives surprised the three men while they were in the very act of making their usual meal, and a fight ensued. The natives proved no match for the resolute and well-armed Americans and soon beat an ignominious retreat, leaving the latter complete masters of the situation. The captain and his companions, fearing that the natives would return in force and massacre them, made their way to Calcutta, where they secured passage in a homeward-bound vessel.

Some fifteen years subsequently, Pilot Murray recognized in Capt. Cole of the ship Kirkum, which called here for a cargo, one of his old companions in the exciting encounter in far off India. The recognition was mutual and the two men were delighted to renew their acquaintance after half a generation.—(Beaufort (S. C.) Correspondence Columbia State.

Made the Doctor Play "Cabby."

"MOST excellent story is being told on one of the leading physicians in this city," remarked a business man.

"During one of the recent cold snaps the telephone bell of the physician rang about 2 a.m., and the person at the other end inquired: 'What will you charge to make a call at Jones's, about three miles from High street?'"

"Two dollars," replied the physician.

"Very well," replied the man, "hitch up and I will ride out with you."

"The horse was hitched and the man was there at the office on time, but during the ride he slept the most of the time. On reaching the house, the physician inquired: 'Who is sick?'"

"No, person," replied the man. "I tried to hire a hack and they all asked me \$5 for the trip, so I hired you for \$2. The air was blue in that neighborhood for the next few minutes, for the physician was decidedly mad at having been made a 'cabby' in spite of himself."—(Columbus Dispatch.

Provisions Went Back.

ONE of the early assignments of Robert E. A. Dorr, late owner of the New York Mail and Express, was given him while he acted in the capacity of reporter on the Baltimore American. He was to relieve the distress of the lighthouse-keeper on Seven-Foot Knoll, out in Chesapeake Bay. News had come to the city editor that food in the lighthouse was exhausted, and that the keeper and his family were starving. Young Dorr secured a customhouse tug and loaded it with provisions. The weather was exceptionally cold, and the tug was stuck in the ice a half mile from the Knoll. Dorr left the boat and started over the ice. When he reached the lighthouse he was warmly greeted.

"Come in the dining-room," said the keeper's wife, after the rescuer had warmed himself. "Come in and have dinner with us."

Mr. Dorr thought that hunger had made her mad. "I heard that you needed food," stammered Mr. Dorr, as soon as he could speak.

"Well, come to think of it," replied the housewife, "we do. We have plenty of meat and vegetables, flour and that sort, but the next time you are coming out this way we'd appreciate it if you'd bring over a few jars of quince jam," she added cheerfully.

Mr. Dorr took his provisions back to Baltimore, but no account of his trip was written.—(Philadelphia Post.

The Stars and Stripes at Acre.

A GOOD American had been making some soul-stirring remarks about the glorious Star Spangled Banner when an Englishman, who is pretty well Americanized, told a little story apropos.

"Yes," he said, "the Star Spangled Banner is a good thing, and you don't have to push it along, either. It does its own pushing, and the way you—I almost said 'us'—Americans glory in it, regardless of conditions and circumstances, makes any man feel good. I remember once to have seen it applauded uproariously on a peculiar occasion. It happened thirty-five years ago when the British flag wasn't as popular in the United States as it now is, and a party of us Englishmen were at a theater in New York, considerably further downtown than theaters are now to be found on Broadway. The play was Richard I, and if you

remember, there is a scene in the play where Richard after putting his foes to flight in terrific style, mounts the walls of Acre and plants the British colors there. Evidently the management knew the temper of the audience, and felt that even under such circumstances the British flag would not be a good thing, so what did they do but give Richard the Star Spangled Banner, and, by all the gods, he took it with him in the charge and planted it on Acre's walls. It was ridiculous, of course, and we Englishmen laughed, but the audience took it quite as the correct thing, and the way the people stormed and shouted and clapped was enough to have made Richard turn over in his grave. Historically it was away off, dramatically it was open to criticism, but patriotically it was a howling success."—(Washington Star.

A Gallant Newsboy.

JOHNNIE MURPHY, a Western Union messenger, who lives at No. 918 St. Paul avenue, is a gentleman, and last night he proved it to the satisfaction of a large crowd of people who stood at East Water and Wisconsin streets, on the sidewalk in front of the store of Browning, King & Co. He went down the catch-basin there, deep into the sewer, and recovered for a pretty girl whose numerous admirers appeared helpless, a fat purse which she had dropped and which, with the perversity of such articles, had rolled out of her reach. The historic incident of Sir Walter Raleigh throwing his cloak to cover a patch of mud, in order that Queen Elizabeth might pass over without wetting her cumbersome but queenly feet, wasn't a touch to the act of the Milwaukee messenger boy. Sir Walter was a shrewd man and he knew the value of such an act for a powerful sovereign. With Johnnie Murphy it was different. He saw a crowd and wanted to learn what was up. Boy-like he got right to the front and there he saw a woman in distress and a crowd of helpless men making suggestions which rendered her all the more nervous. To him she was a stranger, but his quick wit suggested a way to help her and there was no hope of reward to influence him. His practical suggestion was the only thing tangible in an airful of remarks.

"Just hoist that grating and one of you fellows hold me by the legs," he said.

In a twinkling he was head first into the sewer, had lighted a match, found the purse and signaled to be hauled up.

But his courtesy did not end there. The purse was not as clean as when it had slipped from the hand of its owner, and seeing this Johnnie cleaned it off on his handkerchief before he restored it to the deeply-blushing girl, then he pushed through the crowd for his bicycle, which he had left standing against the curb. He was not to get away so easily, for the owner of the purse started after him with a certainty which showed that under some circumstances she knew how to act promptly, and, overtaking him, she placed something in his hand that looked mightily like a piece of silver. Then a man in the crowd did just about the same thing, and Murphy dropped something into his pocket.

"That is nothing," he said, "but that guy that slipped away with my knife that I handed him when I went into the hole wasn't mean or anything."—(Milwaukee Sentinel.

Exceptions to the Rule.

ROLAND REED will have his joke, sick or well. The morning after his most recent operation in St. Luke's Hospital, the comedian was quite certain he was for this earth but a few hours more. He expressed this view to the neat-capped nurse with such despairing vehemence that she feared, if he were not speedily rid of the idea, he might work himself into a fever which would delay his recovery a day or two. Therefore, she humored him by calling the surgeon.

"It's all over this time," groaned Reed, lustily.

"Nonsense!" said that worthy, and he winked at the nurse. "No such luck! You're good to murder any quantity of defenseless stage jokes yet." And, to gratify the actor, he began feeling him over.

"Did you ever hear of anybody near death with both legs and feet as warm as yours?"

"Yes," answered Reed, bracing up enough to get a twinkle into his eye. "Lots of 'em."

"Who were they?"

"The Salem witches."—(New York Correspondence Rochester Democrat.

A Tale of Wasted Effort.

THE division passenger agent had passed through a weary day and was tired. It seemed to him everybody thought he was under obligations to them. Dozens of persons had applied to his office daily for favors ever since it had been opened, but it seemed as if the record had been broken on this day, when he was vexed from the heat and longed for his flat on the North Side, from the windows of which he could catch the breezes off the lake and could hear the cool and refreshing waters beat gently against the facing piers. He was just on the eve of closing his desk when his office boy handed him an envelope.

Impatiently he tore it open and read its contents. The letter contained a request from a friend of his in the South that he get for the bearer a pass to Boston. Now, Boston was not on his line, and he knew the officials of the roads that went there but slightly. Still, the writer was a friend who had shown him many favors. It wouldn't do to slight the man he had sent with the letter. He told the boy to show him in. Arising from his seat, he took the man by the hand, and, after shaking it as cordially as his temper would permit, asked him to be seated.

"From my old friend, Bill Stallings, eh? Now, there isn't anything I could do for Bill I wouldn't run to do. Going to Boston? Well, I think we can fix that all right."

Picking up the telephone receiver, he called loudly for main 8956. Of course there was no such number in the directory, but the southerner didn't know that.

"Yes, yes; main 8956. Hurry up, please." (The operator: "Who do you want? Get your book and look at it.")

"Yes, yes. This is Mr. Blewett of the Duluth Central. Tell Mr. Bowers, the general passenger agent of the Boston Air Line, to come to the 'phone." The operator: "Say, what's the matter with you? Who do you want?" "This you, Mr. Bowers? This is Blewett of the

Duluth Central. Say, I have a particular friend who wishes to go to Boston over your line, and you would accommodate me greatly if you would send a pass for him over by your boy. Hey? Yea. Great friend. No; he isn't a railroad man just now, but he is O.K. Why, when I'll stand for it. Oh, I know all about what the traffic association would say, but forget 'em and hurry along with it." (The operator: "Say, crazy man! What do you think you are doing?")

"No, no, Mr. Bowers. Well, I am not trying to tell you how you should run your business, but I will say this: If you refuse me this slight favor I will guarantee that you get no more business from our line if I can help it. And don't you get impatient about it, either. What's that you said?" (The operator: "Say, little boy, I am going to tell Miss Lucy Gaston about you. Better get a new brand.") "Well, I'll tell you this, Mr. Bowers, I have heard that you were a ruffian; now I know it."

Then he placed the receiver back in its place. Turning to his caller, he said: "I am greatly mortified. I would have bet that he would have sent it without a murmur—the unaccommodating whelp!"

The stranger, placing his hand to his ear, said: "Sir! You will have to speak louder. I am almost deaf."—(Chicago Tribune.

Other Fellow Must Do the Worrying.

UNCLE JOE CANNON has a new overcoat. And thereby hangs an interesting little story. A few days ago the chairman of Appropriations left his business cares of Danville, journeyed up to Chicago, and, after a brief sojourn, boarded the train for Washington. He crossed the Alleghenies in peace and repose, rode down over the foothills into the rich agricultural section of Maryland, and when he neared Rockville allowed the obliging porter to brush him up, for the termination of his railroad trip was at hand. He glanced into the looking-glass on the wall of the Pullman car with a bit of pride for his new suit of clothes and shook himself vigorously as the porter put him into a capacious overcoat.

Forthwith he plunged into the deep pockets and began to fish up cough drops and other strange articles. He surveyed the splendid black cheviot with hardly less amazement than he did the cough drops, and informed the porter that he had crawled inside of the wrong coat. The car was turned upside down in search of the missing garment, but it was nowhere to be found. Moreover, the porter and no gentleman had left the car between Rockville and Chicago.

"Well, I left Danville with a rusty last winter's overcoat, and now I have a garment of the latest cut, which fits me to a T. It is strange, indeed," he said. "I must have swapped 'em somewhere in Chicago."

Serene in the knowledge that he has the best of the bargain, Mr. Cannon wore the coat out of the train and will keep it with him till he hears from its real owner in Chicago.—(Washington Post.

What She Thought.

UNCLE JOHN is one of those chaps who are given to the use of quotations in their everyday talk, and he came one day, after several years of absence, to visit his relatives. He was quite unexpected. After he had greeted his brother and his sister-in-law, he inquired for the baby, Margie.

"She is upstairs taking a nap," said the little girl's mother. "Go up and surprise her."

So Uncle John went up. The bedroom door was closed. He knocked softly.

"Who is it?" asked Margie from within.

"It is I; be not afraid," replied Uncle John, in a bass voice.

"Come in," said Margie, after a short interval.

He went in, and was somewhat astonished to find the little girl upon her knees, her hands clasped, her face turned reverently toward the door. But she jumped up instantly.

"Why, Uncle John!" she exclaimed with a squeak. "Excuse me! I thought you with Jethuth."—(New York Judge.

Got Mixed on His Boys.

ALBERT G. LANE, assistant superintendent of schools, was visiting one of the public institutions of learning on the great West Side, where the children of one of the lower grades were being trotted out in review. They were shown pictures of several American poets and asked to name them. One was that of Eugene Field. A bright youngster having promptly identified the dead poet, Mr. Lane asked him to cite some of Mr. Field's poems. The boy, without hesitating, did so, one of which inscribed the pathetic gem entitled "Little Boy Blue."

"Very good," said Mr. Lane, "very good. Now, my son, he continued, "can you repeat 'Little Boy Blue' for me?"

"No, sir," was the answer.

"Well, let me think," mused the visiting official: "It is a good many years since I read the charming little poem, but I believe I can give it almost verbatim," which he proceeded to do as follows:

"Little Boy Blue, come blow your horn,

The cow's in the meadow, the sheep's in the corn—"

But that was as far as the assistant superintendent of schools was allowed to go, for at this interesting juncture the teacher in charge could not contain her suppressed laughter, and the recitation was rudely interrupted. Mr. Lane then woke up.—(Chicago Post.

Too Much.

"MAMMA, does money make the man?"

"I am sorry to say it does sometimes, Tommy."

"Money will make a man go anywhere, won't it?"

"I suppose so."

"If it was down in Cuba, would money make a man go to raising mangoes?"

"Don't bother me."

"Do monkeys eat mangoes, mamma?"

"I presume so. I wish you wouldn't talk so much."

"Then if money makes the man go to raising mangoes and monkeys eat mangoes, don't the monkeys make mangoes go?"

"Whack! Whack! Whack! Whack!"—(Chicago Tribune.

LIMA-BEAN I

ITS MARVELOUS GRO

ERN CALIF

By a Special C

THE world has never seen an incredible success achieved in the naturalization of a plant. Through continual natural resources from those of champions of the grange have a reputation for productiveness earth.

This singular adaptability of cultivation of foreign products was stated than in the growth of the spring of 1867 that this first introduced from Peru, by the form. Prior to that time this section were the small white bean frijole, the great lima bean, luxury distinctly peculiar to the name. Hence, its introduction was of an experiment.

But whatever the theory that soundness was speedily manifested from the time the first lima bean, the world's output of from about five hundred thousand pounds annually. The foundation of an industry of moment value to California farmers. The district of Carpinteria seacoast valley near the Barbara, was for a number of years bean industry. This locality the requirements of the new crop increased to an enormous figure.

Notwithstanding the immense tion, however, the supply was universal demand, which resulted dusty into the neighboring California. Here conditions developed favorable as those obtaining in thenceforth the annual output increased, until today the average fornia aggregates some 23,000 three-quarters the total production.

The explanation of this remarkable lima bean, from a comparative product to one of the world in the superiority of its size and variety of its particular general wonderful nutritiveness was an appreciation than during the visited certain sections of the the trying conditions prevalent were adopted as a substitute.

As a result, the responsibility fornia bean producers were of denly confronted with a demand exceeded the regular market, a corresponding increase in price. However, in view of the increased demand, the price of practically unaltered, but almost fornia output was reserved for need was so seriously felt. the county of Ventura alone, the Southern Pacific Railroad five carloads of lima beans to

So popular did the comm adoption as a daily food product made to effect its growth in United States. Such attempts attended with any degree of the recognized realm of the mission of valleys situated along the southern seacoast lies in the frequent fogs so ferred to, and which consequences in lima-bean culture.

The most extensive of in the county of Ventura and of immense acreage. The area of 1500 acres, represent field in the world. A community of this ranch may requires forty tons of seed and produces an average of annual output of 4,500,000 pounds such a yield is naturally cultivating and harvesting 1500 ately large. As an instance, field in question requires the many hours.

The evolution of lima-bean the plant itself, since its first try, constitutes a unique study like numerous kindred varieties and was trained to entwine tically in the ground, after throughout the East. In propagation, this vine was constituted bush, after which it was cultivated.

For many years the harvest plished by means of crescent long, slender handles, with a lever. After remaining dried, the bushes were gathered the thrashing floor, where through the instrumentality. As the cultivation increased was found to be altogether

LIMA-BEAN INDUSTRY.

ITS MARVELOUS GROWTH IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

By a Special Contributor.

THE world has never ceased to marvel at the almost incredible success achieved by the American farmer, in the naturalization of products indigenous to other climes. Through continual recruiting of the country's natural resources from those of alien lands, these sturdy champions of the grange have earned for the United States a reputation for productiveness unequalled throughout the earth.

This singular adaptability of our native soil to the cultivation of foreign products was never more vividly demonstrated than in the growth of the lima bean. It was in the spring of 1867 that this nutritious commodity was first introduced from Peru, by the pioneer farmers of California. Prior to that time the only varieties grown in this section were the small white navy bean and the Mexican frijole, the great lima having been regarded as a luxury distinctly peculiar to the region indicated by its name. Hence, its introduction was altogether in the nature of an experiment.

But whatever the theory that prompted the venture, its soundness was speedily manifested. Within five years from the time the first lima beans were planted in California, the world's output of the product was increased from about five hundred thousand to more than three million pounds annually. The experiment proved to be the foundation of an industry of more substantial and permanent value to California than the richest of her gold mines. The district of Carpinteria, an exceptionally fertile seacoast valley near the south boundary of Santa Barbara, was for a number of years the center of the lima-bean industry. This locality seemed specially suited to the requirements of the new product, and the annual yield increased to an enormous figure.

Notwithstanding the immense gain in the total production, however, the supply was inadequate to meet the universal demand, which resulted in the extension of the industry into the neighboring counties of Ventura and Los Angeles. Here conditions developed that were quite as favorable as those obtaining in the Carpinteria district, and thenceforth the annual output of lima beans rapidly increased, until today the average yield in Southern California aggregates some 22,000,000 pounds, or more than three-quarters the total production throughout the world.

The explanation of this remarkable development of the lima bean, from a comparatively obscure South American product to one of the world's most valuable staples, lies in the superiority of its size and richness, over any other variety of its particular genus known to commerce. Its wonderful nutritiveness was never accorded more universal appreciation than during the serious potato famine that visited certain sections of the Union in 1840. To mitigate the trying conditions prevalent at that period, lima beans were adopted as a substitute for the popular tuber.

As a result, the responsibilities devolving upon the California bean producers were of the gravest character. Suddenly confronted with a demand for their product that far exceeded the regular market, the temptation to establish a corresponding increase in prices must have been great. However, in view of the exigencies responsible for the increased demand, the price of lima beans not only remained practically unaltered, but almost the entire Southern California output was reserved for the communities where the need was so seriously felt. During the year in question the county of Ventura alone, as shown by the records of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, shipped thirty-five carloads of lima beans to the districts affected.

So popular did the commodity become through its adoption as a daily food product, that many efforts were made to effect its growth in other localities throughout the United States. Such attempts, however, have rarely been attended with any degree of success. Even in California, the recognized realm of the lima bean is confined to a succession of valleys situated within the limits of 100 miles along the southern seacoast. The principal reason for this lies in the frequent fogs so prevalent in the districts referred to, and which constitute one of the principal requisites in lima-bean culture.

The most extensive of these favored vales is situated in the county of Ventura and contains many bean ranches of immense acreage. The largest of the latter covers an area of 1500 acres, representing the most extensive bean field in the world. A comprehensive idea as to the immensity of this ranch may be had from the fact that it requires forty tons of seed beans each season to plant it, and produces an average of 30,000 sacks, representing an annual output of 2,400,000 pounds. While the revenue from such a yield is naturally immense, the expense of cultivating and harvesting 1500 acres of beans is proportionately large. As an instance, the planting and tilling of the field in question requires the services of 100 men and as many horses.

The evolution of lima-bean culture, and incidentally of the plant itself, since its first introduction into this country, constitutes a unique study. Originally the lima bean, like numerous kindred varieties, grew in the form of a vine and was trained to entwine itself about a pole placed vertically in the ground, after the method commonly pursued throughout the East. In course of time, however, through propagation, this vine was reduced to a small, densely-constituted bush, after which the bean pole no longer entered into its cultivation.

For many years the harvesting of the crop was accomplished by means of crescent-shaped knives, attached to long, slender handles, with which the root of the plant was severed. After remaining in the field until thoroughly dried, the bushes were gathered into wagons and hauled to the thrashing floor, where the product was beaten out through the instrumentality of the time-honored flail.

As the cultivation increased, however, the latter process was found to be altogether inadequate and was superseded

by the treading-out method. This consisted of throwing the harvested plants into a circular pen, the ground floor of which had previously been packed down to the hardness of cement. Into this inclosure a band of half-tamed horses was next driven and made to race about over the crisp leaves and pods until the whole was thoroughly pulverized. After this the waste was carefully raked from the surface, and the dust and chaff beneath gathered up and run through a fanning mill, whereby the separation of the beans therefrom was effected. But even such original, if somewhat plebeian, methods were eventually abandoned in favor of the more practical contrivances necessitated by the subsequent colossal development of the lima-bean industry.

The latest process in harvesting is to cut the plants, three rows at a time, by means of a machine fitted with knives which pass horizontally over the surface of the ground, the implement being drawn by a team of horses. In lieu of the erstwhile thrashing floor, the plants are next run through a steam grain separator, which method not only economizes in time, but likewise obviates all waste or damage to the product.

Comparatively few growers possess their own thrashing outfits, the work, as a rule, being let out by contract to companies specially equipped for the work. Not the least interesting feature of the lima-bean industry is the extensive teaming necessary to transfer the product from the great ranches to the nearest seaport and railway shipping stations. The wagons employed in this work are ponderous affairs, somewhat resembling the prairie schooner of early days, and so immense are the loads carried that frequently teams of a dozen draught animals are required to haul them.

The common valuation of land suited to the cultivation of lima beans is necessarily high, from the fact that almost every acre of land available to the industry is being utilized, and is therefore difficult to purchase. When, occasionally, transfers are effected, however, the bare land brings in the neighborhood of \$200 the acre. And when it is considered that the average acre in the lima-bean country yields its owner upward of \$100 each season, such an investment might well be regarded as a bonanza.

JOSE DE OLIVARES.

NOTE.—An illustration showing the methods of raising and harvesting the lima bean may be seen on page 35.

THE COLORADO.

ITS NATURAL RESOURCES—TRIP OF A PROSPECTOR.

By a Special Contributor.

ONE of the gifts of nature to the Southwest that lacks appreciation and has been cast aside as of no special value is the shallow, muddy, Colorado River. And why is it?

It was to unravel the mystery and become better acquainted with the facts that I left Los Angeles on the sixth day of last July, with a strong team of mules, wagon and camp outfit, for a six months' prospecting trip up the river from Needles. The trip to Needles was made in ten days. The party consisted of two young men, besides myself, and no one suffered any inconvenience from heat on the much-dreaded desert. We drove nights and camped in the day time. The thermometer ranged from 70 deg. at night to 118 deg. in the middle of the day. Traveling on the desert in a wagon is a much cooler proposition than being shot through a storm of hot sand in a close railroad coach. Although July is the hottest month in the year, there was not a night passed that we did not pull on our coats before sunrise, and frequently walked to keep warm. The Santa Fé company makes the traveler feel at home along the road by furnishing him with all the water he may need for his immediate use or to carry away in his ever-greedy barrels. At no points are the water stations more than twelve miles apart. We crossed the river at the Needles in a primitive fashion. We were ferried across by two Indians, who alternately pulled or pushed the boat in a diagonal course across the stream to the other side. Part of the voyage they were up to their waists and again up to their necks in water and mud. We gave the owner of the craft, a white man, \$3.50 for the job, and he gave the red men 50 cents and a bottle of whisky for doing the work.

The big bend of the Colorado, when it turns in its course from west to south, is the head of navigation. This is 64 miles from its mouth. It was over twenty years ago that the last steamer was seen in this vicinity, there having been nothing to warrant a trip so far since the railroads have invaded the territory adjacent to it. El Dorado Cañon, south of the Black Cañon, is now recognized as the head of navigation on the river. The Black or river range of mountains slopes gradually down to the stream, the distance to the summit being perhaps from eight to twelve miles. There is an absence of grass and timber which makes prospecting and the consequent rapid development of the country a more formidable task than one unacquainted with the facts would imagine. It is largely due to this fact that I met but one prospector in my five months' exploration of this range. There is an abundance of greasewood, cactus, and yucca and then a patch of mesquite, with plenty of willow growth along the river bottoms, a sufficiency for all domestic purposes. But without there is much in the scenery and atmosphere that invites comparison with any other section of the Territory. The air is bracing and invigorating. The ever-deep-blue sky seems 'way beyond the stars at night, and the magnificent picture presented when old Sol goes down behind the range across the river in Nevada cannot be portrayed in adequate language to do it justice. The wealth of the slope is in its vast deposits of mineral, principally gold. Let it be said here that this is not a poor man's country, but for capital that craves a sure investment and big dividends, no country under the sun offers

the premiums that do the undeveloped gold leads of North-eastern Arizona. I have studied the cost of mining and milling the gold ores along the Colorado River at various points, and find that, notwithstanding the high cost of fuel—coal at \$14 per ton—ore that mills but \$4 per ton is being worked at a profit. This is figuring the cost of fuel at \$1 per ton worked. Were it not for the Colorado River this would be impossible. All of the heavy machinery and most supplies are shipped by steamer from the Needles, at a cost of approximately \$3.50 per ton, while the cost by team from the nearest railroad station is \$15 per ton.

There are few springs in the mountains, and the river is the source of supply for water at the mines. The ore teams hauling ore down to the mills, haul water back. The gold ledges are all large and well defined, and the ore perfectly free milling. Prospectors tell us that there is nothing in this country; that it has been prospected and left behind, and so it has. It is no place for him who is in search of a rich streak of shipping ore, but for the man who can enlist capital in profitable mining it has no equal. The day will come when coal at \$14 per ton will be changed to water power, at an equivalent of \$1 per ton; when the mule team will give way to the tramway or narrow gauge; when pumping water to the mines will do away with the hauling of it and make it possible to mill the ores on the spot.

The country has been skimmed over, not prospected. It was only recently that a Los Angeles mining man located a big ledge over which the county road from Kingman to the river passes. I noticed in riding over it that he was sinking a shaft, and throwing away the choice iron-stained quartz and saving the barren-looking white quartz which predominated. Of the many prospectors who had horned or panned the rock of this mammoth ledge, he was the first to discover that the value was in the white quartz and not in the honey-combed gold ore where one always looks for it. He has interested Los Angeles capital, and the claim bids fair to rival that famous Pearce mine, near Tombstone, which was found under similar circumstances.

To relate all of the good that is held in store for mankind by the Colorado River would take up several pages of The Times. As a source of food supply it is prolific with choice fish, and its lakes and lagoons abound in fowl of most every description. The only fish not eaten by the Mohave Indians is the Salmon, the spawn of which was planted during the reign of that great fisherman, Grover Cleveland. The salmon of the Colorado River are soft and bony, and one must be very hungry to stomach them.

About sixty miles above Yuma a 30-stamp mill is mining on gold ore from the Sheeptrail group. One of these mines is producing ore from a 5-foot ledge that mills \$25 per ton. Two feet of this ledge will mill \$70 per ton. This claim was purchased less than two years ago, by Col. Ewing of Los Angeles for his company, for \$2000. Today it could not be bought for one hundred times that amount.

There are many opportunities equally as encouraging between the Needles and the Grand Cañon, but not another producing stamp mill is to be found in all this distance. There is not a foot of gravel along the bed of the stream but that will pay to work when dredgers can successfully handle it, but not now. It is impossible to turn the river, and the placer gold in this particular region is all under water. The river is under government control, is a natural commercial highway, and we shall some day recognize its importance, and not sneer at it as an irrigating ditch to be turned to private use.

S. C. BAGG.

HOW BUTTERFLIES SLEEP.

[Boston Globe:] The butterfly invariably goes to sleep head downward, its eyes looking straight down the stem of the grass, says the London Spectator. It folds and contracts its wings to the utmost, partly, perhaps, to wrap its body from the cold. But the effect is to reduce its size and shape to a narrow ridge, making an acute angle with the grass stem, hardly distinguishable in shape and color from the seedheads on thousands of other stems around. It also sleeps on the top of the stem, which increases its likeness to the natural flail of the grass.

In the morning, when the sunbeams warm them, all these gray-piled sleepers on the grass-tops open their wings and the colorless bennies are starred with a thousand living flowers of purest azure.

Side by side with the "blues" sleep the common "brown heaths." They use the grass stems for beds, but less carefully, and with no such obvious solicitude to compose their limbs in harmony with the lines of the plant. They also sleep with their heads downward, but the body is allowed to droop sideways from the stem like a leaf. This, with their light coloring, makes them far more conspicuous than the blues. Moreover, as grass has no leaves shaped in any way like the sleeping butterfly, the contrast of shape attracts notice. Can it be that the blues, whose brilliant coloring by day makes them conspicuous to every enemy, have learnt caution, while the brown heaths, less exposed to risk, are less careful of concealment?

Be it noticed that moths and butterflies go to sleep in different altitudes. Moths fold their wings back upon their bodies, covering the lower wing, which is usually bright in color, with the upper wing. They fold their antennae back on the line of their wings. Butterflies raise the wings above their bodies and lay them back to back, putting their antennae between them, if they move them at all.

AN INVOCATION.

Roll 'round, O world, to meet
The merry Christmas day;
And teach the hearts of us to beat
The holier Christmas way!
—[Frank Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.]

SOUVENIR OF LOS ANGELES PARKS.

Send 25 cents for a copy of a beautiful souvenir of the Parks of Los Angeles. Over fifty half-tone views, together with charming description of these beauty spots of this "sunny Southland." It is handsomely bound and is a work of art. The Times Job Office, 110 N. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Development of the Great Southwest.

IN THE FIELD OF CAPITAL, INDUSTRY AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plain-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated enterprise.]

Dairy Interests Reviving.

A LREADY the dairy interests of northern Santa Barbara county have felt the reviving influences of the recent rain, and the great dairy district, extending from Lompoc to Cayucos, in San Luis Obispo county, is to be restocked. New dairies are to be established, and the great industry that was on a so extensive, but which waned under the effect of continued drought, will soon again assume its old proportions.

The Santa Barbara Independent says:

"The dairies will be mostly in the hands of Swiss, who in the main part lease land from large ranch owners.

"The stock remaining in the county through the dry years will soon be in a fine condition, and new cattle and new breeds are to be introduced.

"The work of upbuilding the dairy business is under way. Several tracts of land in the Dutard ranch, in the Jesus Maria country, have been leased for this purpose, and the same is true of other ranches.

"It is impossible yet to realize the immense development that will follow the good season just inaugurated."

San Diego County Mines.

THE San Diego (Cal.) Union prints the following reciting the proposed purchase of mines in the Picocho district, San Diego county, by Senator John P. Jones and ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, the latter being already interested in the district:

"A big mining deal whereby Senator Jones of Nevada and ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey of Star route fame will probably become purchasers of four rich mines in the eastern part of this county, paying from \$100,000 to \$125,000 therefor, is on the tapis and is very likely to be consummated. They have an option on the Mars, Venus, San George and Goshen gold quartz mines in the Picocho district at the above figures. . . . Judging from recent reports that these two men are planning to put up a big cyanide plant and other machinery at the mines, it is evident that the sale will take place and that the property will pass into the hands of the Senators.

"These four mines belong to the estate of the late Dewitt C. Jayne, whose executors are Wilmore Anway, Dewitt J. Parkhurst and Charles E. Schultz. Last July the executors entered into an agreement to sell the mines to Charles R. Drake of Tucson, Ariz., and William S. Edwards of East Orange, N. J., the price to be paid being \$100,000 in cash or \$125,000 in installments. The agreement was in the nature of an option and the date of its expiration was given as December 1, which is today. On November 14, the option was transferred to Senators Jones and Dorsey by Drake and Edwards, the former to have the same privileges as were accorded to the latter.

"The agreement gives the probable purchasers the right to enter upon and examine the mines, and to remove enough ore to test the same. If the offer of \$100,000 is accepted, the sum must be paid in cash on or before today, but if the purchasers elect to pay in installments, a gradually increasing portion is to be paid every three months. All payments are to be made to the Colonial Trust Company in New York City, where the deed to the property will be deposited in escrow."

The New Needles Smelter.

A NEEDLES correspondent of the Mining Review writes as follows:

"The Needles smelter is another accomplished fact. The plant has been in the course of erection for some months and the starting of this new industry at Needles was an event in which her people celebrated. Those who have visited the plant since its starting have come away with the impression that they have witnessed the beginning of an important factor in the future of Needles. The whir of the blower and the sizzling of the stack are new sights and sounds to many of Needles' people, and as they saw the slag pots wheeled away filled with molten ore, just taken from the stack, a smile of general satisfaction passed around.

"T. H. Barclay, the metallurgist in charge of the plant, says he 'never saw a new smelter start with less trouble; everything has gone along as if accustomed to it every day.' From the beginning there has been nothing to mar the satisfactory manner of the new smelter's operation. The stack in which the ore is placed for smelting was manufactured by the Union Smelter Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, Mo., and is of the latest pattern—a combination furnace for lead and copper ores. The crucible is mounted on wheels and can be easily moved from underneath the jacket, leaving four feet working space. The shallow crucible for copper is built on top of the lead crucible, which is much deeper, it being only necessary to remove the copper crucible from over the lead crucible to change the stack from the requirements of copper to lead smelting. The capacity of the stack is from eighty to one hundred tons of ore, every twenty-four hours, varying in accordance with the amount of fluxes necessary for the different grades of ore. The engine and blower are much larger than are required for the operation of the present plant, as they have been provided of sufficient size to operate another stack of the same capacity as the one now erected. While it is not expected that another stack, or the increasing of the capacity of the plant will be required or demanded soon, yet, judging from the ore prom-

ised the company at the present time, it will not be many months before there will be a strong demand for the enlarging of the plant."

Activity on the Desert.

FOLLOWING in regard to development around Indio, on the Colorado Desert, is from the Riverside Enterprise:

"Supervisor Shaver, who has just returned from a trip out on the desert in the vicinity of Indio, says that there is considerable activity there, owing to the recent water developments which have demonstrated that there is a water supply sufficient to justify the planting of the rich desert land which has lain for all these years in a useless condition by the lack of water.

"The scene of greatest activity is east of the town of Indio a few miles, and the enterprising community which has grown up there in the past few weeks has named the new settlement Thermal.

"There are numerous fine artesian wells flowing there and others are being sunk right along. The demand for the land has increased to such an extent in the last few months that it now commands good prices and many people who were fortunate enough to get in 'on the ground floor' and secure a quarter section, have increased their wealth no little sum by their timely foresight.

"The artesian stratum is reached at a depth of from 450 to 500 feet and the supply of nice, cool, pure water which has been struck seems inexhaustible.

"Mr. Shaver says that about all the government land has been preempted and that railroad lands are being bought up at a rate that threatens to soon close out the supply."

Irrigation and Sugar Beets.

THERE is likely to be a great extension of the beet-sugar industry in Southern California before long. Following is an extract from a paper read by Herbert Myrick, editor of the Orange Judd Farmer, at the meeting of the National Irrigation Congress in Chicago:

"It has been conclusively demonstrated by long practical experiment in field, factory and laboratory that under irrigation intelligent methods are certain to produce a heavy tonnage per acre of beets rich in sugar and high in purity. The almost continuous sunshine in the so-called arid region during the growing period, and the good weather that is almost certain to prevail during the ripening and harvesting stage, make sugar-beet culture under irrigation in that region as certain to be absolutely successful as anything in the crop line can be insured.

"It is true that there have been some failures of the crop under irrigation. Close inquiry, however, reveals that in almost every such instance improper methods were followed. Very often too much water is used, or it is supplied at the wrong time. While there is still much to learn on these points—and the most successful beet-raisers under irrigations are those who most readily acknowledge that there is much to learn—yet the teachings of experience and science up to the present time afford a guide, the intelligent following of which will insure a good tonnage of rich beets of high quality under irrigation.

"It is evident that this industry is peculiarly adapted to the arid West. It is almost the only new industry that unites agriculture and manufacturing, so as to keep within the State or section the money now sent away to pay for sugar brought in from foreign countries or from other parts of this country. In many ways the hour is ripe for a vast development of the beet-sugar industry in the United States.

"Already thirty-three beet-sugar factories are in successful operation in the United States. This fall they are cutting up a hundred thousand tons of beets daily, and are paying the farmers half a million dollars a day for this new crop. And wherever the farmers are practicing the culture of sugar beets with industry and intelligence, it is proving a remarkable profitable crop. Indeed, the beet-sugar industry promises to be the greatest addition of the twentieth century to American agriculture.

"Yet in spite of this it is a fact that farmers are slow to realize the possibilities of the industry. So true is this that several of the factories already established have difficulty in securing all the beets they need.

"This is not surprising, for the sugar-beet requires extensive culture and farmers are proverbially slow to change from old methods and old crops to new crops. This is the weakness in the sugar-beet industry at the present time, and it is the only weakness in the whole proposition. Given an ample supply of beets of good quality, the investment in a beet-sugar factory is bound to be profitable to all concerned, provided, of course, that the enterprise is properly managed. And at \$4 to \$5 per ton, there is no staple crop that can compare in profit to the farmer with the sugar beet."

The New River Section.

IN REGARD to the progress in the New River section, out on the Colorado Desert, the San Diego Union recently had the following:

"H. N. Thomson, who returned yesterday from the New River section, brings in word that development work is being pushed at a rapid rate and that the canal from the Colorado River will be completed to the boundary line at the New River country in about four or five weeks. Another dredger is to be put on at once, and a large number of teams are already at work on the ditch. Negotiations are now in progress for extending the canal to Mesquite Lake, a distance of about twenty miles into United States territory. The only question that is now bothering the promoters, according to Mr. Thomson, is whether it would not be better to make the ditch eighty feet wide and three feet deep instead of fifty feet wide and ten feet in depth. The former would cost less and is being favored. It is reported that contractors are preparing to bid on the job.

"A great deal of work is being done in that section,"

said Mr. Thomson yesterday. "Two corps of surveyors, busy running lines for the ditches and laterals of the proposed system, and the other work is being vigorously prosecuted. Rockwell and his corps of surveyors are on the boundary line, and Allen is six miles to the east. It was given to understand that the water will soon be on for delivery at the boundary line, as the canal in New territory will be completed at an early date. With dredgers and many teams at work, fast progress is being made. Much of this canal is the bed of a river, and not need much excavation to put it in shape.

"The well that was being bored for artesian water, been abandoned, but new machinery has been ordered, it is the intention to go to a much greater depth, in one place. The drill that was used could not penetrate more than about six hundred feet, and it is said that the outfit will be able to go down 2000 feet. As there are rocks to go through, it will not take long to make a hole of considerable depth.

"An unusually large number of people are coming to that section from Los Angeles and other places, and the land is being filed upon. These people have to camp on the lakes, as these are the only places where they can cure water. The town of Imperial is also springing into existence, but it is my opinion that nothing will be attempted on a large scale in this particular until the water is on the land. I am going to have a mail route established between Campo and Blue Lake, the distance being seventy-five miles.

"All of these improvements will work a wonderful change in this section, and I do not think I miss the far when I say that the Southern Pacific will have a branch road down from its main track to tap this country. The ground is as level as Fifth street, and we require little or no grading. Big things are in store for that part of San Diego county."

Oil Indications in Antelope Valley.

IT IS not improbable that the Antelope Valley may come an oil-producing section before long. The Tribune-Tomahawk has the following:

"As ours is a new and unproved field it is not surprising that we are so frequently asked for a reason for the fact that is in us, or why we expect to find oil here. We have taken considerable pains to find out how to answer this query.

"If you will study the geological map of this State, you will find that sandstone and shale and conglomerate have been known to exist in this section for a long while. Then talk with mineralogists, men of such stamp as S. Cooper, from whom you will learn that the lightest best grades of oils are found by formation, and the men are hunting that formation.

"Here we have it; the most perfect of any in the State. The local sandstones are well-defined and easily to be plainly shown their dip and range. In the Sand Lake country they are best viewed, and there is where two companies are showing their faith in 'formation' by their works.

"Experts have been over these hills and each one has in favor of them.

"Some years ago a tunnel was run on section in search of coal. It was unsuccessful, but they found a that would burn—they found oil shale, and plenty of it.

"These may not be 'good reasons' for some people, but they are good enough for us, and there are others who think as we do."

Arizona Coal.

THE Phoenix Republican reports the discovery of a vein in that Territory, as follows:

"Dr. H. A. Hughes returned yesterday morning from a trip of several days' duration to Pinal Creek, about twenty-five miles east of the Verde River, near McDowell. It was not a pleasure trip, though it was by no means unpleasant one, but the visit was strictly a business affair and was undertaken to establish the value of alleged outcroppings of coal.

"The doctor was told some time ago of the existence of a good vein of coal in that neighborhood, so, as soon as possible, he took some men with him and set out to find it. He says he had little difficulty in finding the vein, which is of liberal thickness, and was pleased to find it is a hard coal of superior quality. He left his men to make further explorations and fully expects a good report from them.

"The value of this coal deposit will, of course, depend greatly on quantity to be had, as the location is some sixty miles from a railroad. It would require an immense deposit to warrant building a railroad to it, for such freighting will be very expensive.

"However, if these obstacles are found to be easily overcome, the find will be better than the discovery of a mine.

"The fuel question is an important one and has been considered largely into the calculations of the promoters of almost every new enterprise projected in part of the Territory. Wood is getting scarce; there has been done toward promoting the growth of trees which are valuable for wood.

"If a large coal supply can be developed anywhere at a reasonable distance from Phoenix, its value will be calculable."

SOUVENIR OF LOS ANGELES PARKS.

Send 25 cents for a copy of a beautiful souvenir of the Parks of Los Angeles. Over fifty half-tone photographs, together with charming description of these beautiful "sunny Southland." It is handsomely bound in a work of art. The Times Job Office, 110 N. Main, Los Angeles, Cal.

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A New Century Campaign for New Subscribers.

The New Woman Is to Have Her Chance to Win Wealth

Likewise the New Boy and the New Girl.

The Los Angeles Times

Will celebrate the opening of the new century by inaugurating a \$25,000 prize contest for new subscriptions. Getting subscriptions for The Times is a thing women can do as satisfactorily as men, and beginning January 1st, 1901, they will have their chance to do it.

They will have, as they go along, the commissions that ordinarily are paid to men, which will insure them against any loss of time; and in addition to this they will have a clear field and a fair chance at some big rewards in the way of prizes, of which there are to be 500, aggregating \$25,000 in value.

The campaign is for new subscribers—people who have not hitherto been taking the paper regularly. And it is on this class alone that commissions will be paid.

But the PRIZES are for subscriptions of both old and new subscribers, advance payments on "renewals" counting just the same in the competition for the prizes as do the new ones.

The Prizes: It is not the purpose to announce them now. That will be left for the early days of the new century. But it will not be amiss to say something about them—something to whet curiosity concerning them. They are great prizes, and they are genuine. And they are so classified that competitors for them, even in the smallest and most remote localities, have equal chance with residents of the larger centers of population at winning the big ones. This is something to rare in contests of this kind that it is worth noting.

There is variety enough in the kind of prizes, it is believed, to satisfy most people, and enough of them to "go round." Nobody need be left out entirely that is "any kind of good" as a canvasser. There are 269 of the cash prizes alone, which is a trifle above half of the entire number. And they begin in large figures and range down, by degrees, till the smallest, \$5.00, is reached. There are real estate prizes ranging from \$2000 down to \$250. There are merchandise prizes of many desirable kinds—pianos, furniture, fine rugs; a \$250 pianola with \$25 worth of music; several buggies, carts, wagons and the like; insurance policies; scholarships in various educational institutions; tailor-made suits, ready-made suits, golf and tennis outfits, jewelry, valuable pictures, kodak outfits, bicycles and so on, almost without end.

And These Prizes Are to be awarded in the most equitable manner it has been possible to think out. The cities and towns have been divided into five classes. All the cities with a population above 10,000 will be counted as in Class One. Those between 5000 and 10,000 will be in Class Two. Those between 2500 and 5000 in Class Three. Those between 1000 and 2500 in Class Four. Those between 200 and 1000 in Class Five. The prizes are apportioned among these several classes, each class having its own special prizes, which are for work done in towns belonging to that class. Then there is a Sixth Class that covers all the other classes, and the prizes in this are for the combined work done in the various classes.

Thus, One Person May canvass his own town and do it so thoroughly as to earn a prize in the class in which that town belongs. And then, with his acquired experience to help him, he may go into another town of another class and secure a prize in it, and so on to a third or fourth or fifth. So that it is entirely possible for one person, if he have the ability and the get-up, to secure a prize of some kind or another in every single class. And this is just what everybody is invited to do.

The Contest Begins On January 1, 1901, and will last six months, terminating July 1, 1901. It is exclusively for Women, and Boys and Girls under 16 years of age. It also is exclusively for people not otherwise connected with The Times. Employees and attaches of the paper, and especially carriers, distributors and route men, are explicitly prohibited from having any lot or part in its benefits, either directly or indirectly. They may answer proper questions and assist contestants in their work to the extent of advising them in cases of doubt, but they must not personally profit by the result. No evasion of this just and equitable ruling will be tolerated.

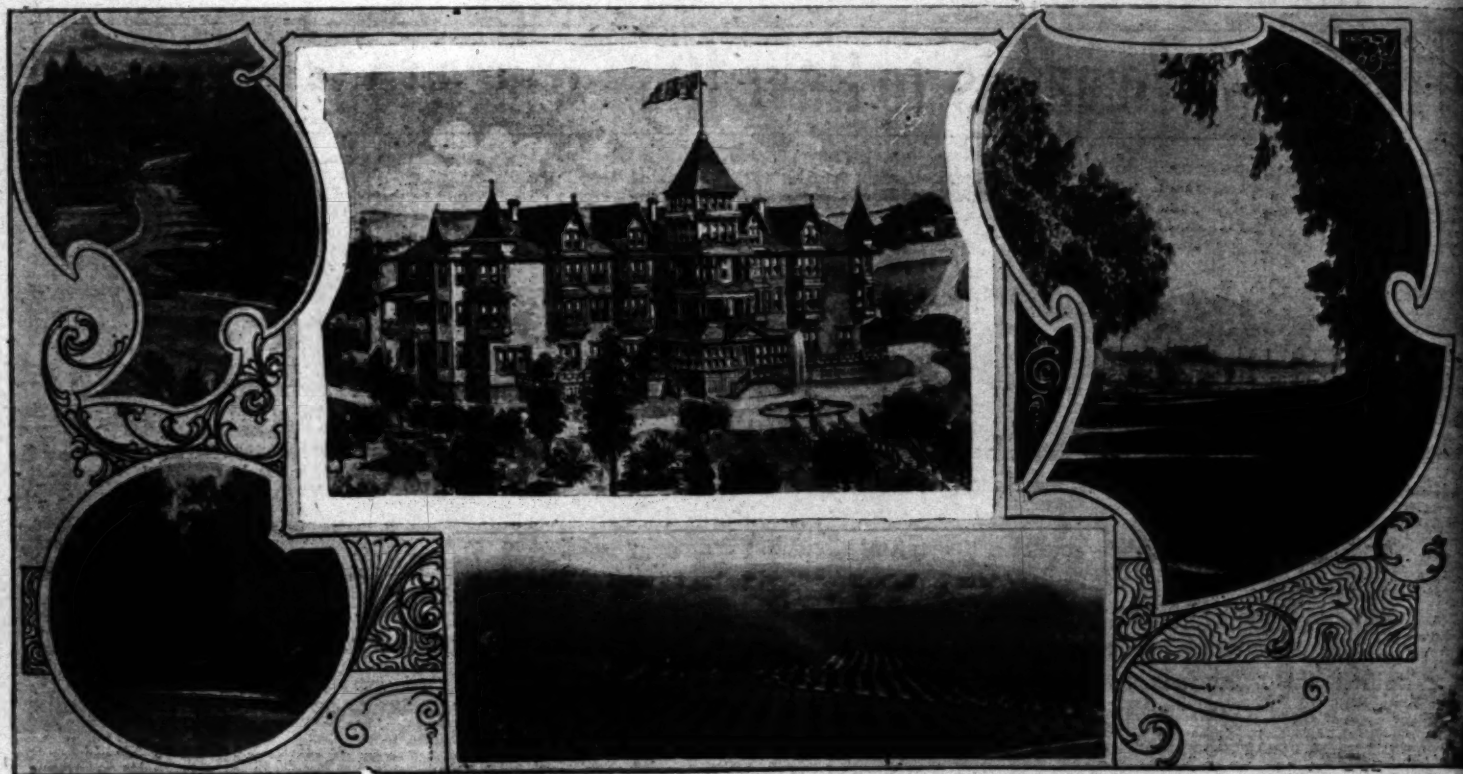
The Question May Be Asked, "May I get others to help me in securing subscriptions?" Certainly, get just as many people—men, women or children—to help you as you can, the more the better. Only those are strong who know how to avail themselves of the strength of others. Get all your friends interested in what you are undertaking and to helping you actively—your school, your club, your church even. People like to help those who are trying to help themselves.

As to the Count: The count will be kept in months, a yearly subscription counting as 12 months, (or "subscriptions") a half-yearly as 6 months, and so on. Most people who are having their paper delivered to them by carrier pay by the month, but almost any of them, to oblige a friend or help a neighbor, would most as soon pay six months or a year ahead, especially if they were pressed to do it. And this is where the good agent will get in her work. Do you think you'll try it?

Look out for the detailed announcement headed, "Work for Women." Which will appear in The Times early in January.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

Loma Linda Health Resort.



Southern California has long been known as a haven for those seeking health, but there has been no suitable place specially adapted for their care. At a meeting of a number of the leading physicians of Southern California it was decided to establish an institution equal in point of comforts and equipments to any of the great health resorts of Europe. For this purpose, one hundred citizens of California, including about eighty physicians and others consisting of hotel men, bankers, railroad officials and business men of prominence, associated themselves together to carry the enterprise to success. The location of Loma Linda (or Hill Beautiful) is unequalled in California and not surpassed perhaps in the world in climatic conditions for the health seeker. The altitude of the veranda of the main building is about 1400 feet, which, according to our best climatologists is similar to an altitude of 2600 to 2800 feet in Switzerland and the Alps, which is the medium altitude and considered the best for a great majority of invalids. None can adequately describe the beauty and grandeur of the location. Situated upon an eminence about two hundred feet above the surrounding country, it would seem Nature had builded this hill for the express accommodation of those seeking health, rest and quiet. Standing as it does in the center of a beautiful valley, beyond which on every side are rugged mountains, surrounding the verdant sun-kissed valley, with their crests and peaks covered with snow, while flowers of every variety bloom the entire year in our

parks and along our drives, eleven towns are in plain view from the veranda of the main building, and many noted resorts and drives are but a few miles distant, and can be plainly seen; Arrow Head Springs, Squirrel Inn, Fredalba Park and Pepper Drive, while beautiful Smiley Heights is but one and one-half miles distant. And in plain view from the verandas are Mt. San Antonio, commonly called Old Baldy, 10,142 feet above the sea level; Mt. Harrison, 4637 feet; Mt. San Geronimo, 11,775 feet; Mt. San Jacinto, 10,100 feet, noted as the last resort of Alessandro and Ramona. The main building is located in a grove of pepper and eucalyptus trees. It contains sixty-four elegant rooms. Some distance from the main building is the central building of mission style. Surrounding this central cottage building are smaller buildings of the Romanesque style of architecture, arranged in a square, on the summit of the hill. All the buildings have the latest sanitary equipments, with electric lights, steam heat, private baths, pure mountain water throughout the buildings, walls painted and finished in oil. There are three floors in thickness, the top floor being highly polished; a perfect system of house telephones to all the buildings, connected with long-distance phone. The furnishings throughout have been designed and finished with strict adherence to sanitary ideas, at the same time with all the comforts and beauty of the modern hotel or home.

One of the important advantages of this resort over many other institutions is its easy accessibility, situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad,

sixty-two miles or two hours and thirty minutes' ride from Los Angeles, four trains daily, three miles from Colton, five miles from San Bernardino, four miles from Redlands, eight miles from Riverside. The view of the cities at night, when all ablaze with electric light is another of the many entrancing sights that combine to make this the ideal retreat for those seeking health and pleasure.

An important factor is the refreshing breeze from the ocean during the day and the flooding of the valley at night with dedicated air from the desert which flows over the mountains from the east in a constant stream; this cannot be overestimated.

Its altitude, which is not too high for nervous and heart trouble.

Its equability of climate, free from frost.

The grandeur and beauty of its scenery, unequalled in California.

Its many charming drives in every direction.

Its proximity to many noted places of interest.

The unusual variety of entertainments and amusements for convalescents and its perfect equipment for the care of the invalid, all speak with promise for the future of Loma Linda.

There will be resident physicians and a corps of nurses.

This institution will be open about February 15, 1901. For information, address, at present, to M. N. Esker, general manager, 1319 South Grand avenue, Los Angeles, California.

A NEW YEAR'S STORY.

By a Special Contributor.

"DO YOUR worst, villain," rang out sharp and clear in a beautiful girlish voice, just as the joyous tones of the New Year's bells punctured the wave sounds of the crisp night air and all the world was sleeping under a blanket of pure, white snow, except in places where it was covered with dust.

The young man shrank back as if his system had been pierced with a gallon of Tobacco sauce.

There was hot anger in his eye.

There they stood in sharp contrast—the snow and hot anger.

"Come one step nearer at your peril," again sounded the clear, bell-like voice which told of the deadly straits to which the beautiful lady was reduced.

The young man hesitated but for a moment; his eye was full of sinister looks—he flashed the other twice.

"Girl," he cried with a ferocious fierceness that was terrible to behold, "the hour has come; yes, the very minute and second. Delay can no longer save you. Unless your father immediately pays me that \$2.87, I shall forever blast the delicate beauty of thy face with one sweep of my wet finger. Speak. Your answer, ere I invent some new and more devilish mode of torture." Then he drew back, folded his arms, and worked his ears to and fro in great frenzy.

Her face was full of fear, which played tag over her delicate features. She placed her left forefinger upon her wisdom tooth, sank into a deep study and a chair.

Never before in her short, sweet, young life had she met such a 14-karat crisis as this.

She dared not weep, but must needs keep her powder dry for the battle royal yet to come.

He was becoming impatient. Or, yet, it might perchance be that his shoes hurt him, for he shifted from one foot to the other three times.

A gleam of hope came. A broom standing in one corner

of the room saved her. The idea flashed upon her like a diamond ear-ring hanging to a Senegambian prince.

She would act upon it.

She arose, and with one mighty effort swept from the room.

He received the dust.

The cold wind moaned and the bells continued to ring until several of them were broken.

The little sparrows are now playing hop-scotch on his grave, and the innocent little sheep refuse to eat the bunch grass that grows within seventy feet on either side of it.

And the young lady was married seven times to rich husbands, but never since that fateful New Year's night has she been able to go outdoors on New Year's without feeling chilly.

DOCK SOPER.

THE OCHRE INDUSTRY IN FRANCE.

[New York Evening Post:] An industry in which France has maintained a supremacy for nearly two centuries is the production of ochre, as the French material is peculiarly rich in the oxides of iron, and considerable care is exercised in its preparation. Vaucluse is the center of this industry, and in the neighborhood of Apt, the country contains a number of hills of alluvial clay, which are more or less rich in the ore. Sometimes it is excavated direct, and often shafts are sunk and the material, when brought to the surface, is transported to the valley below on carts, and there washed. The mining is done in the winter season only, as the watercourses are dry in summer, and by means of successive-settling basins various degrees of fineness are secured in washing the ore. At the end of the winter these basins are filled with ochre in the form of mud, which dries hard with the hot weather and is then cut into blocks of regular size and dried in the sun. It is then either cut into bricks or crushed into powder for shipment, and is sorted for color. The yellow shades command the highest price and the dark red the least. The total production of these mines last year was about 18,000 tons, of which amount 3000 tons were shipped to the United States. The mines, though they have been worked for many years, are by no means exhausted, and

even though the industry is at present carried on with primitive methods, it is of considerable importance.

MUSIC IN THE WORKROOM.

[Philadelphia Press:] A cigar manufacturing firm in Trenton, N. J., is attracting the attention of the local labor world by certain innovations for maintaining order among and holding the attention and increasing the efficiency of the 200 young women cigarmakers employed in its factory. A piano has been placed in the large workroom, and a woman employed to play it for two hours each day. To keep the girls off the streets at noon a teacher has been hired to give free singing lessons at the factory during the noon hour.

While these may be innovations in New Jersey or elsewhere in the Northern States, the scheme is not either new or original. Nearly every large cigar factory in Cuba has its reader or musician. Cigarette factories in Spain are similarly equipped. The reader, either a man or a woman, is employed to read aloud to employees from the latest Spanish novels or from the daily newspapers. The musician fills the same role as that of the performer engaged in the New Jersey factory. The experience of the Cuban cigar manufacturers has been that this method of cheering the mind of a worker while his or her fingers are employed is not only productive of more and better work but adds immeasurably to the good order of the factory and the good temper and cheerfulness of the operatives.

QUEEN'S NOVEL MAP.

[Vanity Fair:] In the flood of anecdotes which the betrothal of the young Queen of Holland has let loose there is one which has not, I think, been recorded in this country. The Queen was undergoing a geography lesson, her governess asked her to draw a map of Northern Europe. Holland naturally loomed large in the mind while the United Kingdom, a mere dot, was asked where in the arctic regions. The governess insisted on readjustment of the powers. Reluctantly her pupil brought our unhappy country into a more temperate zone. I simply won't make it any larger," she said.

THE MO

Hail to the twentieth century! That shall belong to Arid America! All the history of the past on a brave wars and wonderful achievements, there is no chapter so important as that which prophecy foretold in the imagined West. For although our population have yet flowed where we come, a pulsing tide will cover the ground on which to base our progress. The present population of the United States is duplicated among the mountains at the base of the Rocky Mountains, the western sea. Here will live the people who have walked the earth. Here we have the expression of Anglo-Saxon civilization in the deserts where now the air is almost devoid of human voices, the landscape a sign of human habitation. "Rosy pictures," do you say? I paint a rosy picture of that unknown land who, in the feeblest of precast with any attempt at detail, is a vast and beautiful mystery. Arid, know most, know nothing. They stand peer across the threshold. They find we may only guess until the land is opened by necessity and enlightenment. We have explored and occupied every domain. Then at last, when we have slept within its soil, the mystery is revealed and the fortunate race that behold the spectacle which our imagination create.

To those who have been intimating the rise and progress of the Irrigation movement, it is fairly inspiring to gradually risen from a matter of the dignity and grandeur of a great enterprise with a national, but with interest. What promised to be only speculation is now clearly destined to national achievement. At first a material advantage of adding to the nation's active resources, are dealing with new economic desert and its environment we institutions.

I shall never forget my first contact with the greatest living Boss Hale. I was in search of a person who would give shelter to a national importance, and somehow such a friend for our cause in "The Man Without a Country." I fashioned home at Roxbury one day and he received me with cordiality. He had listened to my story of the unsatisfied thirst for water and with an enthusiasm that quite surprised me. "You remind me of my own boy," he left his arm chair and stood by the door. "The first public move was the promotion of emigration undertook in order to preserve the Union. Do you know," he asked, "I have made up my mind that white men is just as important as men?" Really, I did not comprehend of that spirited remark. A man—a great divine, a great anthropologist, all in one—had depth and breadth of Arid America. It had not then been revealed to me engaged in pleading its cause. A nation of human liberty in its fullness at the bottom of the conquest of the continent by irrigation. Let the history of the past, study the life in the arid region, and the the congested masses in our of the point which Dr. Hale bore swift glance.

The bulk of the arid region son's magnificent real-estate (Louisiana Purchase; but California the Mexican conquest, and a west we owe to the Gadsden person had a natural curiosity as to he had added to the map. He planned the famous overland Lewis and Clarke. They left ascended the Missouri and its Mountains, crossed the range sources of the Columbia, followed its outlet in the Pacific Ocean with strange tales of adventures, forests and deserts. The of wild animals and wilder men the famous scouts and explorers had the slightest conception of this new land. The trapper, the missionary, in search of peltries, man souls, saw but little of the wilderness. Even to the Parkman, following the Oregon sensations, the place was a sought to build their homes.

THE MORNING OF THE IRRIGATION CENTURY

By William E. Smythe, Author of "The Conquest of Arid America."

Hail to the twentieth century! Hail to the century that shall belong to Arid America and to irrigation! In all the history of the past one hundred years, with its brave wars and wonderful achievements in the arts of peace, there is no chapter so luminous with human hopes as that which prophesies foreshadows for our unimagined West. For although only slight rivulets of population have yet flowed where, in the eager days to come, a pulsing tide will cover the land, there is yet enough on which to base our prophecy securely.

The present population of the United States will be duplicated among the mountains and valleys between the base of the Rocky Mountains and the shores of the western sea. Here will live the freest race that ever walked the earth. Here we shall see the highest expression of Anglo-Saxon civilization. Yes, here, in deserts where now the air is almost unbroken by sound of human voices, the landscape almost unmarred by sign of human habitation.

"Rosy pictures," do you say? No living man may paint a rosy picture of that unknown land. The man does not breathe who, in the feeble light of today, may forecast with any attempt at detail the future of that vast and beautiful mystery, Arid America. Those who know most, know nothing. They but lift the curtain and peer across the threshold. The glories that lie beyond we may only guess until the genius of man, quickened by necessity and enlightened by invention, shall have explored and occupied every corner of that vast domain. Then at last, when we of today shall long have slept within its soil, the mystery will stand revealed and the fortunate race then upon the earth will behold the spectacle which our eyes may neither see nor our imagination create.

To those who have been intimately associated with the rise and progress of the irrigation movement for many years, it is fairly inspiring to realize how it has gradually risen from a matter of ditches and acres to the dignity and grandeur of a great cause, fraught not merely with a national, but with a broad human interest. What promised to be only a stupendous private speculation is now clearly destined to become a great national achievement. At first we thought only of the material advantage of adding a large agricultural area to the nation's active resources. Now we see that we are dealing with new economic forces, and that in the desert and its environment we have the germ of new institutions.

I shall never forget my first interview on this subject with the greatest living Bostonian, Edward Everett Hale. I was in search of a prominent eastern man who would give shelter to a new western idea of national importance, and somehow I thought I might find such a friend for our cause in the venerable author of "The Man Without a Country." I found him in his old-fashioned home at Roxbury one bright February morning and he received me with cordial hospitality. When he had listened to my story of the arid lands, with their unsatisfied thirst for water and people, he finally spoke with an enthusiasm that quite took my breath away.

"You remind me of my own young days," he said, as he left his arm chair and stood before his glowing fireplace. "The first public movement I ever went into was the promotion of emigration to Kansas, which we undertook in order to preserve the equilibrium of the Union. Do you know," he asked, with an eloquent gesture, "I have made up my mind that freedom for white men is just as important as freedom for black men!" Really, I did not comprehend the full significance of that spirited remark at first. That gray old man—a great divine, a great author, and a great philanthropist, all in one—had beheld at a glance the depth and breadth of Arid America and its meaning as it had not then been revealed to most of those actively engaged in pleading its cause. It is, after all, a question of human liberty in its fullest and best sense, that lies at the bottom of the conquest of this western half-continent by irrigation. Let us glance back over the history of the past, study the beginnings of civilized life in the arid region, and then turn for a moment at the congested masses in our older States, and so reach the point which Dr. Hale beheld so clearly in one swift glance.

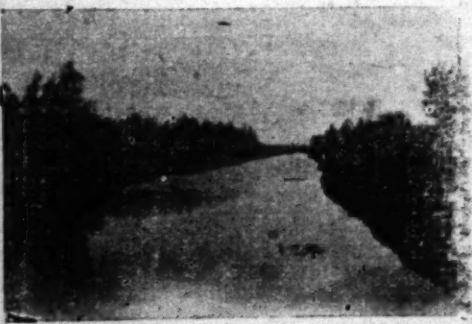
The bulk of the arid region we acquired by Jefferson's magnificent real-estate deal with Napoleon, the Louisiana Purchase; but California came to us through the Mexican conquest, and a little slice of the Southwest we owe to the Gadsden Purchase. Thomas Jefferson had a natural curiosity to learn what sort of an asset he had added to the national property, and so planned the famous overland trip of the explorers, Lewis and Clarke. They left St. Louis, in May, 1804, ascended the Missouri and its tributaries to the Rocky Mountains, crossed the range, and, discovering the sources of the Columbia, followed that noble river to its outlet in the Pacific Ocean. The explorers returned with strange tales of adventure amidst prairies, mountains, forests and deserts. They found an abundance of wild animals and wilder men. But neither they nor the famous scouts and explorers who came after them, had the slightest conception of the real significance of this new land. The trapper, the miner and the missionary, in search of peltries, precious metals, and human souls, saw but little deeper into the mysteries of the wilderness. Even to the keen eyes of Francis Parkman, following the Oregon trail in search of new sensations, the place was a sealed book. Not until men sought to build their homes and wring subsistence

from the soil, nor indeed until the pioneer home-makers had graduated from the bitter school of experience, did anyone begin to realize that nature had provided new conditions in the Far West and that out of these new conditions would come a different quality of civilization from any hitherto known to English-speaking men.

The Mormon fugitives were the pioneers of the arid region in the true sense. Salt Lake Valley in Utah is our classic land of irrigation. We may say what we will of Joseph Smith, his creed, and his practices; we cannot justly deny to his people their historical pre-eminence as founders of the civilization of Arid America. In considering the Utah settlements we are interested at present not in their theology, but only in their sociology. There is distinctly such a thing as the economic Mormon. And he is one of the most interesting characters on the face of the earth. He is such because he is the natural product of his surroundings and because his surroundings are those peculiar to the arid region, wherein a hundred million people are to dwell before the close of the new century. He thus becomes one of the guide posts which point the way to the future. True, we shall improve upon him vastly because we shall work with better material and facilities. But if we want to find out what poor but hardy men will make of the desert, with no capital except their labor and the leadership of dauntless spirits, we must go to these pioneer communities among the mountains of Utah.

First of all, we find small farms. This is due to the fact that while land is plenty, water is scarce and must be turned from its natural channels. That means labor, and that which costs labor is necessarily dear. Hence, the Mormon pioneers had to be content with very small farms. Irrigation tends naturally to this result. Small farms mean, of course, near neighbors. Near neighbors mean social advantages. Social advantages naturally develop the refinements of life. So it happens that wherever irrigation is necessary the social life of agricultural communities will be upon a much higher plane than in localities which depend upon rainfall. These natural advantages the Mormons enhanced by assembling their homes in village centers on acre lots. Thus they lived close to the school, the postoffice, the store, and the church. The latter served for secular as well as religious purposes. They had many entertainments, including the Saturday-night dance, led by the bishop. In the larger communities, such as Salt Lake City, the village hall expanded into a theater with a good stock company of actors. These features of social life, which owed their existence to the fact of dense settlement made necessary by irrigation, had much to do with the contentment of the people, as the industrial features of the Mormon system had everything to do with their prosperity.

As no one man could turn a stream from its chan-



VIEW OF IMPERIAL CANAL.

nel, and as there was practically no cash capital with which men could be hired in the early days, the price of existence was co-operation. Men had to submit to organization and to discipline. Otherwise there would have been no canals, no crops, no subsistence. The need of co-operation was, therefore, fundamental. Out of this fact came the ruling economic force in the business and commercial life of Utah. Stores, factories, banks, all business undertakings are co-operative. The size and scope of these co-operative institutions have expanded with the increase of population and the development of the country, until now a million-dollar beet-sugar factory is as simple a thing to realize as a corner grocery was forty years ago. Statistics are unnecessary in this connection, but they could readily be quoted to show the enormous size of the business transactions now carried on in this way.

Another valuable lesson the Utah pioneers learned of their necessities. This was the wisdom of diversifying their crops.

There are crop belts among those historic valleys. A two-acre farm there means absolute independence, realized through the simple process of producing what is consumed. The census of 1890 showed that of their 19,000 farms, 17,500 were never mortgaged. People wonder at the success of the Mormon missionaries. It is due to what they can promise in the way of prosperity here below. The assurance of three square meals a day and landed proprietorship, to be enjoyed under pleasant social conditions, makes large numbers of people feel wonderfully pious. We can learn a great deal from those who have conquered the Utah deserts when we study them calmly on their economic side. They are solidly prosperous because they have made their industrial methods and social customs conform to the natural environment of the arid region.

The most significant settlements of Colorado and California were contemporaneous. These were Greeley and Riverside. Anaheim preceded them both, and its history presents some features of extraordinary interest, particularly the fact that they bought their land and

improved it in co-operation, subdividing it later among the various families of the colony. The historical pre-eminence of the Anaheim settlement is undisputed, but it seems equally plain that Riverside exerted a wider influence on the social character of Southern California. No other community up to that time, or for many years afterward, was founded upon so high an ideal. Over all the beautiful landscape of Southern California is written "Home, Sweet Home." The original strain came from Riverside, and, diffused through all the Southland, has made it the Mecca of thousands of the best elements of American citizenship.

The Greeley colony followed somewhat closely the Mormon plan, but with a higher ideal. The great editor of the New York Tribune, who saw far ahead of his day, realized the significance of irrigation and preached the gospel of small farming and diversified production. He was an ardent co-operator. He foresaw the social possibilities of the arid lands under these influences. His followers erected their town hall and their schoolhouse while their families were still living in tents. After a generation the town of Greeley still remains the finest rural community in Colorado, a green and shining monument to the memory of the man who inspired it.

When we take a composite photograph of these and other pioneer communities which have grown up under the irrigation canal during the past half-century, we realize what the new time is likely to bring us. On one side of the continent we have a region of landless man; on the other side, a region of landless man. The problem is to bring the willing men to the waiting land and to evolve those forms of civilization suited to the place and to the time. We shall make homes for millions of people—for tens of millions. They will live largely in village centers, surrounded by small, intensely-cultivated farms. Individually or collectively they will produce practically all they consume. The great co-operative forces of the time they, with their trained intelligence and large aggregate capital, will be able to bend to their own advantage, just as our fruit growers are doing already. There will then be no town in the vicious sense, no country in the sense of lonely isolation. Between the everlasting mountains will stretch a fabric wherein it will be difficult to see the boundary line between home and field. These twentieth-century farmers will have ready access to all urban advantages that make for refinement. They will live comfortably; they will work for themselves; they will make provision for old age; they will find satisfaction for their social instincts.

Contrast these conditions, already largely realized in Arid America and plainly foreshadowed as the web and woof of its future life, with the very different conditions which are growing up in the older communities of the East, then tell me, pray, what is this but that "freedom for white men" of which Edward Everett Hale dreamed by his fireside that winter day years ago.

At this very time foundations are being laid broad and deep for just such developments as these in what has been the most forbidding of our waste places, the Colorado Desert. The morning of the new century will behold a famous event—an international wedding of the waters and the soil, when the Colorado River shall be turned from California into Mexico and back again into California for the reclamation, ultimately, of nearly one million acres of the richest soil on earth. This is one of the great tasks which Uncle Sam ought to have done, but which he neglected until at last private enterprise was forced to undertake it in response to the pressure of settlement.

How many have realized that this undertaking practically amounts to the annexation of a new Southern California? As a matter of fact, the present area of irrigated land, which is the foundation of all the abounding prosperity south of Tehachapi, can be duplicated by the irrigation enterprise on the desert. And this is precisely what is occurring. The land which the Colorado River has created by centuries of patient effort is now about to be spoken into opulent life by the waters of the same stream. Here we shall behold the commercial romance of irrigation in its most striking form. We saw it at Riverside when the sheep pasture became the most famous orange orchard in the world. We saw it at Redlands when the slopes of wheat stubble became, in a few brief years, the abode of wealth and luxury. We have seen it in a hundred other places among these southern valleys, wherever, indeed, the fertilizing water has touched the soil. And now we are to see it upon the most gigantic scale applied to the transformation of the most famous of all our primeval deserts.

None of the economic forces which have been influential in the pioneer communities of the arid region will be absent here. We shall see small farms, very likely the smallest farms, in course of time, anywhere in the United States, since soil and climate are both favorable to this result. We shall see a wonderful diversification of production. Already we may see, in the several mutual companies that have been formed for the distribution of water the principle of co-operation exerting its influence at the very foundation of the coming institutions. Who can doubt that the seed which bore fruit in Utah, in Colorado, and in other portions of California will do the same here?

Those who are guiding the policies of the Imperial Land Company believe in the finer kind of development. They have been associated in the past with the highest colonial undertakings. They will not be satisfied with anything less than the best that may be accomplished in this spot so favored by nature in all but rainfall—favored most of all in the fact that rainfall is unnecessary because of the presence of the mighty river so easy of diversion.

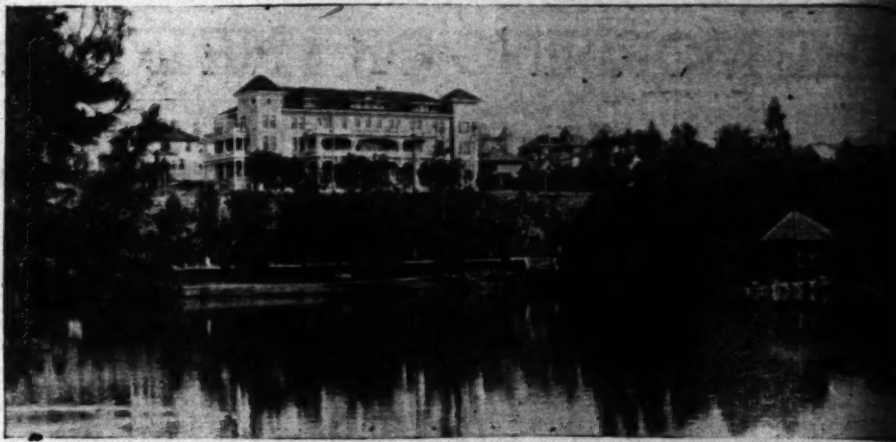
The new century will be a great century for irrigation and for California. Its earliest morning sun will behold the beginnings of one of the most significant enterprises ever undertaken on this continent—of an enterprise in the highest degree characteristic of our times.

A Picturesque Hotel.

ON AN eminence overlooking Westlake Park and at one of the most slightly spots in all Los Angeles is situated the new Lake View Hotel. This beautiful structure, three stories in height, is situated at the intersection of Sixth and Sherman streets, and facing as it does the waters of the lake commands a fine view of the same and of the band stand and boat houses at the opposite side of this pretty little body of water. Mr. A. P. Robbins, who for so many years past has owned and managed the Hotel Brunswick at the junction of Sixth and Hill streets, is the owner of this fine new property. Mr. Robbins is a New England gentleman, one of the genuine type, whom one delights to meet, who carries about with him constant reminders of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts in his manner and conversation. He thoroughly appreciates the wants of the Eastern visitor to this delightful sunny section of the United States, and his hotel, the Brunswick, which has been under his management for many seasons, has been occupied on each succeeding winter by people who have annually journeyed across the continent. No better tribute could be paid to his popularity both as a gentleman and a hotel man.

The new Lake View Hotel, which is 125 feet long and fifty feet in width with an addition of an ell of about seventy feet, contains all the modern conveniences, such as electric and gas lights and steam heat, the latter being generated with the aid of a twenty horse-power boiler. Rooms single, en suite with baths, a beautiful dining room and large office on the main floor, and spacious parlors, all combined afford facilities for the entertainment of the guests of the house, such as can be excelled by no hotel of its capacity in this city. The management will be assisted with the entertainment features by Walter R. Gage (of Augusta, Maine, who is an accomplished pianist and who brings with him several fine pianos made in that State. One of these instruments will be found on each floor of the house.

The mistakes so often made by hotel men in Southern California of opening comfortable and commodious tourist houses in crowded



THE NEW LAKE VIEW HOTEL.

business sections of this and other cities, have not been done by Mr. Robbins. In common with many of the newly arrived Californians, he appreciates the advantages of beautiful and attractive surroundings. The interior and exterior appearance of the hotel, is so far as the building itself is concerned, is much the same in California as in New York or Denver, in midwinter. At these places, also, by the way, at St. Petersburg and Mos-

cow, it is not possible to find at this season of the year an hotel in the midst of beautiful lawns dotted here and there with massive flower beds and protected by the refreshing shade of trees whose foliage is green throughout the entire year. What the tourist comes to California to find, and it is indeed a how comparatively few of the most capable hotel men are this fact.

The original home of the ostrich in America.

Don't Pay \$2.00 For

An ostrich feather when we send you, prepaid, an equally good one, 12 inches long, broad and glossy, for 95c. Not a woolly feather, but one that will stay in curl and wear for years. A bunch of three nine-inch tips for \$1.45. A handsome glossy black box, 45 inches long, for \$9.75; such a box is retailed for \$14.00.



"One of the strangest sights in the United States."—New York Journal.

The only exclusive retail feather establishment in America.

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All the feather goods which we ship are packed in attractive souvenir boxes in such a manner that we guarantee their safe arrival at any point. Remember we prepay all charges. Money refunded if not satisfied. Buy your ostrich feather boas, plumes, capes and fans direct from the producer and avoid import duties and middlemen's profits.

Ostrich Farm, South Pasadena, California

New illustrated souvenir catalogue sent to any address for 2c stamp.

San Rafael Ranch Opposite Pasadena—View of Winery and the Campbell-Johnston Residence.



SAN RAFAEL WINERY AND MIRROR LAKE.

Pasadena abounds in residence sites of surpassing loveliness, but perhaps none excels in charming features the section above referred to—San Rafael Heights. The tract is directly opposite the central portion of Pasadena, on the western bank of a wooded stream, which is spanned by two bridges. It is part of the San Rafael ranch, owned by the Messrs. Campbell-Johnston, who cultivate a large area of the ranch in grape grow-

ing and grain raising. The heights adjoin the owner's residence (shown in the above view,) and overlook the stream and its valley for miles on either hand. Eastward there is a magnificent stretch of cultivated orchards and fields surrounding the city of Pasadena itself, which is in the foreground, beautiful as any picture in sunny Italy.

San Rafael Heights has many advantages for homes not found elsewhere in the vicinity. It is within close

reach of Pasadena and car lines; it is high, drained and with a rich soil; its water supply is abundant; its surroundings are picturesque; finally, the prices at which the various lots in the heights are being offered are reasonable. It is destined to be a favorite suburb.

Full particulars regarding the property will be furnished upon application to the San Rafael Heights Box 84, Garvanza, Cal.

Financial.

The financial condition of affairs in Southern California were never in better shape than they are today, with all lines of industries active and prosperous. The large amount of money received for the products of this section, as well as for investments in land and oil, has made money easy, as attested by the large increase of deposits among the banks throughout Southern California, which has been general. The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, which is the oldest and largest bank in Southern California, shows in its statement a phenomenal increase in deposits of over five million dollars; surplus, \$350,000, built up on a paid-up capital of \$500,000. It is the only bank in this section which passed through the panic of 1893 unaffected, and had it not been for its shrewd and timely assistance at that time, other institutions and industries would have been compelled to suspend further

operations. The management is conceded to be the strongest in financial ability in the State, and is offered by men who are noted for their shrewd financial acumen and the success of their individual undertakings.

I. W. Hellman, the President, is also the President of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, with a paid-up capital of \$10,000,000. He is without an exception the best-informed financier on the coast, on matters of commerce, trade and corporation affairs in a detail. H. W. Hellman, the Vice-President, is a retired merchant, who became well and favorably known for the successful extension of his affairs as a financier of unquestioned judgment and rare executive force in all business transactions.

Henry J. Fleischman, the cashier, is said to be one of the best-advised judges of commercial paper on the coast, which has made him an important factor in the conduct of the affairs of the bank.

The policy of the bank toward customers is both fair and liberal, with a strong inclination to foster and develop the interests of clients under all circumstances.

REPENTANCE STOOLS AT GIRARD COLLEGE

[Philadelphia Record:] Any infraction of the Girard College is punished with twenty minutes' stool of repentance. When the institution first started this scheme of punishment one stool was enough. As the college expanded the stools multiplied, and today more than sixty four-legged painless instruments of punishment are in more or less constant use in a room devoted solely to the punishment of those who have transgressed the rules. There is absolutely nothing to the stool except the order to sit on a comfortable stool for ten minutes and "think it over." Any of the lads would take a sound thrashing and have done with it, but the stool of repentance has proved itself an ideal punishment and it has come to stay at Girard College.

Including the 875 acres of land in the Boca de... grant, the tide la... 10,000 feet al... held under mi... ations, and the... by wharves, th... 10,000 acres of... promising oil l...

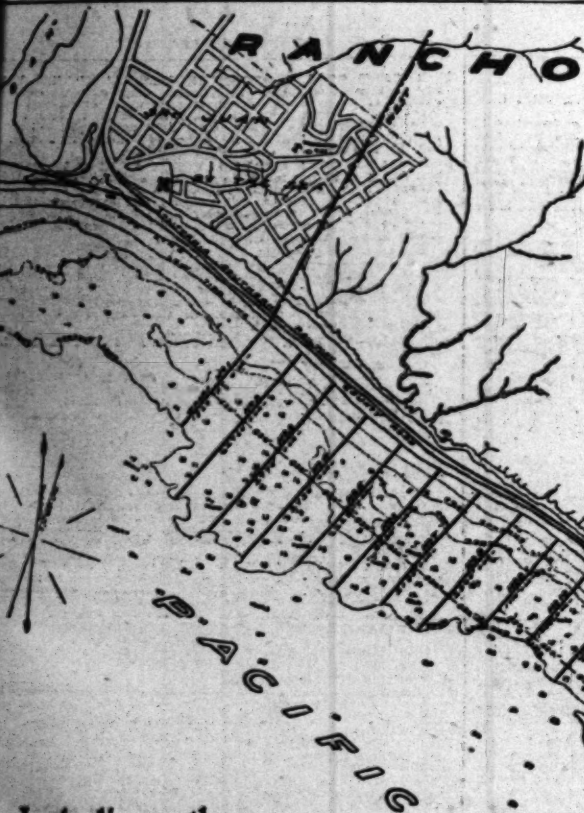
GEN'L E. BONTON
JEAN G. DRAKE, S...
210 I...

NEW YEAR

HOW THE DAY IS CELEBRATED AND IN THE C...

By a Special

The observance of the New Year with exchange of gifts and presents were the presents that they were a great source of quite burdensome to their... Several hundred years ago for the nobility to send presents to their friends... Year's gifts between friends... In the courts of Europe... All the monarchs be... afterward, they receive... army and diplomatic cor... Spain must go through th... At the Russian capital, St. Petersburg, the court... By, personages of the court... the palace come in regular... and good wishes to the Emperor and his family, and... according to the Russian... People meeting in the streets... each other, whether acquaintances or strangers... who have been kissed by the hand of the Empress... was suppressed for a time... ago under the reign of Alexander... January 1 is a great day of Congratulation, which... press. Early in the morning... Schloss are crowded with... state carriages of the aristocracy... are on their way to attend... This ceremony is performed in the castle chapel. All the nobles... court, as well as all the... tending court festivities... rather fatiguing affair, especially for the ladies. During the next... tivities take place, and... court and private gayety... In China, the New Year... weeks, during which time... The Chinaman endeavors... debt, and all obligations... the old year, and a fresh...



A great Oil Property

On December 19th last the Capistrano Oil Company received the formal "Grant" authority of the Secretary of War to construct 32 wharves in front of their oil lands at Capistrano from which to bore oil wells.

This is deemed to be a very valuable acquisition, as it practically amounts to a perpetual exclusive franchise, and will afford facilities for boring some 560 wells.

Including the 7875 acres of land in the Boca de la Playa grant, the tide lands extending 40,000 feet along the beach, held under mineral or placer locations, and the submerged lands reached by wharves, this Company will have fully 10,000 acres of what is claimed to be very promising oil lands.

OFFICERS:

GENL. E. BONTON, Prest.
JEAN G. DRAKE, Sec'y.

CHAS. R. DRAKE, Vice Prest.
W. C. PATTERSON, Treas.

210 Douglas Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

NEW YEAR OBSERVANCES.

HOW THE DAY IS CELEBRATED IN THE CAPITALS AND IN THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

By a Special Contributor.

The observance of the first day of the year—New Year's—with exchange of gifts dates from old Roman times. So costly were the presents during the time of the Caesars that they were a great source of profit to the emperors and quite burdensome to their subjects.

Several hundred years ago, in England, it was customary for the nobility to send purses of gold to the King. New Year's gifts between friends were called *seina*.

In the courts of European royalty, New Year's is a great day. All the monarchs begin the day by attending church; afterward, they receive the dignitaries of church, state, army and diplomatic corps. Even His Little Majesty of Spain must go through this ordeal.

At the Russian capital, the princes of the imperial family, personages of the court, functionaries and servants of the palace come in regular order to present their homage and good wishes to the Emperor, who kisses all the members of his family, and all the high officials three times according to the Russian fashion.

People meeting in the street in Russia on New Year's kiss each other, whether acquainted or not. The favored ones who have been kissed by the Czar, are permitted to kiss the hand of the Empress. The ceremony of hand kissing was suppressed for a time, but reestablished a few years ago under the reign of Alexander III.

January 1 is a great day in Berlin—the day for the Court of Congratulation, which is held by the Emperor and Empress. Early in the morning the streets near the Royal Schloss are crowded with people, all waiting to see the state carriages of the ambassadors, princes and nobles who are on their way to attend the Court of Congratulation.

This ceremony is preceded by a short service in the castle chapel. All the princes and princesses come to this court, as well as all those who have the privilege of attending court festivities, so that it is a very long and rather fatiguing affair, especially for the Empress and her ladies. During the next few weeks all the great court festivities take place, and there is a constant succession of court and private gayeties.

In China, the New Year rejoicings extend over three weeks, during which time little or no business is transacted. The Chinaman endeavors to start the new year free of debt, and all obligations are discharged before the close of the old year, and a fresh supply of charms is laid in. At

BORING FOR OIL UNDER THE OCEAN.



One of the most remarkable scenes in the oil fields of Southern California is at Summerland, where numerous wharves have been constructed into the ocean, alongside

each of which are from eight to ten oil derricks, the oil being pumped from under the water. The wells are of moderate depth and the yield is continuous.

midnight, a general discharge of crackers and fireworks usher in the New Year, the houses are decorated with flowers and lanterns and family parties are in order.

Much the same programme is carried out in Japan, where everyone appears in a brand-new suit of clothes. The Japanese New Year was formerly a movable feast like that of the Chinese, but it is now celebrated on a day corresponding to our 1st of January.

Bonfires of mammoth proportions are kindled on New Year's eve in Persia—New Year's is March 21—and all dance about them. This holiday is the most important one of the year and feasting lasts for ten days; every one appears in new clothes and men who never shave or take a bath do so on New Year's.

No people in the world make more of New Year's than the Scots, and innumerable are the superstitions connected

with the day. In the first place, on getting out of bed in the morning, one must step upon something higher than the bed that the first step may be taken upward. In dressing, if unfortunate enough to put the left shoe on first, or a garment on wrong side out, one must entirely undress again even to the taking down of one's hair and dress over again. It is bad luck to be late for breakfast and good luck to be the first one to speak to the cook. All salt cellars must be full and the bread basket well supplied; if a basket of eggs or of oranges is brought as a present it indicates the best kind of good luck. All garments, if possible, should be new, and a torn garment should on no account be worn. Neither hair nor nails must be cut; money must be in the purse and the purse in the pocket. To stumble or fall is a bad luck sign, unless it be upstairs, in which case do not look behind.

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Established 1886:
 1,000—Fine house on Hill st.
 1,000—15-room house S. Olive st.
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 1,000—Income Broadway, property.
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 1,000—4 flats, S. Hope st.
 1,000—Fine residence, Pasadena.
 1,000—3-story house, Westlake.
 1,000—10 rooms, Ingraham st.
 1,000—45 lots E. First st.
 1,000—3 rooms, Hope st.; want Oakl.
 1,000—Income Broadway; want resi-
 1,000—House, San Bernardino; for
 1,000—Large hotel, company for
 1,000—Fine residence, W. Adams.
 1,000—W. 10th st.

1,000—2-story house, w. conv.
 1,000—Up-to-date business bldg.
 1,000—Elegant home, San Diego.
 1,000—17 lots, Pico Heights.
 1,000—Fine residence, Grand ave.
 1,000—2-story house, W. 134 st.
 Cottage, Boyle Heights, for home sale.

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This ranch is one of the finest in Riverside county, one mile from ranch, vine, barn and other buildings; place is an ideal home.

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Either one of the above ranches or
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Will exchange equity for good, or
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exchange for lots; some grain
wheat; if you wish to sell or exchange
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alley, Cal., in fruit, prospect of
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THE VERDE KING COPPER CO.
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ADJOINING the great Clarke
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THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

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It is an established fact that
as any other commercial business
proper management.

LARGE
No business in the world pays
a small investment in one person

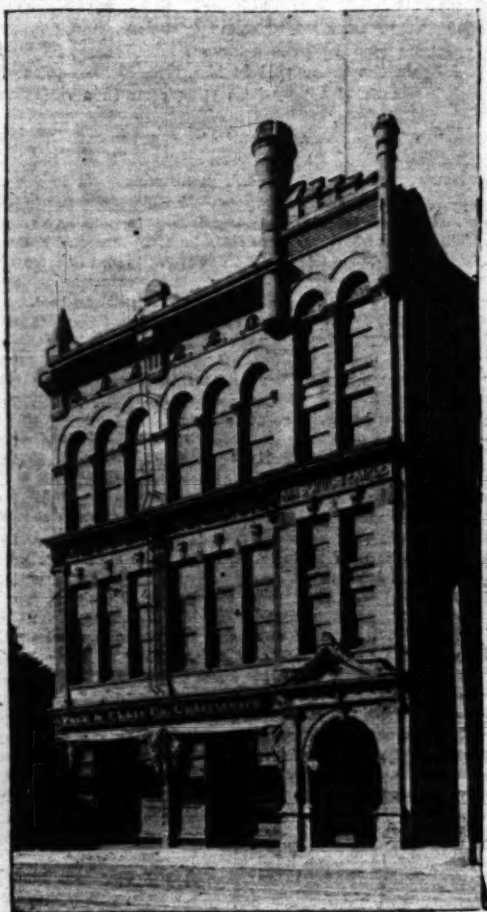
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We furnish from one of the Coast an absolute guarantee it cannot lose one cent.
—INVE—
Send us your name and address for information regarding our proposition.
We also desire a good representative.

SOME EXCELLENT COPPER
near United Verde, at Jerome,
but subject to advance without
600 shares make up a purse.

\$15,000 WANTED TO DEVELOP
and lead mine in California
Address MERIT, box 65, Tula

A GOOD COPPER PROSPECT
with water on one claim, for

MASONIC TEMPLE.



Fraternals Organizations.

ALL LEADING ORDERS REPRESENTED.

As might be expected in so cosmopolitan a community as Los Angeles, fraternal and other organizations of all kinds are well represented. Every leading order has many and enthusiastic members. One order—the Masonic—has its own handsome building, of which a view is here given.

Following is a list of the "secret" societies, so called, represented in Los Angeles, as they existed at recent date. The figures refer to the number of councils, lodges, courts, etc.:

- American Legion of Honor, 1.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, 1.
Ancient Order United Druids, 1.
Ancient Order of United Workmen,
B. and P. Order of Elks, 1.
B'nai Brith, 2.
Catholic Knights of America, 2.
Catholic Order of Foresters, 1.
Foresters of America, 10.
Fraternal Aid Association, 1.
Fraternal Brotherhood, 6.
Grand Army of the Republic, 2.
Grand United Order of Odd Fellows (colored,) 2.
Home Forum Benefit Order, 1.
Improved Order of Red Men, 1.
Independent Order of Foresters, 13.
Independent Order of Good Templars, 1.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 12.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Rebekahs), 1.
Junior Order, United American Mechanics, 1.

Our Southern California Mountains



THE IDYLWILD SANATORIUM.

In discussions in eastern medical societies, as we find them reported in our medical journals, the physicians speak of Southern California as an ideal place for people needing a low altitude, and they mention regretfully that those needing high altitude are obliged to go to Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. We are glad to correct this misapprehension, for here in Southern California we have a mountain resort in a beautiful valley at an altitude of 5250 feet. This resort is called the Idylwild Sanatorium, and it is situated in Strawberry Valley, San Jacinto Mountains, Riverside county, about 100 miles east of Los Angeles. Davos Platz, Maloja and the other most noted resorts in the Swiss Alps altitudes averaging about 5500 feet, while the Idylwild Sanatorium has an altitude of 5250 feet and a climate that is delightful all of the year around.

Forty physicians of Southern California and about twenty other prominent citizens, realizing the demand for proper accommodations in our Southern California mountains, organized the California Health Resort Company, with a capital stock of \$250,000. Their first step was to purchase 1050 acres, including what is known as Strawberry Valley, thus giving them a tract three miles long and from one-half mile to a mile wide of beautiful rolling valley, covered by pine and oak forests, through which run three beautiful mountain streams. There are also on this tract quite a number of ever-flowing springs. This valley has an average altitude of just one mile.

The company adopted the cottage plan, with a large central building. This central building contains dining-room, solariums, parlor, offices, kitchen and about forty bedrooms, with numerous private baths, and is surrounded by cottages situated at irregular but comfortable distances. All of the rooms, both in the cottages and the central building, are lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The windows are arranged so that they can be completely opened, thus giving the guests the advantage of being practically outdoors, yet protected from draughts.

Each of the cottages will have bath and toilet, and meals will be served in the cottages, or the occupants thereof can go to the general dining-room in the central building. The water is from a mountain spring that flows at least 60,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, and has been piped first to a cement reservoir that is roofed and properly ventilated, and which is located 200 feet higher than the building, giving a good pressure for fire protection and other necessary purposes. This

spring water is piped into every cottage and out the central building.

This establishment will be opened to guests 10th of April of this year.

Aside from the sanatorium, there has been a village one-half mile away, on which are being built cottages of from three to five rooms, furnished with water and light and sewer connections. The cottages will be rented to people who desire to live in the mountains for rest or change, and to live independent of the sanatorium. They will be rented for at a reasonable figure, and light, water, sewerage and fuel will be supplied at a fair price. A livery stable is located here, where people can have their own teams cared for or can hire horses and sleds and pack burros to take tours through the surrounding mountains.

There are also being constructed a bowling lawn-tennis court and a shooting range, which opened to the patronage of all.

This ideal mountain resort is situated two miles from the railroad, and by the 10th of April automobiles, carrying nine persons, will be running between the railway terminus and the Idylwild Sanatorium.

Any person wishing more detailed information receive the same by addressing an inquiry to the California Health Resort Company, 1414 South Hope Los Angeles, California.

In conclusion, the Idylwild Mountain San-
offers the following advantages:

- (1.) Its isolation from the dust, noise and vibrations of towns and cities.
- (2.) Its altitude (5250 feet.)
- (3.) The atmosphere of the pine forest.
- (4.) The purity of the atmosphere, due to causes: (a) Altitude; (b) proximity to the Desert, from whence comes the nocturnal breeze; (c) proximity to the Pacific Ocean, from whence the trade breeze comes.
- (5.) Beauty of scenery and variety of interesting short tours that can be made through surrounding mountains.
- (6.) The cottage system.
- (7.) The village system.
- (8.) The large territory controlled by the same management, that insures thorough enforcement of sanitary rules in all of the contiguous country.
- (9.) The mildness and equability of the climate, unequalled by any other mountain resort in the West.
- (10.) Pure spring water throughout all of the mountains.
- (11.) Great range of healthful outdoor amusements and excursions, available 340 days in the year.

SOUVENIR OF LOS ANGELES PARK

Send 25 cents for a copy of a beautiful souvenir
Parks of Los Angeles. Over fifty half-tone
together with charming description of these beauties
this "sunny Southland." It is handsomely bound
a work of art. The Times Job Office, 110 N. W.
Los Angeles, Cal.

If you need a confidential adviser, or if you have to invest in first mortgages, real estate or bonds, call on or write to R. W. Poindexter, 309 Wilcox, Los Angeles.

The new Salt Lake road will run through a that is remarkably rich in coal and minerals. land expert has said that the iron ores of Utah vada are equal in quality to those of Sweden.

One of the industries of this section which is in infancy is the preserving of food fishes, which are plentiful in the waters of the Pacific.

The

ARTICLE

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the hills of this section of oil, and that oil developments have begun. Thousands have sought outright for the oil, and especially is this true of the valley from the great Tropicana properties, in the neighborhood of Pinar. Perhaps the most promising area is the Pinar, where, for years past, it was to be observed upon the present land known as the evidence of the richness was Prof. W. L. Watts of the team, one of the many experts, in his annual report, most promising oil territory. Over twelve miles of oil have been traced within the limits included in the ten anticlines. A conservative estimate would be no less than 10

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So self-evident are the
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who has had no chance

The Piru Oil and Land Company.



ANTICLINAL SHOWING OIL SAND AND SEEPAGE AND WELL NO. 4.

It is the general verdict that the development of petroleum in California is yet in its infancy, thousands of acres of rich oil lands remaining as yet untouched by the awakening drill. These huge tracts are, however, rapidly finding their way into the hands of capital, and drilling on a large scale is beginning on great properties.

Ventura county claims precedence in the richness of oil-bearing sands, and in extent of petroleum strata. For over twenty-five years crude oil has been produced here, and at present the output of the county is conservatively estimated at 60,000 barrels per month. The recent invasion of experienced, practical oil men, with their corps of experts has, however, proven that the hills of this section of the State are saturated with oil, and that oil development can scarcely be said to have begun. Thousands of acres have already been bought outright for the purpose of oil development, and especially is this true along the ranges across the valley from the great Torrey Canyon and Pacific Coast properties, in the neighborhood of Fillmore, Big Sease and Piru. Perhaps the most remarkable of these is Piru, where, for years past oil springs and seepages were to be observed upon the 14,700 acres of magnificent land known as the Piru Rancho, giving infallible evidence of the richness which lies beneath the surface. Prof. W. L. Watts of the California State Mining Bureau, one of the many experts who examined this property, in his annual report, states that this land is the most promising oil territory which he has examined. Over twelve miles of oil-bearing strata can be easily traced within the limits of the ranch, which are included in the ten anticlines which cross the property. A conservative estimate of the area of oil-bearing land would be no less than 10,000 acres.

Upon this property there is to be found greater proof of its great wealth, than the foregoing facts. There are at present two producing wells here, each showing two strata of fine oil sand. Both sands were found within 300 feet, and the petroleum pumped is proving to be of high gravity, capable of easy handling. There are three wells now in process of drilling, and each is through first sand. It is expected that these will be completed within thirty days. Oil from this section finds a ready market at from \$1.50 to \$1.70 per barrel.

This promising property has fallen into the hands of Los Angeles men, and was incorporated some months ago as the Piru Oil and Land Company, by which name these immense holdings will hereafter be known. This

tract of land was known for years as the "Temescal Rancho," an old Spanish grant, which embraced within its confines nearly everything which has made this State famous—scenic attractiveness, salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, productive orchards, unfailing water supply, gold, and that most interesting fluid—petroleum.

As to the present value of this property a summing up results in an astonishing showing. Assuming, from the unbiased and competent reports rendered, that there are 10,000 acres of oil-bearing land on this ranch, and considering the fact that undeveloped adjacent property commands \$300 per acre, the present value of the petroleum property of the ranch alone is \$3,000,000. Every acre of good oil land should, during its life, produce \$20,000 net. Assuming that one-fourth of the ten thousand acres are remunerative oil lands, the value of the acreage, thus reduced, would be \$50,000,000. Oil lands in the Los Angeles field, where the quality of the petroleum and price received per barrel is much lower than that of the Piru field, have sold as high as \$7000 an acre. Taking the value of the defined oil lands on the Piru Rancho at but \$3000 an acre, the result would nevertheless give a value of \$30,000,000 leaving about 5000 acres to be transformed into extra dividend or development funds.

The following conservative figures are eloquent of the value of this property exclusive of oil lands:

1100 acres of orchards, at \$150	\$165,000
500 acres of grain lands, at \$25	12,500
7500 acres of pasture lands, at \$10	75,000
Townsite and buildings thereon	180,000
Water rights, pipes, flumes, etc.	250,000
Horses, farming implements, etc.	15,000
Machinery, tools and oil-well supplies	25,000
Total	\$722,500

The townsite of Piru is an interesting feature. It already contains the home place and many pretty cottages. In the townsite proper are some forty-two dwellings, hotel, general merchandise store, storehouse, packing-house, a drying plant with a capacity of seventy-five tons a day, all property of the company. There is also a fine church building and a creditable school-house.

Through the entire length of this fertile valley runs the Piru River, fed by numerous adjacent springs and with eighty miles of water sheds. Despite the recent

dry years, when many neighboring water courses have gone dry, the Piru River has never failed, and during July a constant head of 285 inches was utilized, failing even then to exhaust the undeveloped supply. The entire ownership of this great water right is vested in the Piru Oil and Land Company, and has been estimated to be worth \$500,000. On the ranch free gold can be seen also, and placer gold found in the present shaft proves the presence of a rich quartz vein, which connects with the famous ledge of the Diablo Canyon.

Having enumerated the diversified interests of this property, all of which are of great value, yet it is a remarkable fact that when this property was purchased by the Piru Oil and Land Company, the same was purchased as an oil proposition only. The intention of the company now is to dispose of all other interests and use such proceeds for development and dividends, as it has been clearly demonstrated that the larger portion of the 14,700 acres of land is rich oil territory, from which a large production will be obtained in a short time. As the entire ranch, together with its water and all improvements, is owned in fee simple by the company, with no leases or royalties to diminish dividends, there seems no reason why it should not be able to pay good dividends, and at the same time accumulate a reserve or sinking fund for future emergencies.

The Piru Oil and Land Company has a capital stock of \$3,000,000, divided into as many shares, with a par value of \$1 each.

There are 500,000 of these shares set aside to be sold if necessary, but which, in all probability, will not be offered on the market, as the company is confident of raising sufficient funds by the sale of town lots and other revisions, which, with the \$100,000 already in the treasury, will be sufficient for carrying on development work. As the company is at present vigorously pushing the development of their oil lands, it is reasonable to believe that the Piru Rancho will soon be known as the largest oil field in the State.

Owing to the fact that the company owns its lands in fee simple, and therefore has no royalty to pay, and also has other resources, such as sale of townsite, water and fruit land, it will be able to apply the proceeds from the entire production, as well as part of other income, to the payment of dividends to stockholders; hence there is no reason why the company should not pay good dividends, and still accumulate a reserve or sinking fund for future emergencies.

A personnel containing, as this one does, so many well known, conservative, solid residents of Southern California, is not only an assurance of that wise foresight and those correct business methods which mean large success, but will be interesting to those who care to follow the future development of this interesting domain.

At the head of the corporation, as president, is W. W. Neuer, one of the safest and most successful oil operators in the United States. To Mr. Neuer, who came to California with a thorough experience in eastern fields, the remarkable development of the Whittier field, through the agency of the famous Central Oil Company, of which he is also president, is principally due.

The secretary of the company is Hon. Robert N. Bulla, one of the most highly honored of the public men of California. Senator Bulla is also secretary of and attorney for the Central Oil Company.

The other officers and directors are numbered with the most conspicuous people of Los Angeles, and are as follows:

Vice-president, A. N. Davidson, vice-president of the Empire Steam Laundry Company.
Treasurer, William G. Kerckhoff, president of the Kerckhoff-Cunneen Mill and Lumber Company.
Assistant secretary, Randolph H. Miner, vice-president Crystal Springs Land and Water Company.
J. F. Sartori, president Security Savings Bank.
William H. Cook, vice-president Central Oil Company.
G. R. Cobleigh, director Central Bank.
Abbe Haas, wholesale grocer.
I. B. Newton, treasurer Harper & Reynolds Co.
Ralph E. Heath, formerly of Pennsylvania, is the resident manager at Piru City.

Among other stockholders are:
Thomas Hughes, capitalist and oil expert.
W. F. Botsford, president California Bank.
J. M. Elliott, president First National Bank.
William Mead, cashier Central Bank.
J. W. A. Off, cashier State Bank and Trust Co.
Richard G. Beebe, manager Evening Express.
F. O. Johnson, proprietor Hotel Westminster.
The company's property is located forty-seven miles west of Los Angeles, on the Santa Barbara branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad.
Offices, 409 and 415 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

It can reasonably be doubted whether any economic problem has ever, in a short time, made greater headway or become more popular than has the movement toward a national policy for the irrigation of the western half of the United States. This can only be accounted for by the inherent strength of the proposition itself, and the proposition is strong, because—

First—It appeals to business men as a sound business proposition.

Second—It is wholly non-partisan and non-sectional.

Third—Its beneficiaries will be the worker in the eastern factory and the laborer in the field which furnishes food for the artisan, as well as the men who make homes on this reclaimed territory.

Fourth—The extension of the limits of the American home is always a popular measure.

Fifth—It involves the government in no new and doubtful policy.

So self-evident are these propositions that no one attempts to controvert them. Now and then some editor who has had no chance to study the policy, or a citizen who has been misinformed as to the scope of the work, may oppose the idea, but such protests are sure to be immediately and ably met by the local press. One of the New England engravers some time ago passed resolutions against the national policy, and at once the Boston

press proceeded to enlighten the Grangers on the proposition, and to show them the unreasonableness of their position. The Boston Transcript, one of the most conservative papers in the country, is doing valiant service in the cause of irrigation, and the influence of these papers is most gratifying because we of the West feared it would be difficult to enlist their sympathy.

The press throughout the country is careful to reflect the popular sentiment, and hence is strongly urging the government that it should handle its property in a business-like way; should make valuable that which is now worthless, and should make it possible to build homes where now the desert holds sway.

The initial work of conducting the educational campaign in behalf of this policy has been carried on by the National Irrigation Association, and to this organization belongs the credit, in a great measure, for awakening popular sentiment in its behalf.

As for public men, one would be brave, indeed, who would openly oppose this popular measure. In a recent interview at Washington, Senator Hanna stated to a Times-Herald reporter that, in his opinion, there were three tasks of mighty importance before the American people:

First—To build up the merchant marine, so that the American flag shall be seen in every port.

Second—To provide national means of irrigating the arid lands of the West.

Third—To construct the Isthmian Canal.

With popular sentiment, so far as enlightened, on the side of national irrigation, the West can feel richly repaid for the effort so far invested in the work; but this is not the time to halt; rather, it is just the time when effort should be redoubled until the whole country shall have been won and the actual work of construction begun.

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Drunkenness Cured by White Ribbon Remedy.

Can be Given in Glass of Water, Tea or Coffee Without Patient's Knowledge.

White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed habitué, "a tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using White Ribbon Remedy. Los Angeles—Orel Drug Co., 125 South Spring Street. By mail \$1.00. Trial package free by writing MRS. T. C. MOORE, President W. C. T. U., Ventura, California.

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THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

The telegraphic news service of The Times covers the entire civilized globe.

In local features The Times keeps abreast with the splendid development and marvelous progress of Los Angeles city and county, of Southern California and of the entire Southwest.

No paper gives the oil news so completely, succinctly and reliably as does The Times.

Correct weather reports are published daily.

The Southern California counties are covered by regular correspondents.

The Editorial Page is distinguished for its bold, independent and vigorous editorials.

The Times is conspicuous for the abundance, variety and excellence of its general correspondence.

The art department of The Times has been a prominent factor in the development of artistic taste in Southern California.

In its educational work The Times places within the reach of all opportunities to obtain culture in the Home Study Club.

Bible Lessons are another notable feature appearing weekly.

In its horticultural page The Times fosters the great industries pertaining to the soil.

The mining industry is fully covered in a weekly department.

The market reports are full and complete, including special dispatches from the East in the citrus fruit season.

Other valuable departments of The Times are the "Development of the Great Southwest," "House and Lot," a weekly real estate review, and the "Care of the Body," dealing with hygienic questions.

The exchange matter furnishes a mass of good reading from contemporaneous journals.

In 1890 the population of Los Angeles was 50,495; in 1900, 102,479, showing 103.35 per cent. of gain in the ten years, a greater percentage than that of any other of the larger cities in the United States. The sworn statements of The Times for eleven years show that its circulation has increased in much greater proportion than the population of the city. Here are the circulation figures for each September since 1890:

September, 1890.....	6,623
September, 1891.....	9,177
September, 1892.....	11,076
September, 1893.....	12,241
September, 1894.....	12,708
September, 1895.....	15,401
September, 1896.....	17,670
September, 1897.....	19,844
September, 1898.....	24,542
September, 1899.....	24,558
September, 1900.....	26,738

The Times Illustrated Weekly Magazine, which accompanies the copious news and advertising sheets every Sunday, has become an exceptionally valuable feature, and has been received with such pronounced popular favor as to make it a distinct success. It is, in fact, a weekly premium to regular subscribers. No daily newspaper in the world furnishes as a gratuitous adjunct to its regular issue a weekly magazine of anywhere near equal value. The Sunday Magazine contains, regularly, as much matter, exclusive of advertising, as is contained in any average book of 300 pages.

When taken separately, the subscription price of the Magazine is \$2.50 per year, but when served with the regular issue, as it is, it is free to regular subscribers. This has the practical effect of reducing the monthly subscription price from 75c to 55c, and the yearly rate from \$9 to \$6.50.

Size: Daily, from 10 to 18 pages; Sunday, from 28 to 36 pages; Sunday Magazine, 32 pages (half size.)

Advance-Payable Rates of Subscription.

YOU WILL NOT OBJECT TO THE PRICE.

Per year, including Sunday Magazine, \$9; per quarter, \$2.25; per month, delivered, 75c; per week, delivered, 20c.

Advertising Rates.

10 cents per agate line in the daily for single insertions.

5 cents per agate line per insertion in the daily by the month.

12 cents per agate line in the Sunday issue for single insertions.

10 cents per agate line per insertion in the Sunday issue by the month.

3 cents per agate line in the Weekly (flat rate.)

"Liners," 1 cent per word per insertion, either daily or Sunday. The Sunday Times is the third paper in the United States in the volume of its classified advertising patronage, and it is the general medium for the exchange of commercial intelligence throughout the whole Southwest.

"ALL
THE
NEWS
ALL THE
TIME"

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

H. G. OTIS, General Manager.

Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Within he
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ATTENTION

Is being widely attracted at the present time to

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With particular reference to the wonderful

OIL DEVELOPMENT

Within her borders, the possibilities of which are just beginning to be appreciated. We have for sale **OIL LANDS AND LEASES** upon long term, in some of the most favored sections of the State, and can offer to investors, properties already producing oil, and paying handsome returns upon investment, or properties not yet developed but located favorably, and promising good wells. **We Can Recommend** investment in the stock of substantial Oil Companies, owning and operating producing properties in Southern California, and paying regular dividends to their shareholders each month.

Full information can be had upon application to

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Light, Graceful, Easily Controlled.

Stanhope Model
No. 2.

World's Mile Record, 1:06.

Pacific Coast Record, Mr. Harry Turner, 2:01³.

An elegant carriage for business or pleasure.

Handsome'y finished.

Made in several styles.

Built at Bridgeport, Conn., from original Stanley patents.

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1225 Market St., San Francisco.

105 Telegraph Ave., Oakland.

Agencies—Graham-Cope Commercial Co., Redlands.
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Aerated Bread..

NUTRITIOUS AND EASILY
DIGESTED.

We use the best flour, finely ground. The nutriment of the bran causes mechanical stimulus on the intestines without undue irritation. It is especially adapted for those having weak stomachs and dyspepsia, as the dough is made without ferment. It goes into the machine, then the large baking oven, without being touched

by the hands. All physicians recommend it. Hundreds of people in this city use this bread daily.

We are the only ones making the Aerated Bread on the Pacific Coast.

Meek Baking Co. Largest Bakery on the Coast.
Tel. M. 322, Sixth and San Pedro Streets.

PRACTICAL BAKERS FOR 30 YEARS

RETAIL STORE—226 West Fourth Street. Tel. M. 1011.

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Parquet Floors

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JNO. A. SMITH, Send for Designs
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A full line of skins of all kinds carried in stock. A perfect fit of every garment guaranteed.
D. BONOFF, Furrier, Formerly with Marshall Field of Chicago.

The Beet Sugar Industry in Southern California.

SWEETNESS FROM THE SOIL.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA has been found to be especially well adapted to the growth of the sugar beet. There are four large beet-sugar factories—at Chino, in San Bernardino county; Los Alamitos, in Orange county; Oxnard, in Ventura county, and Santa Maria, in Santa Barbara county. The output of these four factories for the season of 1900 is reported at 20,000,000 pounds of refined sugar, valued at about \$1,000,000. The product would have been much larger were it not for the dryness of the season. In this article, Oxnard is taken as an example of the methods of operation, which differ little at each factory. Where it has been possible to irrigate the land thoroughly, as in Ventura county about Oxnard, great crops were secured during the past dry season, and contrary to a widely prevalent view which is now rapidly losing adherents, these irrigated beets were of the very best quality and yielded a high percentage of sugar. The importance of this fact, which is now thoroughly established, cannot be overestimated in its effect upon sugar-beet production in all parts of California. The profits of a good sugar-beet crop are so large in Ventura county, and the raising of the crop and the harvesting of it so satisfactory to the farmer, that it is even crowding out the famous lima bean, which has given the county so much fame.

Here it may be well to tell the story of the work done at Oxnard to develop the beet-sugar industry. It is a brief story in the sense that it covers a period of but little over two years. The second annual beet-sugar edition of the Oxnard Courier supplies information which has been freely used in this report. The Oxnards were attracted to the Santa Clara Valley in Ventura county by the reports of its wonderful productiveness and superior facilities for copious irrigation, more especially by the remarkable subterranean supply of water at a very moderate depth which overflowed copiously from most of the wells bored, the oldest, and until quite recently the most noted, being one put down by Hon. Thomas R. Bard, now our United States Senator, many years ago beside the wharf at Hueneme. They soon decided that extraordinary resources lay undeveloped near Hueneme, and that it would be a wise investment to establish here a large beet-sugar plant, and they finally erected one which is only second to the largest in the world. A large tract of land was purchased and the work of construction was well under way at the opening of the year 1898.

On a dry and healthful portion of this land the factory was located and built and equipped at a cost of two million dollars, with a capacity for the reduction of two thousand tons of beets per day, which will consume the product of fifteen to twenty thousand acres. It is conceded to be one of the most complete and costly plants in the world, and employs over seven hundred men. When running in a fair season, \$1,500,000 will be paid to farmers for beets and laborers for their work, the farmers being paid for their beets as they are delivered during the season. The dry season of 1898, when the industry was new and the factory made its first run, prevented the planting of a large area in beets, yet 23,000 tons were produced. The success of the enterprise was complete, and although another dry season followed in 1899, the beet-sugar crop ran up to more than 100,000 tons. The usual area was not planted this year owing to the very light rainfall. However, the tonnage per acre was satisfactory and the beets were unusually rich in saccharine content. Nearly seventy thousand tons (60,223) were delivered at the factory, and the farmers secured \$318,290 for beets and \$92,461 were paid out for labor. Several thousand dollars were also paid out for lime rock, fuel, supplies of all kinds, and freight.

PULP AS FEED FOR STOCK.

Comparatively few readers are familiar with the value of the pulp from the sugar-beet factory as feed for stock, and some account of it may appropriately be given here. Much interest has been taken this year in the silos and stockyards at the Oxnard sugar factory where the results of feeding have been very satisfactory. According to the Oxnard Courier, pulp is fed in troughs along with bean straw, to give it coarseness, and stock fed on it fattens very rapidly.

At the silos there are four excavations, the two larger ones being on an average of 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 9 feet deep, and the two smaller ones 250 feet long, 35 feet wide and 9 feet deep. The sides are sloping and the pulp is filled in to a level with the surface of the ground. The two smaller ones, the only ones filled this year, contain 224 cars of pulp with an average weight of twenty-five tons to the car, making the amount of pulp stored approximately 6000 tons.

On September 14 work was begun on filling the silos, and it was of much interest to farmers and stockmen, who think of using the pulp for stock feed in the future. A flume extended out from the north side of the factory to a length of 300 feet, and within it a large belt two feet wide conveyed the pulp to a track at the end of the flume, where the cars stood waiting to be filled. When a car was loaded it was run down to the excavations, the sides of the car were taken out in sections, and the pulp unloaded into the trench with forks. The pulp weighs sixty pounds to the square foot, and is heavy enough to pack itself when thrown into the silos. Near the silos are the stockyards, which consist of sixteen pens, each surrounded by high barbed-wire fences, hay racks, watering troughs, etc. The feeding troughs stand with the bottoms two feet from the ground, and are about as large as the watering troughs in common use in the county. They are placed in each pen so as to furnish feed for seventy head of stock, and in this way over a thousand head of cattle are fed at one time.

The manner of feeding is also of interest. Specially-prepared cars are run down to the silo and loading begins from one end, and as the feed grows less works toward the opposite end of the excavation. The cars are run out and loaded directly into the stockyards, where three tons are unloaded in the troughs of each pen.

Not only has the pulp been successfully siloed at the factory, but it has also been successfully shipped and siloed at Los Angeles and other outside points at a very low price. Undoubtedly many stock raisers along the railroad will regularly prepare to feed their cattle in this way. Farmers also haul the pulp away in wagons and feed at home without siloing.

PLANTING THE SEED.

The time for planting sugar-beet seed has been the subject of close investigation for years by large growers and beet-sugar companies. On the experimental farm of the Oxnards, now called the American Beet Sugar Company, in Ventura county, a tract of fourteen acres has been set apart for trial of different times of the year for planting the seed. This tract has been divided into plots of two acres each, one of which was planted at intervals of three weeks, commencing Decem-

ber 2. On September 10 five plots had harvested, with the following results:

Time of planting.	When harvested.	Lbs. per acre.	Returns per acre.
December 2	Aug. 18	34,267	\$81.38
December 23	Aug. 20	34,696	82.40
January 13	Aug. 27	37,504	84.37
February 3	Sept. 3	32,351	68.65
February 24	Sept. 6	25,661	48.40

Thus we see that the best results were obtained from the earliest plantings. The February plantings show a marked decrease, and the later plantings, on March 15 and April 6, not yet harvested, will not yield more than thirteen and eleven tons each, as against seventeen and eighteen tons for the earliest plantings. The stand was nearly complete on the first three plots, while the later the planting the poorer the stand. These figures seem to show conclusively that early planting is of great importance.

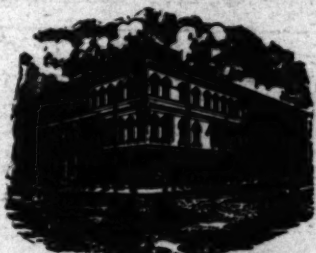
IMPROVING THE BEET

The variety of sugar beet preferred by the Oxnards in Ventura county, and the history of the development of it, is highly interesting and well worthy of consideration. M. G. Kains gives it in a readable way in the Farmers' Review. The only thing to complain of, which is not the fault of the narrator, is that the beet is named from the little German town, Wanzleben, about fifteen miles southeast of Magdeburg, where it originated, and is called the Kleinwanzlebener. He says that the fields differ little from ours, except that they are plowed by electricity and are much cleaner. In the chemical laboratory no less than 5000 analyses of beets are made to find out the percentage of sugar they contain. The results are carefully recorded, and the percentage of sugar, the size, shape, specific weight, shape and number of leaves, relative weight of root to top, and other items are noted before a particular beet is replanted for seed. Such beets are carefully stored and planted the following spring. Their seed is sown, and if the beets so raised are as good as the parents or better, they are replanted; and so on. This work costs something like \$125,000 annually.

A test of one hundred seeds selected from carefully-chosen samples is soaked in distilled water for a full day and then planted in sterilized sand. When they germinate the percentage that grows, the number of sprouts arising from each seed capsule, and the effect of nipping off the sprouts are each recorded, as is also the number of seeds in a certain weight. If the general average of a particular sample does not reach a set standard, the seed is sold only in the neighborhood; not an ounce is offered to the general public. In this way foreign purchasers receive only the best.

It will be something of a surprise to most readers to learn that this work has been carried on with marvelous system for more than forty years, each year becoming more extensive and complicated. Not a scientific fact has been overlooked in the effort to improve the beet from a sugar standpoint. The result of these four decades of labor is that Kleinwanzlebener is now yielding double the quantity of sugar that it did at the start, and is considered one of the best varieties to plant for sugar.

Much the same information could be given of several beet-sugar factories in other counties in Southern California, except that three dry years have reduced production and output more than in the locality which has just been described, owing to the fact that irrigation has not been practiced to such an extent.



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This hotel is located in the business center, First and Main Sts., with electric cars reaching all parts of the city, mountains and sea shore. No one can stop at the Natick House without feeling the true hospitality of Hart Bros., the proprietors.

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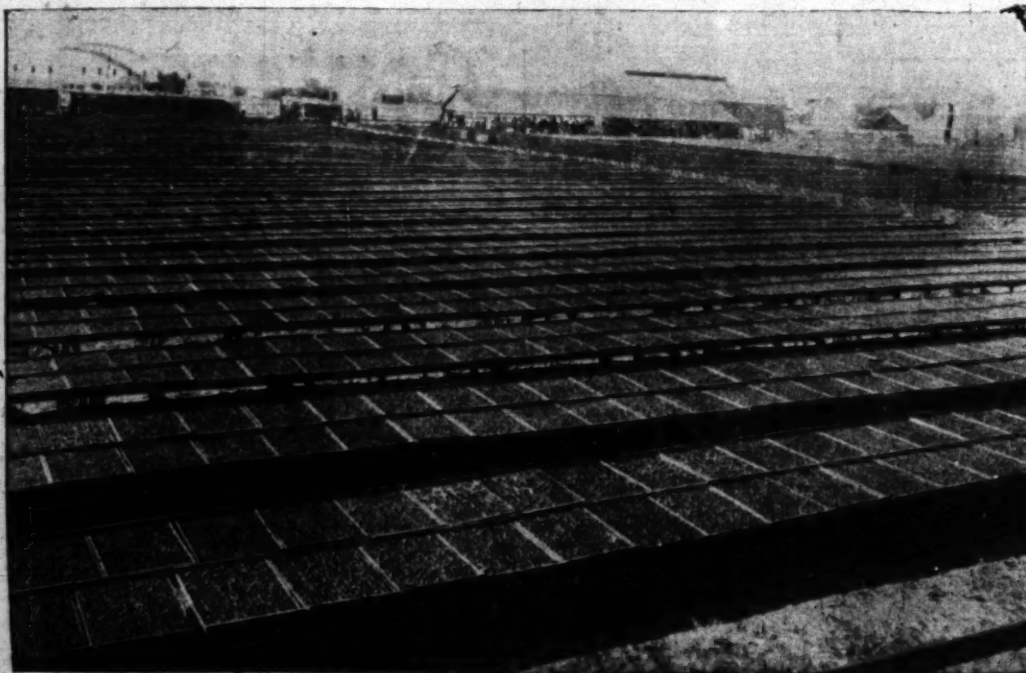
Constant natural flow of water into reservoir from water-bearing lands owned by company, above the dam.

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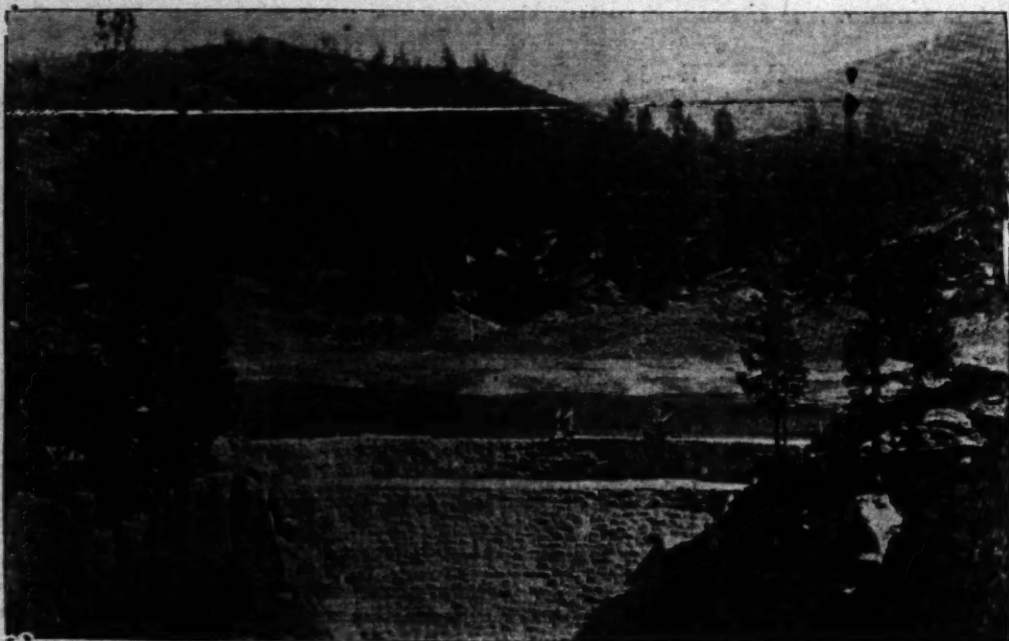
Water conveyed from dam to consumers through 18 miles main steel pipe; 8 miles cement canal; 5 miles main redwood flume; together with lateral pipes and flumes along the streets and avenues.

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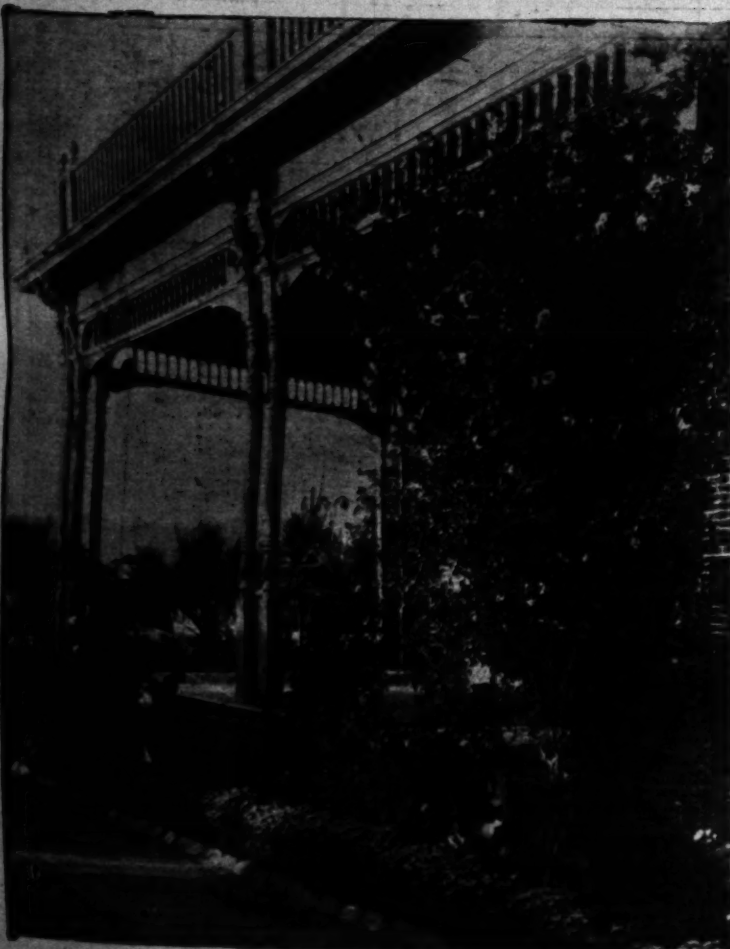
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